

Francis Jewett.





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1875

CITY DOCUMENTS

OF THE

CITY OF LOWELL,

For the Year 1875-76.



LOWELL, MASS.:
1876.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORDINANCES OF LOWELL.

CHAPTER V.—CITY DOCUMENTS.

Amended January 23, 1872.

SECTION 1. The following City Documents shall be printed in pamphlet form of the size of the Annual Report of the School Committee, to wit:—Mayor's Address; Auditor's Annual Report; Annual Report of the Directors of the City Library; Annual Report of the Superintendent of Burials; Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; and Municipal Register.

SECTION 2. All City Documents shall annually be bound together in one volume, under the direction of the City Clerk, a copy of which shall be deposited in the City Library; in the Middlesex Mechanics' Association in Lowell; and one copy shall be sent to each city of the Commonwealth, the Library of Harvard College, the Public Library of Boston, and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

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1. Inaugural Address of His Honor, CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor of the City of Lowell, to the two branches of the City Council, January 3, 1876.
2. Municipal Register, containing Rules and Orders of the City Council, and a list of the Government and Officers of the City of Lowell, for 1876.
3. Fiftieth Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of Lowell, together with the Eleventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, for 1875.
4. The Auditor's Fortieth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Lowell ; together with the Treasurer's Account, for the Financial Year ending December 31, 1875.
5. Salaries of the Officers of the City of Lowell, for the year 1876-77.
6. Annual Report of the Directors of the City Library, for the year 1875.
7. Annual Report of the City Physician and Superintendent of Burials, for the year 1875.
8. Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Lowell Fire Department, for the year ending March 31, 1876.
9. Third Annual Report of the Water Board of the City of Lowell, made January 1, 1876.
10. Semi-Centennial Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell.
11. Acts and Ordinances relating to the Lowell Water Works, with the Agreement for the Settlement of the Claims for Damages sustained by the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, &c.
12. Proceedings in the City of Lowell at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Lowell, March 1, 1876.



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THE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

HIS HONOR

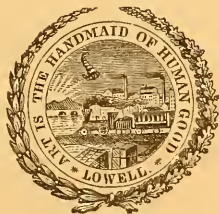
CHARLES A. STOTT,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LOWELL,

TO THE

TWO BRANCHES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

JANUARY 3, 1876.



LOWELL, MASS.:

MARDEN & ROWELL, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, COURIER OFFICE,
1876.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 3, 1876.

ORDERED, If the Board of Aldermen concur, That His Honor the Mayor, be requested to furnish a copy of his Address for publication.

In Common Council, January 3, 1876.

Read and adopted; sent up for concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 3, 1876.

Read and adopted in concurrence.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

We have assembled, upon this morning of the new year, to organize the municipal government of our city for the year 1876, and our thoughts have been directed to that source from whence cometh all our strength, by the reverend gentlemen whose petition in our behalf has been so freely and kindly rendered. May we ever remember the saying, "He that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many." The year 1876 is one of unusual importance to us as citizens of a municipality, and of a nation, for upon the first of March will occur the semi-centennial of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, and upon the fourth of July the centennial of the independence of these United States.

Two events of so much importance seldom occur in the same year, and their appropriate celebration should at once become a matter of duty and of pride.

None of us will be here to participate in the two hundredth anniversary of our independence, and in all human probability but few at the centennial of our city; therefore we should celebrate both of these events in a becoming manner, and to that end I would recommend a suitable appropriation. It may be deemed advisable on account of the shortness of the time to merge the celebrations into one, and make July 4th the day of our rejoicing. Your pleasure in this matter will certainly be mine.

In calling the attention of the City Council to such matters as custom and the wants of the city seem to dictate, I shall have to crave your kind indulgence for its imperfect performance, in fact there will be many subjects entirely omitted for want of information on my part, but as I become more enlightened in regard to the wants of the city, it will be my duty as well as pleasure to communicate to you from time to time, such matters as in my judgment require the attention the City Council.

SCHOOLS.

The means of acquiring a good education cannot be too highly estimated as among the greatest blessings bestowed upon any community, and I believe our citi-

zens submit more cheerfully to taxation, in support of schools, than for many other purposes. The cost of this department for tuition alone has increased forty-six cents per scholar over last year, and \$5.38 over 1867. This is largely accounted for in the increase of salaries paid to teachers, which is regulated by a co-ordinate branch of this government. Whether or not this department should not bear its share in the general policy of retrenchment, is for them to determine.

With a population of 49,677 of whom 7729 have attended school during the past year, and with an increase of 773 in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, it will be readily seen that the number of schools cannot be diminished but must necessarily be increased. While I would advise nothing that would lower the high rank which our schools now hold, I trust that we shall have the co-operation of the School Committee in the general desire of our people for lighter taxation.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

While the school houses of the city are not all as pleasant and commodious as we could desire, still, generally speaking, they are in good condition, some of them are indeed a source of gratification and pride.

During the past year a new primary school house has been erected on Common street, at a cost of about \$32,000, including the land, and furnishes superior accommodations for the children of that locality.

The Superintendent of Schools informs me that additional primary accommodations will be needed in Centralville, Ward Three, and Ward Four, during the year.

There is also a prospective demand for more High school accommodation, which he suggests might be obtained by the building of another High school house, to be located in the western part of the city, and especially designed for girls. This matter I have no doubt will practically be brought to the attention of succeeding City Councils.

STREETS.

It is a well-established maxim that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." So in regard to our street improvements, whatever we do, let it be done thoroughly. It is better that we should continue paving such of our streets as most need it, rather than allow what ought to be done this year to go over to the next.

With seventy-two miles of accepted streets our expenditures must necessarily be large, while at the same time conducted with economy.

During the past year there have been 13,768 yards of granite paving laid at a cost of from \$2.10 to \$2.16 per yard, and 4,104 yards of wood paving, at a cost of from \$2.12½ to \$2.20 per yard. From these prices it must be readily seen which is the cheaper for our use. I would suggest to the Committee on Streets the advisability of making deposits of gravel in different sections of the city, this to be used on our streets during the spring and summer. By so doing this would furnish employment to many who would otherwise be compelled to ask assistance of the city, and enable the work on streets to be done with much greater facility. With the annexation of new territory, and the opening up of new lands, the City Council will be called upon to accept many new streets, and I think we shall avoid a great deal of trouble for ourselves and the owners of land, if we by resolution fix the width of all streets to be hereafter accepted by the city, at not less than forty feet from curb to curb, and sidewalks from six to eight feet in width. A great many of our sidewalks are made without edgestones, and in many cases it will be but a few years before these will have to be

set, and then at the expense of the city. To avoid this expense would it not be wise to require all sidewalks hereafter accepted to have edgestones?

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following facts and suggestions in regard to this department: During the year 1875, sewers have been built in different parts of the city as follows: West Fourth street, Second street, River street, East Merrimack street, Pleasant street, Cabot street, Salem street, Merrimack street, Moody street, Fletcher street, School street, Broadway, Little street, Lewis street, Hurd street, Chapel street, Gorham street, Grove street, Loring street, making a total length of 2.10 miles. At this rate it will take about sixteen years to complete the proposed sewerage system. The water pipes are being extended into the suburbs, which makes it necessary that the main or outlet sewers should be built as fast as possible so as to give an opportunity to drain the territory along their routes. I would suggest that the outlet sewer in Suffolk street be extended the coming season from Broadway to Liberty square, and the outlet sewer in Jackson street from Bowditch street to King street, and also that sewers be built as follows:

Fletcher street from Broadway to Varney street, Varney street from Fletcher street to Mount Vernon street, Mount Vernon street from Broadway to Gold street, Cushing street, Lagrange street, Merrimack street to Cabot street, East Merrimack street from Concord river to Fayette street, Fayette street from East Merrimack street to Everett street, and Coburn street from River street to Jewett street.

The estimated cost of the above-named sewers is about \$70,000. The total length of sewers built is 17.3 miles; the total length of proposed sewers in the system is 51.3 miles, leaving 34 miles to be built. These figures do not include any sewers for the recently annexed territory which will have to be provided for before many years. Within the next five years it will probably be necessary to build about fifteen miles of sewers to meet the wants of the people and to protect the health of the city, at an estimated cost of about \$375,000.

By the foregoing statement of Mr. Evans, you will perceive that large appropriations will be needed for several years to come. This is one of those matters that cannot be put off, but each year must take care of itself. It is true that we shall receive about two-fifths of the cost from the abutters, which will call for about \$50,000 a year from the city. The Commit-

tee on Sewers under the city charter, will be a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, and I would suggest to them that so far as possible they prosecute the sewerage work during the cold weather, for much of it can be done to nearly as good advantage, besides giving work for people at a time of the year when they need it most.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the past year a much larger expenditure has been made on public buildings than will be required for some time to come, as extensive improvements have been made in the market house building, thereby securing a pleasant and commodious court room. The expense of this alteration was \$9,842.40. On Middle street in the alteration of building and fitting up two armories, at an expense of \$15,160.99. In Huntington hall by the addition of galleries and other improvements, costing \$7,185.18. All the improvements have been successfully carried forward by the efficient Superintendent of Public Buildings. I can see no urgent demand for a large appropriation for this department during the present year, except it may be for new ward rooms in Wards Three and Five.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To feel when we retire to our beds at night that there is a corps of men ready to respond to the first stroke of the alarm bell, gives us a sense of security, and I take great pride in saying that I believe no city has a superior body of men. They are prompt, energetic and fearless. We have been very fortunate in regard to fires during the past year. The department has been called out forty-one times, at only twenty-four of which their services were required. The loss by fire was about \$48,489.50, upon which the insurance was \$44,226. God grant that the record may be as favorable for years to come. During the year a new engine house has been erected on Gorham street, at an expense of \$10,320.99, exclusive of land, and one of the steamers transferred to it from the Middle street house. The Chief recommends the formation of a salvage corps, and I have no doubt but what it would be a valuable addition to the department. He also makes another suggestion which the Committee on Fire Department should bear in mind,—that a smaller appropriation will answer this year than for several years past.

POLICE.

The regular police force of the city consists of twelve day men, including the Deputy Marshal, and

thirty-four night men. There is in addition to these seventeen supernumerary officers. The expense of this department has increased rapidly during the last few years, and some of our citizens are of the opinion that its cost might be reduced without diminishing its effectiveness, but as the salaries are already fixed for the coming year, the only way to attain this end would be to reduce the number of men. But I do not feel willing to recommend this measure until I become more conversant with the needs of the city in this respect.

THE POOR.

Under the new city charter you will be called upon to elect six Overseers of the Poor, three for one year, and three for two years, and I would recommend that they be selected with much care, and from those of our citizens who are familiar with the workings of this department. As the city increases in population the demands for charity will keep pace, if not even advance, especially under the new settlement law which only requires five, instead of ten years' residence. The new charter also provides for a Secretary to the Board of Overseers, whose salary shall be fixed by the City Council; the appointment of this officer will re-

lieve the City Messenger, who has been greatly taxed in the performance of his manifold duties. The present winter will undoubtedly be one of considerable suffering, and the expenditures for the poor will form no small item in the expenses of the government. There were expended for outdoor relief the past year \$4778.60, an excess of \$2364 over 1874. This is to be largely accounted for by the stagnation in business, which has thrown many families out of employment. This cause still remains. The Almshouse and Reform School still maintain the position they have so long enjoyed, as models of their kind. Unfortunately I am not in possession of any statistics from these departments and must refer you to the report of the Superintendent of the Almshouse for further information.

WATER WORKS.

This department is one of the most important of the many which we are called upon to provide for, and while the receipts for water have steadily increased, still the outlay will exceed the income for many years to come, as there will be continued calls for the extension of water pipe each year. But these extensions are regulated by the Water Board, who have made a rule requiring a guarantee of 6 per cent. upon the cost,

from responsible parties, and this does not seem unreasonable. During the past year a new pumping engine has been contracted for at an expense of \$34,000. The interest upon the water debt for the past year was \$105,565, which was partly provided for by taxation. A similar provision will have to be made the present year.

I am informed by the Superintendent that the number of services put in during the year is 526; the whole number put in to date being 3754. The amount of service pipe laid during the year is 20,098 feet; to this add the amount laid previously, and we have a total of 154,276 feet, or 29.21 miles. The amount of main pipe laid the past year is 24,956 feet, to which add the pipe laid previous to 1875, making a total of 248,747 feet or 47.12 miles. The aggregate of charges for water are: for 1873, \$39,168.64; for 1874, \$69,307.39; and for 1875, \$82,861.60. This shows an increase during the past year of 19.55 per cent. Should the same ratio of increase be maintained during the current year, the amount will be over \$99,000.

The net cost of the introduction of water to January 1st, 1876, is \$1,876,139.28 as shown by the auditor's books. The amount expended the past year was \$275,660.78; of this \$105,565.78 was paid for interest, \$50,000 to the Locks and Canals under resolution

passed December 31, 1875. At the meeting of the City Council held December 31, 1875, a resolution was passed which forever sets at rest the long dispute between the Locks and Canals and the city, and I believe the retiring City Council have done nothing which so generally merits the approval of our people as this closing act of the year. It may become necessary during the year to borrow money to meet the demands for the extension of water pipes which should not be paid by direct taxation, until the receipts are nearly equal to the current expenses.

BETTERMENTS.

The question has often been asked, why do we not bring into force the betterment law, and I believe the general impression is that we have never taken the necessary steps for its enforcement.

The Legislature in 1871, passed a law giving to cities authority to assess upon estates benefited "a proportional share of the expenses of laying out, alteration, widening, grading, or discontinuance." You, therefore, have all the authority necessary, and I hope you will exercise it, by the passage at an early day, of a resolution looking to the enforcement of this law. I have never been able to see the justice of assessing

citizens remote from the locality improved, equally with those more immediately benefited.

FIRE DISTRICTS.

Two efforts have been made by previous City Councils to pass an ordinance "for the prevention of fires, the preservation of life, and the regulation of the construction of buildings in the City of Lowell," but in both cases they failed to pass. This is a question that certainly must commend itself to every well-wisher of our city, and especially to the members of the present City Council, and I trust it may receive your early attention, and I have no doubt that an ordinance restricting the erection of any wooden building upon either side of the principal streets of our city, could be passed without any opposition. Once established, the district can be enlarged as the needs of the city require.

LICENSE LAW.

A law looking either to the regulation or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors will always have its advocates and opponents, and this question, I presume, will continue to agitate the community in the

future as it has in the past. During the present year one branch of the government will be called upon (unless the City Council shall deem it for the best interests of all that a commission be appointed to have the whole care of the matter) to license certain persons to sell intoxicating liquors, under a law passed by the Legislature of last year, to regulate the sale of the same. The law distinctly defines to whom such licenses may be granted, and it says that "the licensee shall not keep a public bar, and shall hold a license as an innholder or common victualler." No authority is given to any licensee to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors on the Lord's day, except innholders, and they to only such guests as have resorted to their houses for food or lodging. Thus it will be seen that an innholder's or common victualler's license should first be obtained, before asking for a license to sell liquor. During the past year the applications for *both* licenses have been upon the same printed form, and the granting of them in many cases carried by the same motion. The licensing of innholders and common victuallers is provided for in Chap. 88 of the General Statutes, which says there may be as many as the "public good requires."

Previous to the passage of the license law but few, if any, victualler's licenses were asked for, but

upon its passage there sprung up a great demand, and some two hundred have been granted the past year. These will remain in force until May 1st. At the expiration of these licenses it will be for the Board of Aldermen (or Commissioners) to determine what number the public good requires. During the past year there have been 470 applications for licenses received; of this number 411 have been granted, but only 361 issued, 13 have been surrendered and one forfeited, leaving 347 now in force. Of these 123 are first class, 10 are second class, 91 are third class, 110 are fourth class, and 9 are fifth class. The whole amount received for licenses is \$36,275, one-fourth of which has been paid to the State, leaving with the amount received for recording (\$361) \$27,567.25 In this connection I would say that I believe the appointment of License Commissioners would be attended with good results. It would relieve the Board of Aldermen of much extra labor, and place this matter in the hands of gentlemen who, being compensated for their labor, would give more time to it. These Commissioners, although appointed by the Mayor, must be confirmed by the City Council, so that the selection of good men would be of equal interest to all.

STATE AID.

The annual payment of State aid to soldiers' families is now decreasing. The widowed mothers in many instances have died the past year; some of the widows have re-married; and the children have attained the age of fourteen years, all of which circumstances cut off further payment. Payments for the year were \$13,399.68, a decrease of \$1,372.98 from the payments of 1874. Now due from the State, \$24,276.01.

ASSESSORS.

When the number of Assessors was fixed at five, the territory of the city was not nearly so large as it is today. The appraisal of the different kinds of property should be done in a manner so that the City shall receive a complete account of all property within its limits, and furthermore the early commitment of the taxes to the City Treasurer is one of very great importance. To the better accomplishment of this end, I would suggest that the Board of Assessors be increased to six, and that upon their election three be elected for one year, and three for two years, and thereafter three shall be elected each year to serve for two

years. In this manner we shall avoid what, under our present system, is liable to occur at any time, an entire new Board of Assessors.

VACANCIES.

We are continually reminded of the uncertainty of life, but more especially at this time by the death of one who was elected to a seat in this council upon the same day with ourselves. "Man proposes but God disposes." James Howard was a native of Ireland, but had for many years made this city his home. He was an upright and honest citizen, and highly respected by all who knew him, and I have no doubt had his life been spared he would have been a useful member of this board.

David M. Collins also elected a member of the Common Council from Ward One, declined to accept the office on account of his engagements elsewhere. By this decision of Mr. Collins the city will lose a faithful servant, and you a genial and pleasant associate.

In consequence of the two vacancies the Mayor and Aldermen will be called upon to issue their warrant for an election in Wards One and Three.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The balance in the Treasury Jan. 1st, 1875, was	\$348,342 65
The whole amount received into the Treasury in 1875 was	1,039,729 59
Making a total of.....	1,388,072 24
The amount actually paid from the Treasury for all purposes, for the year ending December 31st, 1875, was.....	1,190,439 86
Leaving a balance of.....	197,632 38
There remains the amount of the unpaid draft of December, 1875, amounting to.....	39,203 01
Making the actual balance in the Treasury January 1st, 1876...	158,429 37
The amount of the city debt, December 31st, 1874, was.....	2,289,000 00
Paid during the year.....	\$10,500 00
Borrowed on account of Tyngsborough bridge.....	10,000 00
Decrease of debt.....	500 00
Leaving the total debt of the city December 31st, 1875	<u>\$2,288,500 00</u>
Of this amount \$538,500 00 belongs to the ordinary debt of the city.....	\$538,500 00
And \$1,750,000 00 to water works.....	<u>1,750,000 00</u>
	\$2,288,500 00

From the above statement it will be seen that the ordinary debt of the city, December 31, 1875, was \$538,500.00, and the water debt \$1,750,000.00, making our indebtedness, January 1, 1876, \$2,288,500.00. The question of municipal indebtedness is one of great importance. In fact it was considered of so much importance by the Legislature of last year that they passed an "Act to Regulate and Limit Municipal Indebtedness." The city of Lowell upon its incorporation, forty years ago, assumed the debt of the town, amounting to \$59,699.67, and from that time to the present it has steadily increased, without any adequate provision being made for its payment, excepting the fund created for the payment of the water debt.

It seems to me that some provision should be made for the payment of the ordinary debt of the city, other than the usual one, and I would suggest for your consideration the wisdom of commencing this year, to set aside such sums as may be to the credit of overlays of taxes; we shall thus gradually accumulate a fund, the creating of which will not be felt by our people.

The law to which I have referred, sets forth that hereafter any debt created by any city or town shall not be for a longer period than ten years, (except for sewers, which may be for twenty years, and for water works, which may be for thirty years,) and that there shall annually be raised by taxation, in addition to the interest, a sum not less than eight per cent. of the principal as a sinking fund. Is it not of as great importance to provide for the present as the future? There will become due this year, \$17,500, for the payment of which provision must be made.

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1875.

	APPROPRIATIONS.	EXPENDITURES.	BALANCES.
Schools	\$140,895 14	\$126,739 85	\$14,155 29
School Houses	48,045 23	47,312 76	732 47
Roads and Bridges	165,281 53	142,379 60	22,901 93
Reserved Fund.....	211,181 26	181,115 23	30,066 03
Paupers.	33,731 88	27,871 67	5,860 21
Police	72,494 48	57,560 17	14,934 31
Fire Department.....	52,263 64	46,797 09	5,465 55
Sewers and Drains.....	84,817 88	72,514 64	12,303 24
Commons	5,745 19	5,135 32	609 87

	APPROPRIATIONS.	EXPENDITURES.	BALANCES.
Printing and Advertising.....	5,051 69	3,712 54	1,339 15
Lighting Streets and Public Buildings.....	25,412 75	22,061 63	3,351 16
Repairs of Public Buildings....	40,598 54	38,886 27	1,712 27
City Library.....	6,476 95	4,564 78	1,912 17
Salaries.....	23,743 53	20,775 00	2,968 53
Health Account.....	3,594 54	1,425 08	2,169 46
Water Works.....	299,532 28	275,660 78	23,871 50
Corporation Tax.....	31,426 42		31,426 42
City Debt.....	20,500 00	20,500 00	
Interest on City Debt.....	48,291 05	35,165 80	13,125 25
State Tax..	38,580 00	38,580 00	
County Tax.....	24,750 16	24,750 16	
Sinking Fund.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Temporary Loan..	61,000 00	61,000 00	
Carney Medal Fund.....	200 00		200 00
National Bank Tax.....	31,245 38	21,525 43	9,719 95
Abatement of Taxes.....	16,455 44		16,455 44

CONCLUSION.

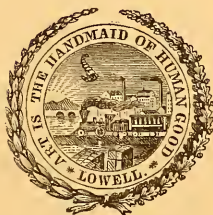
Gentlemen of the City Council:

I have endeavored briefly to call your attention to some of the more important trusts committed to our care. It will be impossible for us to please all, but let us try and merit the approval of our citizens in securing to them as light taxation as shall be compatible with true economy and the best interests of our city. In demanding of *us* strict economy let the people themselves set us the example, by not asking for improvements that they can do without, for City Councils would never dream of doing many things for

which they are censured, unless first brought to their notice by petition. Before signing any petition to the City Council let citizens ask themselves this question, is it a necessity? If they will only do this we shall be able to show a good account of our stewardship.

As our soldiers when enrolling themselves under the banner of the Union swore to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully, so do I, standing here upon the threshold of a new year and of new and important responsibilities, swear to uphold the good name of our city and to "be vigilant in causing its laws to be duly enforced, and all violation of duty to be prosecuted and punished."

MUNICIPAL REGISTER:
CONTAINING
RULES AND ORDERS
OF THE
CITY COUNCIL,
AND A
LIST OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS
OF THE CITY OF LOWELL, FOR
1876.



LOWELL, MASS.:
STONE, HUSE & CO., STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 130 CENTRAL STREET
1876.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

1. In the month of January joint standing committees shall be appointed, as follows :

A COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,
A COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
A COMMITTEE ON COMMONS,
A COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
A COMMITTEE ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
A COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND BUILDINGS,
A COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
A COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
A COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
A COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Each committee shall consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council, except the Committee on Streets, which shall consist of two Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

2. Each board shall, in such manner as it may determine, select its own members for any joint committee.

3. In all joint standing committees, except that on Finance, the member first named in the Board of Aldermen shall be chairman; of the Committee on Finance, the member first named in the Common Council shall be chairman; and in all joint special committees, the member first named in the board where the business originates, shall be chairman, and shall call the committee together.

4. The reports of all committees signed by a majority of the members, shall be made to the board in which the business referred originated.

5. No committee shall act by separate consultation, and no report shall be received unless agreed to in committee actually assembled.

6. It shall be the duty of every joint committee (the Committee on Streets excepted), to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within five weeks or ask for further time.

7. The by-laws of the city shall be termed Ordinances; the enacting clause of which shall be—"Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows":—

8. An ordinance may originate in either board, and shall be considered in three several stages. It shall first be read for information, and the question shall then be on ordering it to a second reading, but if it has not previously been in the hands of some joint committee it shall first be so referred. When reported back, the recommendations of the committee shall first be acted on. If it shall then be ordered to a second reading, it shall next be examined by a standing committee of that board, who shall see that it is drawn in proper form.

When returned by such committee, the question shall be on ordering it to be enrolled. If so ordered, it shall then be sent to the other board, where the same order of proceeding shall be observed. When it has been ordered by both branches to be enrolled, it shall be enrolled by the Clerk of the Common Council, and shall be by him submitted to the proper committee of that board, to ascertain if it has been correctly enrolled. If so reported the question shall be on passing it to be ordained. If it shall so pass, it shall be signed by the President of the Common Council and be sent to the Board of Aldermen, where it shall take a like course. If passed to be ordained in that board, it shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and be sent to the Mayor for his approval.

9. Every joint resolution shall be read in the board in which it is introduced, and the question shall be upon ordering it to a second reading. If so ordered, the question shall then be upon its passage. If passed it shall be sent to the other board, where the order of proceeding shall be the same. When passed by both boards, the resolution shall be enrolled by the Clerk of the Common Council, and when found correctly enrolled as provided in the case of an ordinance, it shall be signed by the President of the Common Council and the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and be sent to the Mayor for his approval.

10. Joint orders shall require but one reading, and when adopted shall be signed by the President of the Common Council and the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and be sent to the Mayor for his approval. If, however, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen be absent, and the Mayor presiding in the Board of Aldermen, the signature of the Chairman of the Board shall not be necessary upon an order.

11. An ordinance may be rejected in any stage, but may not pass through all its stages in the same day.

12. Every appropriation of money exceeding fifty dollars, shall be by resolution.

13. Each board shall transmit to the other all papers on which any ordinance, joint resolution or order shall be founded; and all papers on their passage between the two boards, shall be under the signature of their respective clerks, except ordinances and joint resolutions in their last stage, which shall be signed by the presiding officers. If papers come before either board which have been duly acted upon in either board, the presiding officer shall so state without reading the endorsements of the clerk unless the latter are called for.

14. All enrolled ordinances shall be written in a fair and compact hand, without interlineations or erasures, and no enrolled ordinance or resolution shall be amended.

15. When either board does not concur with the other in any ordinance or resolution sent from the other, notice of such non-concurrence shall be given by a written message.

16. In any case of non-concurrence, each board may appoint a Committee of Conference. Such committee shall consist, in each case, of three members who support the vote of their own board. These two committees may meet jointly or separately, and a majority of each shall decide its action.

17. No committee shall enter into any contract with any of its members, or purchase, or authorize the purchase of, any article therefrom.

18. No chairman of any committee shall audit or approve any bill or account against the city, for any supplies or services which shall not have been ordered or authorized by the committee.

19. All reports and other papers submitted to the City Council shall be written in a fair hand, without endorsement, except in case

of the introduction of an order. In such case the member introducing an order shall subscribe his name at the bottom of the back of the order. All other endorsements upon the back of papers shall be made by the clerks, and the clerks of the boards respectively shall, on seasonable notice, make copies of any papers to be reported by committees, at the request of the respective chairmen thereof.

20. No business shall be transacted by the City Council in Convention, except such as shall have been previously agreed on, unless by unanimous consent.

21. After the annual appropriations shall have been passed, no subsequent expenditure shall be authorized for any object, unless provision for the same shall be made by a specific transfer from some of the appropriations contained in the annual resolution, or by expressly creating therefor a city debt; but no such debt shall be created unless the resolution authorizing the same pass by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the whole number of each branch of the City Council, said votes to be taken by yeas and nays.*

22. In ballotings in joint convention, blanks shall not be counted.

23. Either board may propose to the other a time to which both will adjourn; and neither shall adjourn without giving notice to the other of its intention.

24. These rules may be suspended for a specific purpose, or amended, whenever twenty-two members of a joint Convention of the two branches shall so direct, or whenever a joint order to that effect shall be passed by the votes of six members of the Board of Aldermen and sixteen members of the Common Council.

* Chapter 165 of the Acts of 1861, relating to appropriations for the providing of armories for the use of military companies, for the celebration of holidays, and for other purposes of a public nature, requires a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the City Council present and voting by yea and nay vote, and limits the amount in any one year to one-fiftieth part of one per cent. of the valuation.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1. At the appointed time the presiding officer shall take the chair, and on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business.

2. The order of business shall be as follows :

First—Reading the journal, if it be a regular meeting, of the last regular meeting and all subsequent special meetings.

Second—Petitions and similar papers.

Third—Appointments, elections, &c.

Fourth—New business, which unless otherwise ordered will take its place at the foot of the Orders of the Day.

Fifth—Orders of the Day, consisting of unfinished business of the last previous meeting, papers from the Common Council and such matters as have been introduced as new business. By a vote of six members, any matters in the Orders of the Day may at any time be taken up for immediate consideration.

3. The presiding officer shall decide all points of order, subject to appeal. He may read while sitting, but must rise to put a question. He shall allow debate on a question until the vote has been declared, but not on the verification of a vote ; and on the demand of two members shall take every vote by yeas and nays.

4. When a question is under debate, the presiding officer shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to take up a special assignment, to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend or to postpone indefinitely. These several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order, and debate upon any of them shall be confined to the actual motion and shall not go into the merits of the main question, except on amendment.

5. When a vote has passed, except for adjournment or to lay on the table, any member voting with the majority may move a re-

consideration to be acted upon at the same meeting. Any member voting with the minority may move a reconsideration to be acted upon at the next meeting, which latter motion shall have priority if made before the motion first mentioned shall have been decided. No motion shall be twice reconsidered.

6. No member shall be interrupted while speaking but by a call to order, or for the correction of a mistake; nor shall there be any conversation among the members while a paper is being read, or a question stated from the chair.

7. When any member is about to speak in debate he shall rise in his place and respectfully address the presiding officer, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

8. In the month of January, the following committees shall be appointed:

A COMMITTEE ON BILLS IN SECOND READING,
A COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
A COMMITTEE ON LICENSES,
A COMMITTEE ON LIGHTING STREETS,
A COMMITTEE ON POLICE,
A COMMITTEE ON SEWERS,
A COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS OF STREETS,
A COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Committees on Licenses, on Police, and on Sewers shall consist of three members each; the other committees shall be composed of two each.

9. Every member present shall be held obliged to vote on all questions, and not to leave without permission if his presence is necessary to make a quorum.

10. The clerk shall prepare for the use of the board a copy of the Orders of the Day, to which shall be added a list of matters laid on the table or postponed to a day certain.

11. When a reference is proposed to more than one committee, the question shall first be upon a standing committee of the board, then a special committee, then a joint standing committee, and last, a joint special committee.

12. These rules may be amended or suspended whenever two-thirds of the members present may so vote, but a motion to amend shall not be made and finally acted upon at the same meeting.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour appointed for the meeting; call the members to order, and within ten minutes (or sooner if a quorum be present) he shall cause the roll to be called and the names of the absentees recorded. Before proceeding to business, he shall cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read. In the absence of the President, the oldest member present shall call the Council to order, and preside until a President *pro tempore* be chosen.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council by any member.

3. He shall rise to address the Council, to state facts, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

4. He shall declare all votes; but if a vote be doubted, the President shall, without further debate, require the members voting in the affirmative and negative to rise and stand until they are counted, and he shall declare the result.

5. He may call any member to the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment; and when out of the chair the President may express his opinion on any subject under debate, and he shall not resume the chair while the same question is pending.

6. All questions shall be propounded in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion be previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

7. After a motion is stated by the President, it shall be disposed of by a vote of the Council, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or amendment.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

9. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and further debate of the main question.

10. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question upon the request of one-third of the members present.

11. When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who shall speak first.

12. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Council, he shall rise in his place and respectfully address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

13. No member shall be mentioned in debate by his name, but may be described by the place he sits in, or such other designation as may be intelligible and respectful.

14. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by a call to order or to correct a mistake. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Council, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, until the question of order is decided. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not proceed without the leave of the Council.

15. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without obtaining leave of the Council.

16. Whilst the President or any other member is speaking, none shall stand up or pass unnecessarily before the person speaking.

17. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member require it.

18. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone or commit shall be allowed twice in the same day, in the same stage of the ordinance or proposition.

19. A motion for the reconsideration of a vote shall be open to debate, but such motion shall not be considered unless made by a

member voting with the majority, or unless notice thereof be given at the meeting at which the vote passed, in which case the motion shall be made at the next meeting after; and only one motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

20. Every member who shall be in the Council when a question is put shall give his vote unless the Council, for special reasons, excuse him.

21. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment.

22. All motions and reports may be committed or recommitted at the pleasure of the Council.

23. The division of a question may be called for when the sense will admit of it.

24. When the reading of a paper is called for and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Council.

25. No standing order of the Council shall be suspended, unless three-fourths of the members present consent thereto, nor shall any rule or order be repealed or amended, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor unless a majority of the whole Council concur therein.

26. All committees, except such as the Council determine to select by ballot, shall be nominated by the President.

27. No member shall be obliged to serve on more than two committees at the same time, or be chairman of more than one.

28. All memorials and other papers addressed to the Council, shall be presented to the President, or by a member in his place, who shall explain the subject thereof, and they shall be taken up in the order in which they were presented, unless the Council shall otherwise direct.

29. Standing committees shall be appointed on the following subjects :

ON BILLS IN SECOND READING,
ON ENROLLMENT,
ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS.

30. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the Council without special leave, except the Committee on the Second Reading of Bills and Ordinances, and the Committee on Enrollment.

31. The rules of proceeding in the Council shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

32. When a committee is nominated by the chair, the person first named shall be chairman. In election of committees by ballot when a chairman is not specially chosen, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman, and in case of an equality in votes between two or more members of a committee, the members thereof shall choose a chairman.

33. All ordinances and resolutions shall have two several readings before they shall be finally passed by this Council.

34. All ordinances before being read a second time shall be referred to the Committee on the Second Reading of Bills and Ordinances, and after being reported upon by said committee, shall be again read, after which second reading, the question shall be on passing the same to be enrolled.

35. No ordinance or resolution imposing penalties, or authorizing the expenditure of money, shall have more than one reading the same day.

36. The seats of the Common Council shall be numbered, and determined by lot, and no member shall change his seat but by permission of the President.

37. All committees of the Council shall consist of three members, unless a different number be specially ordered. And no report shall be received from any committee, unless agreed to in committee actually assembled; and all reports shall be in writing.

38. It shall be the duty of every committee of the Council, to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within five weeks, or ask for further time.

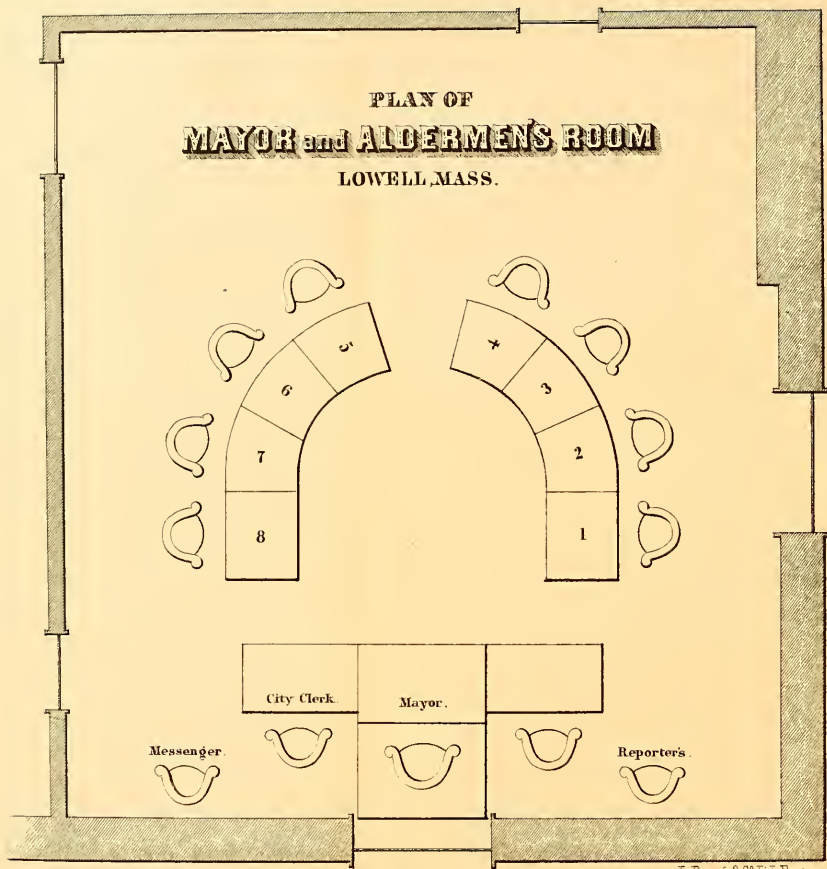
39. The clerk shall keep brief minutes of the votes and proceedings of the Council, entering thereon all accepted resolutions; shall notice reports and memorials, and other papers submitted to the board, only by their titles, or a brief description of their purport.

40. All salary officers shall be chosen by written ballots, and blanks shall not be counted.

41. Members of the Council may attend meetings of any of its committees, but shall not vote thereat.

42. The clerk of the Common Council shall keep the record of committees who may require that service; and on the appointment of every Standing Committee a book for records shall be provided by its chairman, or by said clerk. The clerk shall have the custody of all minutes by him kept; and the records of the several committees shall be open to the inspection of the members of the City Council

**PLAN OF
MAYOR and ALDERMEN'S ROOM
LOWELL, MASS.**



L. Prang & Co. Lith. Boston.

CHARLES A. STOTT,
Mayor.

- 1—ALBERT A. HAGGETT,
- 2—JACOB ROGERS,
- 3—WILLIAM H. WIGGIN,
- 4—CHARLES F. BELDEN,

- 5—GEORGE E. STANLEY,
- 6—HENRY A. HILDRETH,
- 7—FRANCIS CARLL,
- 8—JOHN A. GOODWIN.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

JOHN H. NICHOLS, *Messenger.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF
LOWELL. 1876.

MAYOR:

CHARLES A. STOTT,

119 Nesmith Street.

ALDERMEN:

Chairman—JOHN A. GOODWIN.

JACOB ROGERS,..... 99 Pawtucket Street. ✓
JOHN A. GOODWIN,..... 75 Chestnut Street. ✓
ALBERT A. HAGGETT,..... 28 Hurd Street.
CHARLES F. BELDEN,..... 6 Cabot Block, Cabot Street.
HENRY A. HILDRETH,..... 98 Bridge Street.
GEORGE E. STANLEY,.....105 Beacon Street.
FRANCIS CARLL,.....107 Westford Street.
WILLIAM H. WIGGIN,..... 44 Willie Street.

COMMON COUNCIL:

President—BENJAMIN C. DEAN.*Ward One.*

JOHN W. WELCH,.....Tremont House.
LEWIS STILES,..... 27 Cabot Street.
DANIEL W. MANNING,.....133 Adams Street.
JOHN F. HOWARD,..... 11 Lowell Machine Shop.

Ward Two.

LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM,... .Cor. Bridge and Sixth Streets.
CHARLES E. HALLOWELL,..... 65 French Street.
CHARLES CALLAHAN,..... 50 River Street.
WILLIAM A. READ,. 74 First Street.

Ward Three.

CHARLES COWLEY,.....178 Lawrence Street.
CHARLES H. KIMBALL,.....287 Central Street.
CHARLES RUNELS,..... .235 Thorndike Street.
WILLIAM H. GRADY,..... 43 Cedar Street.

Ward Four.

EDWARD STOCKMAN,.....572 Middlesex Street.
GARDNER W. KING,..... 85 Westford Street.
STEPHEN H. JONES,..... 5 Gates Street.
CHARLES D. STARBIRD,.....Cor. Branch and Walker Streets.

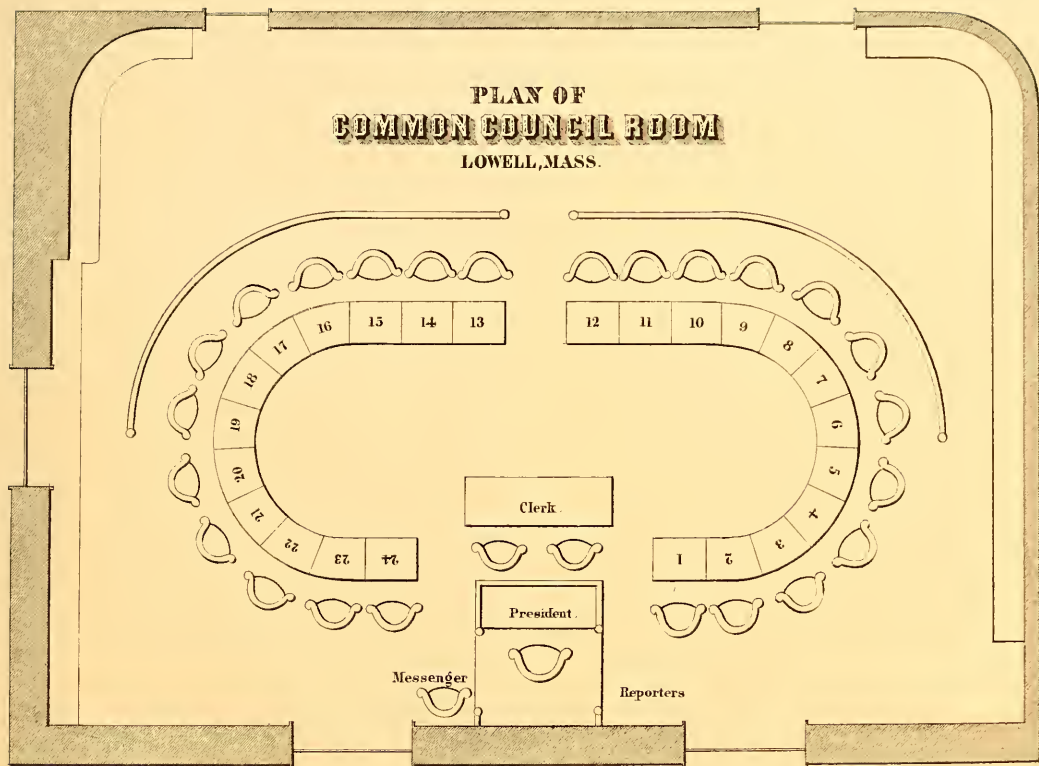
Ward Five.

ORFORD R. BLOOD,.....Riverside Street, "Pawtucketville."
JOHN F. KIMBALL,.....108 Pawtucket Street.
CHARLES H. HANSON,..... 39 Rock Street.
M. GILBERT PERKINS,..... 18 Varney Street.

Ward Six.

EDWIN SANBORN,.....124 High Street.
BENJAMIN C. DEAN,..... 7 Tyler Street.
CHARLES H. WALKER,..... 40 Tyler Street.
JOHN J. PICKMAN,..... 10 Oak Street.

**PLAN OF
COMMON COUNCIL ROOM
LOWELL, MASS.**



BENJAMIN C. DEAN,

President.

1—M. GILBERT PERKINS,
2—JOHN F. KIMBALL,
3—CHARLES H. WALKER,
4—CHARLES E. HALLOWELL,
5—WILLIAM A. READ,
6—CHARLES H. KIMBALL,

7—EDWIN SANBORN,
8—
9—CHARLES RUNELS,
10—EDWARD STOCKMAN,
11—CHARLES CALLAHAN,
12—LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM,

13—CHARLES D. STARBIRD,
14—DANIEL W. MANNING,
15—WILLIAM H. GRADY,
16—STEPHEN H. JONES,
17—GARDNER W. KING,
18—ORFORD R. BLOOD,

19—LEWIS STILES,
20—CHARLES H. HANSON,
21—JOHN W. WELCH,
22—JOHN J. PICKMAN,
23—JOHN F. HOWARD,
24—CHARLES COWLEY.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

JOHN H. NICHOLS, *Messenger.*

CITY CLERK:

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, ... School, corner Bowers Street.

Chosen in Convention of the City Council, on the first Monday in January, City Charter § 17.
An Assistant City Clerk may be appointed by the Mayor or Aldermen, whenever the City Clerk desires it. Ordinance passed June 11, 1873.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL:

DAVID CHASE, ... 15 Fourth Street.

Chosen on the first Monday in January. City Charter, § 14.

MESSENGER TO THE CITY COUNCIL:

JOHN H. NICHOLS, ... Corner Bridge and Jewett Streets.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January. Ordinance passed December 31, 1875.

MEETINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

The Regular Meetings of the City Council are held at the City Government Rooms, on the Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, as follows:

January 11th and 25th,	July 11th and 25th,
February 8th and 22d,	September 12th and 26th,
March 14th and 28th,	October 10th and 24th,
April 11th and 25th,	November 14th and 28th,
May 9th and 23rd,	December 12th and 26th.
June 13th and 27th,	

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

- ON ACCOUNTS.—Aldermen Stanley and Belden; Messrs. J. F. Kimball, Stockman, and Runels.
- ON BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Mayor, and Alderman Wiggin; Messrs. Hanson, Howard, and Welch.
- ON CLAIMS.—Aldermen Hildreth and Wiggin; Messrs. Read, Pickman, and King.
- ON COMMONS.—Aldermen Carll and Haggett; Messrs. Perkins, Howard, and Callahan.
- ON FINANCE.—The Mayor, and Alderman Hildreth; Messrs. Cowley, J. F. Kimball, and Dean.
- ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Aldermen Haggett and Hildreth; Messrs. Hanson, C. H. Kimball, and Welch.
- ON LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—Aldermen Rogers and Carll; Messrs. Stockman, Stiles, and Sanborn.
- ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Aldermen Goodwin and Belden; Messrs. C. H. Kimball, Read, and Jones.
- ON PRINTING.—Aldermen Belden and Rogers; Messrs. Blood, Hallowell, and Sanborn.
- ON EDUCATION.—Aldermen Goodwin and Rogers; Messrs. Cowley, J. F. Kimball, and Walker.
- ON STREETS.—Aldermen Goodwin and Stanley; Messrs. Varnum, Blood, Perkins, Starbird, and Manning.
-

GEORGE E. EVANS, Clerk to Committees on Streets and Sewers.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

- ON BILLS IN SECOND READING.—Aldermen Wiggin and Haggett.
ON ENROLLMENT.—Aldermen Goodwin and Belden.
ON LICENSES.—Aldermen Hildreth, Haggett, and Wiggin.
ON LIGHTING STREETS.—Aldermen Carll and Rogers.
ON POLICE.—Aldermen Haggett, Carll, and Stanley.
ON REPAIRS OF STREETS.—Aldermen Goodwin and Stanley.
ON SEWERS.—Aldermen Wiggin, Hildreth, and Belden.
ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Aldermen Stanley and Belden.
-

OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

- ON BILLS IN SECOND READING.—Messrs. Pickman, Perkins and King.
ON ENROLLMENT.—Messrs. Howard, Grady, and Hanson.
ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS.—Messrs. Cowley, Starbird, and Stiles.

CITY OFFICERS, 1876.

CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JOHN H. McALVIN,.....Office, City Hall.

Chosen by the City Council in Convention in January. City Charter, Sect. 17. Deputy Collectors are selected and appointed by the Treasurer.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

DAVID CHASE,.....Office, City Hall.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

JOHN C. WOODWARD,....Office, at Civil Engineer's Room, City Hall.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

Alderman JOHN A. GOODWIN ; Councilmen CHARLES D. STARBIRD,
and DANIEL W. MANNING.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

CIVIL ENGINEER FOR THE CITY.

GEORGE E. EVANS,.....Office, City Hall.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

CITY SOLICITOR.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON,.....Office, 55 Central Street.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

LIBRARIAN OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

MARSHALL H. CLOUGH, ... Office at the Library, Masonic Temple.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

DIRECTORS OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor, ...	} <i>Ex</i> <i>Officiis.</i>
BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President of the Common Council,	
Ward 1—CHARLES H. HARVEY,	Ward 4—ABNER A. JEWETT,
“ 2—FRANK E. RICE,	“ 5—GEORGE SMITH,
“ 3—CHARLES F. TILTON,	“ 6—JAMES C. ABBOTT.

The last six are chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LORENZO G. HOWE, ... Office, City Hall.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

HERMON J. SMITH, ... Office, 21 Central Street.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS.

HERMON J. SMITH, ... Office, 21 Central Street.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

ASSESSORS OF TAXES.

Office, City Hall, third story.

FRANCIS GOWARD,		ISAAC A. FLETCHER,
JAMES MARREN,		LEVI B. STEVENS,
WILLIAM W. READ,		DAVID LANE.
FRANCIS GOWARD, <i>Chairman.</i> JAMES MARREN, <i>Secretary.</i>		

Assignment of Wards.

Ward 1—JAMES MARREN,		Ward 4—FRANCIS GOWARD,
“ 2—WILLIAM W. READ,		“ 5—LEVI B. STEVENS,
“ 3—DAVID LANE,		“ 6—ISAAC A. FLETCHER.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office, City Hall, third story.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor,.....*Ex officio.*
For 1876-'77.

LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM,
 FREDERIC HOLTON,
 Resigned February 22,
 NATHANIEL C. SANBORN,
 Elected January 11,
 SULLIVAN L. WARD,
 Elected February 22.

For 1876.

JOHN F. McEVoy,
 JOSIAH BUTLER,
 CHARLES COWLEY.

Chosen for two years in January, one-half retiring annually. City Charter § 29.

Sub-Committees.

ON FUEL AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—The Mayor, Messrs. McEvoy and Ward.

ON AGRICULTURE.—Messrs. Varnum, Cowley, and Ward.

ON NEAT CATTLE AND SWINE.—Messrs. Sanborn, McEvoy and Butler.

ON CARE AND REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.—The Mayor, Messrs. Varnum and Sanborn.

ON CLOTHING, BEDDING AND FURNITURE.—Messrs. Cowley, Varnum and Ward.

ON PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES.—The Mayor, Messrs. Butler and Cowley.

ON REFORM SCHOOL.—The Mayor, Messrs. McEvoy and Sanborn.

CHARLES A. STOTT, *Chairman.* | FREDERIC HOLTON, *Secretary.*

The regular meetings of the Board of Overseers are held at the Almshouse on the last day of each month.

INSTITUTIONS AT THE CITY FARM.

These consist of the Almshouse, a Workhouse used for the imprisonment of certain convicts, and "The House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City of Lowell." The farm embraces about one hundred and twenty-five acres, seventy-five of which are in a high state of cultivation.

LORENZO PHELPS, *Superintendent.*

WILLIAM A. LANG, *Chaplain.*

There is also one Male Assistant, and one Female Assistant. The Superintendent is appointed by the Overseers of the Poor, annually, at the last meeting in December.

MEMBERS OF THE LOWELL WATER BOARD.

Office, 39 Merrimack Street.

CYRUS H. LATHAM, *President.*

From the City Council.—Alderman ALBERT A. HAGGETT, Councilmen BENJAMIN C. DEAN and ORFORD R. BLOOD.

From the Citizens at Large.—CYRUS H. LATHAM, term expires May, 1878. EARL A. THISSELL, term expires May, 1877.

Superintendent, SAMUEL P. GRIFFIN.*Clerk,* JAMES M. BATTLES.

The members of the Lowell Water Board are elected under the provisions of an Ordinance passed July 11, 1872 [see also Ordinance passed January 11, 1876], entitled "An Ordinance providing for the care and management of the Lowell Water Works." The Superintendent is elected by the City Council and the Clerk is appointed by the Board.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875, and Jan. 11, 1876. Act of 1867, Chap. 279.

The members of this Department are appointed as Police Officers and Watchmen with all the powers of Constables, except the power of serving and executing civil process, by the Mayor, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Board of Aldermen, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen. Under the present organization the Police are divided into Day and Night Police. The Day Police are stationed at the Police Office, under the direction and command of the City Marshal; and in addition to their other duties, are required to serve criminal precepts.

City Marshal.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE, . . Office, west end of Market House Building.

Chosen by concurrent vote in January or February. Ord. passed Dec. 31, 1875.

Deputy Marshal.

JACOB G. FAVOR, ... Office, west end of Market House Building.

Appointed by the City Marshal, and approved by Mayor and Aldermen. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

Day Police Officers and Watchmen.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE,
ALFRED DAY,
WILLIAM P. FARRINGTON,
JACOB G. FAVOR,
HARRISON H. FULLER,

WILLIAM M. LEE,
BENJAMIN G. MOONEY,
THOMAS J. SANBORN,
JAMES E. WEBSTER,
LEVI H. WITHAM.

Night Police Officers and Watchmen.

THEOPHILUS C. BLAISDELL, *Captain of the Night Police.*

ALLEN P. BICKFORD,
ANDREW BLOOD,
LEVI BROWN,
JOHN BUCHANAN,
JOHN CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM L. CLARK,
CHARLES F. COOPER,
JAMES CROWLEY,
ASA F. ESTY,
HENRY FARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS B. FOSS,
HENRY GARRISON,
DAVID H. GOODHUE,
FRANK GOODWIN,
DANIEL HAYES,
CHARLES HOWARD,

THOMAS INGALLS,
PATRICK KELLEY,
ALBERT E. LIBBY,
ISAAC L. LIBBY,
JOHN F. McCAFFREY,
FRANK McQUADE,
JOHN A. MELOY,
FRANK N. MILES,
ALONZO PAGE,
MASON W. PRESBY,
JOHN H. RING,
DON C. ROBINSON,
FRANK T. THISSELL,
HERMON N. TILTON,
JOHN W. TILTON,
LUKE VEO.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, from time to time. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

Supernumerary Police Officers and Watchmen.

WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD,
DANIEL CRANE,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,
MOSES T. FLANDERS,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
HENRY M. THOMPSON,
CHARLES F. URANN,
THOMAS WALSH.

Special Police Officers and Watchmen not Paid by the City.

Lists of Special Police Officers are kept by the City Clerk, and by the City Marshal.

Constables.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE,
JACOB G. FAVOR,
DANIEL G. GREENLEAF,
JAMES HOPKINS,
EVERETT W. FRENCH,
JOHN H. NICHOLS,

DEXTER SYMONDS,
JOSHUA M. HARDY,
ANDREW C. WRIGHT,
JOSEPH H. GUILLETT,
HENRY KILESKI,
HENRY J. McALVIN,

DAVID FITZGERALD.

City Charter, Sect. 7. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

Tythingmen.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE,
LEVI BROWN,
ALFRED DAY,
AUGUSTUS B. FOSS,
BENJAMIN G. MOONEY,

HARRISON H. FULLER,
JOHN F. McCAFFREY,
THOMAS J. SANBORN,
WM. P. FARRINGTON,
JACOB G. FAVOR,

JAMES E. WEBSTER.

Ten or more chosen by concurrent vote commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February. Ord. passed January 11, 1876.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE.

Chosen by concurrent vote, commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

✓ LORENZO G. HOWE,
JAMES N. MORSE,
JOSHUA M. HADLEY,
ALFRED P. BATEMAN,
ATIS OSGOOD,
JOHN F. BATEMAN,
STEPHEN C. DAVIS,

LUTHER SMITH,
SAMUEL NEWHALL,
HENRY L. TIBBETTS,
GEORGE A. ROPER,
AARON BLANCHARD,
EDWARD STOCKMAN,
CHARLES O. DAVIS.

Four or more chosen by concurrent vote, commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

FENCE VIEWERS.

LORENZO PHELPS,

EDWARD FIFIELD.

JOSHUA M. HADLEY,

Chosen by concurrent vote commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

FIELD DRIVERS.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE,
WILLIAM M. LEE,
PETER BUCKMAN,

THOMAS J. SANBORN,
WM. P. FARRINGTON,
THOMAS PAUL.

ALFRED DAY.

Chosen by concurrent vote commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

POUND KEEPER.

SYLVESTER CROSBY.

Chosen by concurrent vote, commencing in the Board of Aldermen, in January or February.
Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

MEASURER OF WOOD AND BARK.—SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY SCALES.—INSPECTOR OF BALE OR BUNDLE HAY.

SYDNEY DAVIS, office at City Scales, rear of Market House Building.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

MEASURER OF WOOD AND BARK.

FRANCIS H. CHANDLER, ... At Pawtucket Square.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

WEIGHERS OF COAL.

SYDNEY DAVIS,
AUGUSTUS W. WEEKS,
FRANK E. BENNETT,

FRANCIS MOLLAHAN,
DARIUS WHITED, JR.,
BERNARD RILEY.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

JOHN A. KNOWLES, JR., ... Office at Mechanics' Mills.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

INSPECTOR OF MILK.

CHARLES STEARNS, ... Office, 115 Gorham Street.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

*SURVEYORS OF PLASTERING, BRICK OR STONE WORK,
AND PAINTING.*

SAMUEL NEWHALL,
RICHARD W. BAKER,
LUTHER SMITH,

GEORGE E. EVANS,
JOSHUA M. HADLEY,
WILLIAM F. OSGOOD,

ATIS OSGOOD.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

JAMES BERRY,

|

GEORGE W. TILTON.

Fees 2½ mills per bushel for measuring. Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

WEIGHERS OF HAY AND OTHER ARTICLES.

BERNARD RILEY, at Scales, cor. Western Ave. and Fletcher Street.

FRANCIS H. CHANDLER, ... at Scales in Pawtucket Square.

Forty per cent. of their fees are payable to the City, quarterly. Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK BROUGHT BY WATER OR RAILROAD CARS INTO THE CITY.

SAMUEL NEWHALL,

|

LUTHER SMITH.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

INSPECTORS OF PETROLEUM OILS.

GEORGE HOBSON,

|

GEORGE B. ROOT.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Chapter 152 of the Acts of 1869.

CITY CRIER.

JOHN HARRIGAN, ... Office, 2 Commercial Square.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in January or February. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

MEASURERS OF UPPER LEATHER.

NATHAN W. FRYE,

|

JOHN Q. A. HUBBARD,

REVILO F. COOK,

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in April. Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876.

JANITOR OF HUNTINGTON AND JACKSON HALLS.

WARREN FLETCHER.

Appointed by the Mayor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR 1876-'77.

The members of the Fire Department are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Aldermen, on the first Wednesday in April, annually, and hold their respective offices for the term of one year from the first day of May next succeeding their appointment, provided, however, that vacancies may be filled at any time, and the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineers may be removed at any time by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Ord. passed Jan. 11, 1876; Chap. 63 of the Acts of 1869.

Chief Engineer.

GEORGE HOBSON,.....24 Linden Street.

Assistant Engineers.

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR,.....172 Merrimack Street.

HIRAM N. HALL,.....Elliott Street.

EDWARD S. HOSMER,.....12 Livermore Street.

HIRAM N. HALL, Clerk of the Board.

The Clerk is chosen by the Engineers.

*Steam Fire Engines.**Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1.*

Gorham Street,.....13 Members.

JOSIAH W. WHITE, Foreman. | JEWETT J. LOCKE, Engineer.

Weight, 7,575 pounds. Cost,———. Built in 1870, by Union Machine Company, of Fitchburg.

Torrent Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

Middlesex Street,.....13 Members.

RUEL F. BRITTON, Foreman. | GEORGE MADDOCKS, Engineer.

Weight, 7,720 pounds. Cost, \$4,000. Built in 1868, by Hunne-
man & Co., Boston.

Wamesit Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3.

Middle Street,.....13 Members.

JOSEPH H. STACKPOLE, Foreman. | EDWARD L. BROWN, Engineer.

Weight, 7,650 pounds. Cost, \$4,250. Built in 1866, by Hunne-
man & Co., Boston.

Relief Steam Fire Engine, No. 4.

Warren Street, ... — — —, Engineer.

Weight, 8,300 pounds. Cost, \$3,000. Built in 1861, by Silsby, Mynderse & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

*Hose Carriages.**Ocean Hose Company, No. 1, Warren Street.*

SAMUEL G. COOPER, Foreman, ... 12 Members.

Mechanics' Hose Company, No. 2, Cross Street.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Foreman, ... 12 Members.

Excelsior Hose Company, No. 3, Central Street.

JAMES F. NORTON, Foreman, ... 12 Members.

Mazeppa Hose Company, No. 4, Fayette Street.

WILLIAM KING, Foreman, ... 12 Members.

Wellman Hose Company, No. 5, Fourth Street.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Foreman, ... 12 Members.

*Hook and Ladder Carriages.**Franklin Hook and Ladder Company, Middle Street.*

JOHN P. PEARSON, Foreman, ... 29 Members.

Hand Engines.

The Companies connected with the several Hand Engines were abolished May 1, 1868. The following Hand Engine was kept as a reserve:

Rocket, No. 2, ... Ayer's City.

Operator of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

GEORGE B. WHITNEY, ... Engine House, Middle Street.

POLICE COURT.

NATHAN CROSBY, ... *Standing Justice.*

JOHN DAVIS, } *Special Justices.*
FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE, }

SAMUEL P. HADLEY, ... *Clerk.*

Chosen at the Municipal Election, 1871, and every fifth year thereafter, by the people. Gen. Stat. and Chap. 169 of the Acts of 1866.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1876.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Chairman.
 EPHRAIM B. PATCH, Vice Chairman.
 CHARLES MORRILL, Secretary.

NAMES OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor.....	}	<i>Ex</i>
BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President of the Common Council,..		
Ward 1—WILLIAM M. HOAR,.....	Term expires	1877
JAMES W. B. SHAW,.....	“	“ 1876
“ 2—ROBERT L. READ,.....	“	“ 1877
GEORGE H. PILLSBURY,.....	“	“ 1876
“ 3—JOHN J. GREEN,.....	“	“ 1877
EPHRAIM B. PATCH,.....	“	“ 1876
“ 4—HENRY P. CARTER, ...	“	“ 1877
CHARLES KIMBALL, ...	“	“ 1876
“ 5—JOHN J. COLTON,.....	“	“ 1877
WILLIAM G. WARD,.....	“	“ 1876
“ 6—LORENZO S. FOX,.....	“	“ 1877
GEORGE F. LAWTON,.....	“	“ 1876

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- ON ACCOUNTS.—Messrs. Stott, Patch, Ward, Dean, and Shaw.
- ON SCHOOL-HOUSES.—Messrs. Pillsbury, Patch, Fox, Carter, and Hoar.
- ON TEACHERS.—Messrs. Morrill, Kimball, Lawton, Pillsbury, Colton, and Green.
- ON REPORTS.—Messrs. Lawton, Colton, Read, Green, and Carter.
- ON BOOKS.—Messrs. Kimball, Pillsbury, Lawton, Shaw, Green, and Hoar.
- ON SALARIES.—Messrs. Stott, Dean, Patch, Fox, and Hoar.
- ON PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.—Messrs. Ward, Fox, Dean, Read, and Pillsbury.

ON MUSIC.—Messrs. Shaw, Read, Ward, Lawton, and Kimball.

ON FREE EVENING SCHOOLS.—Messrs. Patch, Ward, Carter, Read, and Colton.

ON SUSPENSION OF THE SCHOOLS.—Messrs. Stott, Shaw, and Kimball.

ASSIGNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

THE MAYOR.—High School, and Reform School.

MR. DEAN.—High School, and Primaries 13, 19, 20, 39, 57.

MR. HOAR.—Green School, and Primaries 36, 38, 32, 26.

MR. SHAW.—High School, and Primaries 8, 11, 12, 23, 29, 43.

MR. READ.—Varnum School, and Primaries 46, 47, 48, 49, 55.

MR. PILLSBURY.—High School, and Primaries 1, 3, 7, 18, 21, 53.

MR. GREEN.—Edson School, and Primaries 4, 24, 31, 54.

MR. PATCH.—Colburn School, and Primaries 27, 33, 42, 56.

MR. CARTER.—Franklin School, and Primaries 5, 6, 15, 30, and Intermediate No. 2.

MR. KIMBALL.—High School, and Primaries 17, 28, 34, 50, and Intermediate No. 1.

MR. COLTON.—Bartlett School, and Primaries 2, 40, 45, 58, and Intermediate No. 3.

MR. WARD.—High School, Mann School, and Primaries 10, 22, 41, 44.

MR. FOX.—High School, and Primaries 14, 16, 25, 37.

MR. LAWTON.—Moody School, and Primaries 9, 35, 51, 52.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1876.

January 31, February 28, March 27, April 24, May 29, June 26, July 31, August 28, September 25, October 30, November 27, December 25.

CHARLES MORRILL, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Office in the City Government Building.

OFFICE HOURS.—From March 1st to November 30th, inclusive, one hour after morning session. From December 1st to the last day of February, inclusive, one hour after the afternoon session. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

TRUANT AND POLICE OFFICERS.

BICKFORD LANG,

|

JESSE HUSE.

WARD OFFICERS, 1876.

WARD ONE.

Warden,.. Edward F. Slattery.
Clerk,.... John Gillon.
Inspectors, Andrew Collins,
William Guiney,
Charles W. Johnson.

WARD TWO.

Warden,.. Edward M. Tucke.
Clerk,.... William W. Sargent.
Inspectors, Julian V. Keyes,
Timothy G. Tweed,
Henry F. Whittier.

WARD THREE.

Warden,.. John J. Mead.
Clerk,.... John E. Maguire.
Inspectors, Everett W. French.
James Howard, Jr.,
J. H. McDonough.

WARD FOUR.

Warden,.. Asa C. Russell.
Clerk,.... Charles E. Carter.
Inspectors, David Lane,
Abner A. Jewett.
Albert F. Nichols,

WARD FIVE.

Warden,.. James M. Coburn.
Clerk,.... Clarence H. Johnson.
Inspectors, A. L. Fecteau,
Baldwin T. Peabody,
George S. Brock.

WARD SIX.

Warden,.. Leroy S. Kimball.
Clerk,.... Henry A. Fielding.
Inspectors, Major A. Shaw,
Oscar N. Kyle,
John F. Haskell.

Chosen annually at the Municipal Election held on the second Tuesday in December.

1965-86535

POPULATION OF LOWELL.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1828	3,532	1836	17,633	1846	29,127	1865	30,990
1830	6,477	1837	18,010	1850	33,383	1866	36,878
1832	10,254	1840	20,981	1855	37,554	1870	40,928
1833	12,963	1844	25,163	1860	36,827	1875	49,688

POPULATION AND LEGAL VOTERS BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1865.		1875, Old Wards.		1875, New Wards.	
	Population.	Voters.	Population.	Voters.	Population.	Voters.
1	4,181	693	5,761	923	10,363	1,617
2	4,738	711	8,645	1,528	8,645	1,528
3	6,132	836	9,020	1,529	8,765	1,484
4	6,238	1,174	9,842	2,125	6,919	1,554
5	6,353	1,068	11,540	2,071	6,938	1,377
6	3,348	668	4,880	885	8,058	1,501
Total	30,990	5,150	49,688	9,061	49,688	9,061

CATALOGUE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF LOWELL,
IN
CRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF SERVICE,
* FROM ITS INSTITUTION, 1836, TO 1875.

1836.**Mayor:****ELISHA BARTLETT.****Aldermen:**

William Austin, resigned Oct. 10,
Joseph Tapley, elected November,
Seth Ames,
Aaron Mansur,

Benjamin Walker,
Oliver M. Whipple,
Alexander Wright.

SAMUEL A. COBURN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:**

John Clark, *President*,
Henry J. Baxter,
Jonathan Bowers, ✓
George Brownell,
James Cook,
David Dana,
Erastus Douglass,
Josiah B. French,
Cyril French,
Samuel Garland,
Horatio W. Hastings,
Horace Howard,

Stephen Mansur,
John Mixer,
Thomas Nesmith,
David Nourse,
Thomas Ordway,
James Russell,
John A. Savels,
Sidney Spalding,
Weld Spalding,
Jonathan Tyler,
Tappan Wentworth,
William Wyman.

GEORGE WOODWARD, *Clerk*, died. ALBERT LOCKE, elected.**1837.****Mayor:****ELISHA BARTLETT, †'36.****Aldermen:**

Seth Ames, *'36,
John Aiken,
Seth Chellis,

Joseph G. Kittredge,
Joshua Swan,
Alexander Wright, *'36.

SAMUEL A. COBURN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Joshua Abbott,
James K. Fellows,
Jesse Phelps,
Walter Wright.

WARD 2.

William Fiske,
Thomas Nesmith, '36.
Josiah Osgood,
Joseph Tyler.

WARD 3.

Joseph M. Dodge,
Elisha Huntington, *President*,
William North,
Joseph Tapley.

WARD 4.

William Baker,
Elijah M. Read,
Charles H. Wilder,
William W. Wyman.

WARD 5.

George Brownell, '36,
Osgood Dane,
James Russell, '36.
Tappan Wentworth, '36.

WARD 6.

Andrew Bird,
Benjamin H. Gage,
Jona. T. P. Hunt,
Abram Tilton.

ALBERT LOCKE, *Clerk.*

The figures without other marks indicate membership of the Common Council those years.
† Mayor that year. * Alderman that year. ‡ President of Common Council that year.

1838.**Mayor:****LUTHER LAWRENCE.****Aldermen:**

Benjamin F. French,
Charles L. Tilden,
Oliver M. Whipple, *'36,

George H. Carleton,
George Brownell, '36, '37,
Seth Chellis, *'37.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Jesse Phelps, '37,
Walter Wright, '37,
Eliphalet Brown,
Perez Fuller.

WARD 2.

William Fiske, '37.
Aaron H. Sherman,
William Upham,
Henry J. Baxter, '36.

WARD 3.

Thomas Hopkinson,
Elisha Huntington, †'37, *President*,
Horace Howard, '36,
John Mixer, '36.

WARD 4.

David Dana, '36,
Perley Hale,
Benjamin Walker, *'36,
William Baker, '37.

WARD 5.

Garret J. Bradt,
Benjamin Wilde,
Erastus Douglass, *'36,
Rufus Paul.

WARD 6.

Eli Cooper,
Thomas L. Randlett,
James L. Foot,
Calvin Goodspeed.

ALBERT LOCKE, *Clerk.***1839.****Mayor:****LUTHER LAWRENCE.** — [Died in April.]**ELISHA HUNTINGTON,** †'37, †'38.**Aldermen:**

Benjamin F. French, *'38,
John O. Green,
Charles L. Tilden, *'38,

George H. Carleton, *'38,
John Clark, †'36,
Oliver M. Whipple, *'36, *'38.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Walter Wright, '37, '38,
Harlin Pillsbury,
Eliphalet Brown, '38,
Forrest Eaton.

WARD 2.

Jonathan Tyler, '36,
John Nesmith,
Henry J. Baxter, '36, '38,
Jefferson Bancroft.

WARD 3.

Thomas Hopkinson, '38, *President*,
Jacob Robbins,
John G. Locke.

WARD 4.

Benjamin Walker, *'36, '38,
Samuel Horn,
Stephen Carleton,
Stephen Mansur, '36.

WARD 5.

Tappan Wentworth, '36, '37,
Lewis McIntire, died Feb., '40,
Benjamin Wilde, '38,
Garret J. Bradt, '38.

WARD 6.

Thomas L. Randlett, '38,
Joseph S. Holt,
John L. Fitts,
Daniel Knapp.

ALBERT LOCKE, *Clerk.*

1840.**Mayor:****ELISHA HUNTINGTON, '37, '38, '39.****Aldermen:**Jonathan Tyler, '36, '39,
John R. Adams,
Joseph Bedlow,Harlin Pillsbury, '39,
Seth Ames, *'36, *'37,
Stephen Mansur, '36, '39.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Forrest Eaton, '39,
Sylvanus Adams,
Henry Patch,
R. M. Hutchinson.**WARD 2.**Jefferson Bancroft, '39,
John Nesmith, '39,
Joseph G. Kittredge, *'37,
Josiah Osgood, '37.**WARD 3.**Pelham W. Warren, *President*,
Abner W. Buttrick,
Asa Hall,
Samuel Burbank.**WARD 4.**Ferdinand Rodliff,
Ethan Burnap,
Edward F. Watson,
B. Walker, *'36, '38, '39, died Sept.**WARD 5.**Tappan Wentworth, '36, '37, '39,
Samuel W. Brown,
John J. Crane,
George Dane.**WARD 6.**Daniel Knapp, '39,
George L. Fitts, '39,
Joseph Battles,
Joshua Converse.ALBERT LOCKE, *Clerk*, died October. JOHN G. LOCKE, elected October.**1841.****Mayor:****ELISHA HUNTINGTON, '37, '38, '39, '40.****Aldermen:**Seth Chellis, *'37, '38,
Jefferson Bancroft, '39, '40,
Cyril French, '36,George H. Carleton, *'38, *'39,
John R. Adams, *'40.
John Aiken, *'37.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Henry Patch, '40,
George Bragdon,
John W. Holland,
Arnold Welch.**WARD 2.**William Fiske, '37, '38,
Erasmus D. Leavitt,
Jonathan White,
Nathaniel Wilson.**WARD 3.**Samuel Burbank, '40,
Nathaniel Critchett,
Royal Southwick,
Edward Winslow.**WARD 4.**Ethan Burnap, '40,
William Livingston,
John Morrison,
Edward F. Watson, '40.**WARD 5.**Tappan Wentworth, '36, '37, '39,
'40, *President*,
Samuel W. Brown, '40,
John J. Crane, '40,
Phineas Whiting.**WARD 6.**Francis H. Bowers,
Isaac H. Cooper,
William Potter,
John Smith.JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.*

1842.**Mayor:****NATHANIEL WRIGHT.****Aldermen:**

Nathaniel Thurston,	William Livingston, '41,
Jefferson Bancroft, '39, '40, '41,	Ithamar A. Beard,
Cyril French, '36, * '41,	John W. Graves.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Jeremiah P. Jewett,
John Hadley,
James Townsend,
Edward J. Payne.

WARD 2.

John Nesmith, '39, '40,
Erasmus D. Leavitt, '41,
Joseph W. Mansur, *President*,
James Hopkins.

WARD 3.

Nathaniel Critchett, '41,
Ira Spalding,
John Mead,
Asa W. Willoughby.

WARD 4.

John Morrison, '41,
William Carlton,
Oliver March,
Josiah B. French, '36.

WARD 5.

James Patterson,
Isaac Appleton,
Josiah Seavey,
Roswell Douglass.

WARD 6.

James Russell, '36, '37,
Jonathan Kendall,
Varnum A. Shed,
Isaac N. Fitts.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.***1843.****Mayor:****NATHANIEL WRIGHT, † '42.****Aldermen:**

Harlin Pillsbury, '39, * '40, res'd June,	S. Spalding, '36, resigned in June.
Henry C. Johnson,	Joseph Griffin,
Cyril French, '36, * '41, * '42,	Charles L. Tilden, * '38, '39.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Daniel Bixby,
Edward J. Payne, '42,
Hugh Cummiskey,
Walter Wright, '37, '38, '39.

WARD 2.

Henry J. Baxter, '36, '38, '39,
John P. Simonds,
Pliny Lawton,
Ben Osgood.

WARD 3.

John Mead, '42,
Willard Brown,
Ira Spalding, '42,
Benjamin J. Gerrish.

WARD 4.

Otis Allen,
Alfred Gilman,
Oliver March, '42, *President*,
William Carlton, '42.

WARD 5.

James Patterson, '42,
David Bradt,
John L. Tripp,
Benjamin F. Holden,

WARD 6.

John B. McAlvin,
Cyrus Battles,
Sewall G. Mack,
Charles F. Mitchell.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.*

1844.**Mayor:**

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40, †'41.

Aldermen:Henry Smith,
Selwin Bancroft,
O. M. Whipple, *'36, *'38, *'39,Edward F. Watson, '40, '41,
Joseph Griffin, *'43,
John Wright.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Forrest Eaton, '39, '40,
Gilman N. Nichols,
Hugh Cummiskey, '43,
David Healey.**WARD 2.**John P. Simonds, '43,
Ben Osgood, '43,
Amos Merriam,
John Clark, †'36, *'39, *President.***WARD 3.**Charles B. Coburn,
George Choate,
Isaac Scripture,
William C. Gray.**WARD 4.**Asa Wetherbee,
Abner W. Buttrick, '40,
Horatio G. F. Corliss,
Charles H. Wilder, '37.**WARD 5.**John L. Tripp, '43,
David Bradt, '43,
John Wright,
Nathaniel Wright, Jr.**WARD 6.**Sewall G. Mack, '43,
James Russell, '36, '37, '42,
Jonathan Kendall, '42,
Gilman Gale.JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.***1845.****Mayor:**

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40, †'41, †'44.

Aldermen:Henry Smith, *'44,
Selwin Bancroft, *'44,
O. M. Whipple, *'36, *'38, *'39, *'44,Edward F. Watson, '40, '41, *'44,
John C. Dalton,
Daniel Knapp, '39.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Gilman N. Nichols, '39,
Danforth P. Brigham,
Jonathan Adams,
Willard C. Welch.**WARD 2.**John P. Simonds, '43, '44,
Daniel Balch,
William Brown,
Daniel S. Richardson, *President.***WARD 3.**Isaac Scripture, '44,
William C. Gray, '44,
George Choate, '44,
Hapgood Wright.**WARD 4.**Abner W. Buttrick, '40, '44,
Asa Wetherbee, '44,
Charles H. Wilder, '37, '44,
Josiah Sawtell.**WARD 5.**Nathaniel Wright, Jr., '44,
Amos Hyde,
Edward Sherman,
James Fenno.**WARD 6.**Gilman Gale, '44,
John B. McAlvin, '43,
Samuel Fay, Jr.,
Lorenzo P. Wright.JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.*

1846.**Mayor:****JEFFERSON BANCROFT, '39, '40, *'41, *'42.****Aldermen:**

Henry Smith, *'44, *'45,
 Selwin Bancroft, '44, *'45,
 William C. Gray, '44, '45,
 Joseph Butterfield,

John C. Dalton, '45,
 D. Knapp, '39, *'45, resigned July,
 Isaac Cooper, '41, elected August.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Gilman N. Nichols, '39, '45,
 Danforth P. Brigham, '45,
 Willard C. Welch, '45,
 Thomas S. Hutchinson.

WARD 2.

Daniel Balch, '45,
 William Brown, '45,
 Daniel S. Richardson, †'45, *President*,
 Zadock Rogers.

WARD 3.

Hapgood Wright, '45,
 Isaac Farrington,
 Joel Powers,
 Franklin Mead.

WARD 4.

Josiah Sawtell, '45,
 Solon Stevens,
 David J. Moody,
 William Fletcher.

WARD 5.

Amos Hyde, '45,
 Horatio G. F. Corliss, '44,
 Jonathan Bowers, '36,
 Charles M. Short.

WARD 6.

Lorenzo P. Wright, '45,
 John L. Fitts, '39, '40,
 Lewis Packard,
 Columbus J. Hubbard.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.***1847.****Mayor:****JEFFERSON BANCROFT, '39, '40, *'41, *'42, †'46.****Aldermen:**

George Bragdon,
 Joseph Butterfield, *'46,
 Linus Child,
 James Fenno, '45,

Elisha Huntington, †'37, †'38,
 †'39, †'40, †'41, †'44, †'45,
 Sewall G. Mack, '43, '44,
 Stephen Mansur, '36, '39, *'40,
 Josiah Sawtell, '45, '46.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

William Conihe,
 James C. Crombie,
 David S. Bachelder,
 Jesse Huse.

WARD 2.

Samuel W. Brown, '40, '41,
 Hannibal Powers,
 William Newman,
 Otis L. Allen.

WARD 3.

Joel Powers, '46,
 Franklin Mead, '46,
 Isaac Farrington, '46,
 Samuel G. Davis.

WARD 4.

✓ Joel Adams, *President*,
 Horatio Fletcher,
 Solon Stevens, '46,
 Stephen A. Coburn.

WARD 5.

Ignatius Tyler,
 Edward C. Johnson,
 Elihu Gates,
 Charles M. Short, '46.

WARD 6.

✓ Thomas Wentworth,
 Isaac N. Parker,
 John R. Southwick,
 Isaiah Morse.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.*

1848.**Mayor:**

JEFFERSON BANCROFT, '39, '40, *'41, *'42, †'46, †'47.

Aldermen:

David Dana, '36, '38,	Gilman N. Nichols, '39, '45, '46,
Erastus Douglass, '36, '38,	Daniel S. Richardson, †'45, †'46,
Jacob Graves, resigned in June,	Josiah Sawtell, '45, '46, *'47,
William Newman, '47,	O. M. Whipple, *'36, *'38, *'39, *'45.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

William Conihe, '47,
James C. Crombie, '47,
Jesse Huse, '47,
Gerry Wilson.

WARD 2.

Otis L. Allen, '47,
William H. Flagg,
John Nesmith, '39, '40, '42,
Hannibal Powers, '47.

WARD 3.

Alfred Gilman, '43,
Thomas Hopkinson, '38, '39, *President*,
Ransom Reed,
Nathaniel Critchett, '41, '42.

WARD 4.

John Avery,
Otis Allen, '43,
Abiel Rolfe,
Horace Howard, '36, '38.

WARD 5.

Ignatius Tyler, '47,
Elihu Gates, '47,
Edward C. Johnson, '47,
Charles M. Short, '46, '47.

WARD 6.

Thomas Wentworth, '47,
Isaac N. Parker, '47,
Jeremiah M. Currier,
Horace Parmenter.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Clerk.***1849.****Mayor:**

JOSIAH B. FRENCH, '36, '42.

Aldermen:

James B. Francis,	Daniel Carter,
Cyril French, '36, *'41, *'42, *'43,	George Brownell, '36, '37, *'38,
James H. B. Ayer,	Artemas L. Brooks,
Daniel D. Crombie,	Joseph Bedlow, *'40.

THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Jesse Huse, '47, '48, resigned Feb.,
William A. Richardson, elected Mar.,
Gerry Wilson, '48,
John W. Smith,
Alfred S. Saunders.

WARD 2.

William H. Flagg, '48,
Ivers Taylor,
Isaac S. Morse, resigned, ✓
Ambrose Lawrence.

WARD 3.

Alfred Gilman, '43, '48,
Elisha Davis,
James Dinsmoor,
Andrew C. Wheelock.

WARD 4.

Nathaniel B. Favor,
Caleb Crosby,
Ezekiel Wright,
Waldo A. Fisher.

WARD 5.

Maynard Bragg,
Joshua Decatur,
Abram T. Melvin, ✓
W. W. Morse.

WARD 6.

William Lamson, Jr.,
Jeremiah M. Currier, '48,
George S. Wright,
John Aiken, *'37, *'41, *President.*

GEORGE A. BUTTERFIELD, *Clerk.*

1850.**Mayor:****JOSIAH B. FRENCH**, '36, '42, †'49.**Aldermen:**James H. B. Ayer, *'49,
Joseph Bedlow, *'40, *'49,
Daniel D. Crombie, *'49,
James B. Francis, *'49,Philip Hardy,
John Mixer, '36, '38,
Josiah G. Peabody,
James Townsend, '42.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**John W. Smith, '49,
Daniel R. Kimball,
James Watson,
Jonathan Smothers.**WARD 2.**Ivers Taylor, '49, *President*,
George Gardner,
Samuel Lawrence, 2d,
Samuel J. Varney.**WARD 3.**Jonathan Page,
John Tripp,
Fordyce Coburn,
Joshua Merrill.GEO. A. BUTTERFIELD, *Clerk*, res'd May.**WARD 4.**Abner W. Buttrick, '40, '44, '45,
Caleb Crosby, '49,
Benjamin Goddard,
Nathaniel B. Favor, '49.**WARD 5.**George P. Elliot,
William Fiske, '37, '38, '41,
George W. Worthen,
Maynard Bragg, '49.**WARD 6.**Albert Mallard,
Stephen P. Sargent,
George S. Wright, '49,
Wm. Lamson, Jr., '49, res'd May.

WM. LAMSON, Jr., elected May.

1851.**Mayor:****JAMES H. B. AYER**, *'49, *'50.**Aldermen:**William Fiske, '37, '38, '41, '50,
Ambrose Lawrence, '49,
James Townsend, '42, *'50,
Philip Hardy, *'50,William North, '37,
Abiel Rolfe, '48,
Lucius A. Cutler,
Joshua Converse, '40.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**James Watson, '50,
Jonathan Smothers, '50,
Charles B. Coburn, '44,
Stephen Moar.**WARD 2.**Linus Child, *'47,
George Gardner, '50, *President*,
Samuel J. Varney, '50,
Zachariah B. Caverly.**WARD 3.**Fordyce Coburn, '50,
William Twichell,
Darius C. Brown,
Benjamin C. Sargeant.**WARD 4.**Benjamin Goddard, '50,
Richard Dennis,
Holland Streeter,
Solomon D. Emerson.**WARD 5.**George P. Elliot, '50,
Edward Fifield,
John N. Ford,
Theodore H. Sweetser.**WARD 6.**George W. Worthen, '50,
George W. Jones, died Sept.,
Stephen P. Sargent, '50,
Albert Mallard, '50.* WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *Clerk*.

1852.**Mayor:**

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40, †'41, †'44, †'45, *'47.

Aldermen:Joseph Bedlow, *'40, *'49, *'50,
Joseph M. Bullens,
Samuel Burbank, '40, '41,
Joseph B. V. Coburn,Wm. Fiske, '37, '38, '41, '50, *'51,
William North, '37, *'51,
Alpha Stevens,
Samuel J. Varney, '50, '51.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Rufus Rogers,
John C. Smith,
Jeremiah Clark,
Paul Hill.**WARD 2.**Paul Perkins,
Milton Bonney,
William Hovey,
Zachariah B. Caverly, '51.**WARD 3.**Darius C. Brown, '51,
William Twichell, '51,
Benjamin C. Sargeant, '51, *President*,
Michael B. Caswell.**WARD 4.**Holland Streeter, '51,
Elbridge Livingston,
Abram French,
Willard Minot.**WARD 5.**Edward Fifield, '51,
Phineas Whiting, '41,
George W. Patterson,
Jonathan Kendall, '42, '44.**WARD 6.**Leonard W. Jaquith,
Seth Pooler,
Caleb G. Weaver,
William C. Parker.WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *Clerk.***1853.****Mayor:**

SEWALL G. MACK, '43, '44, *'47.

Aldermen:Elisha Huntington, †'37, †'38, †'39,
†'40, †'41, †'44, †'45, *'47, †'52,
Samuel K. Hutchinson,
Stephen Mansur, '36, '39, *'40, *'47,
Joseph B. V. Coburn, *'52,Ira Spalding, '42, '43,
Joseph M. Bullens, *'52,
Alpha Stevens, *'52,
Joseph White.THOMAS ORDWAY, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**Rufus Rogers, '52,
John C. Smith, '52,
Marcus A. Thomas,
James Cook, '36.**WARD 2.**Paul Perkins, '52,
Milton Bonney, '52,
George G. Bumpus,
George W. Stanley.**WARD 3.**Michael B. Caswell, '52,
Calvin Philbrick,
Leonard Brown,
Henry H. Wilder.**WARD 4.**Abram French, '52,
Henry C. Howe,
Joseph S. Grush,
Samuel K. Pickering.**WARD 5.**George W. Patterson, '52,
Wm. A. Richardson, '49, *Presid't*,
Patrick Conlan,
Jonathan Bowers.**WARD 6.**Caleb G. Weaver, '52,
William C. Parker, '52,
George F. Woods,
C. F. Blanchard.WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *Clerk.*

1854.**Mayor:****SEWALL G. MACK**, '43, '44, *'47, †'53.**Aldermen:**

Elisha Huntington, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40,
 †'41, †'44, †'45, *'47, †'52, *'53,
 J. B. V. Coburn, *'52, *'53, res'd Jan.,
 Samuel K. Hutchinson, *'53,
 Ira Spalding, '42, '43, *'53,

Joseph White, *'53,
 Horatio Fletcher, '47,
 C. F. Blanchard, '53,
 Charles Sperry.

WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

John C. Smith, '52, '53,
 Paul Hill, '52,
 Marcus A. Thomas, '53,
 Thomas Lennon.

WARD 2.

George W. Stanley, '53,
 William H. Gage,
 Amos A. Taylor,
 William H. Bradley.

WARD 3.

Calvin Philbrick, '53,
 Leonard Brown, '53, declined,
 Darius C. Brown, '51, '52, elected,
 Henry H. Wilder, '53,
 Peter O. C. Frawley.

WARD 4.

Henry C. Howe, '53,
 Joseph S. Grush, '53,
 Samuel K. Pickering, '53,
 Hubbard Wilson.

WARD 5.

William A. Richardson, '49, †'53,
President,
 Jonathan Bowers, '53,
 Patrick Conlan, '53,
 John C. Woodward.

WARD 6.

George F. Woods, '53,
 Charles S. Eastman,
 Levi H. Straw,
 William P. Webster.

LEONARD BROWN, *Clerk.***1855.****Mayor:****AMBROSE LAWRENCE**, '49, '51.**Aldermen:**

Wm. Fiske, '37, '38, '41, '50, *'51, *'52,
 Artemas L. Brooks, *'49,
 Daniel Woodward,
 Lorenzo G. Howe,

Andrew T. Nute,
 Abner Frost,
 William S. Johnston,
 Shadrach R. Brackett.

WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Maynard Bragg, '49, '50,
 Aaron B. Young,
 Augustus B. Roby,
 George L. Harris.

WARD 2.

William G. Morse,
 George K. Paul,
 Mark H. Cook,
 Joseph A. Patten.

WARD 3.

Alfred Gilman, '43, '48, '49, *President,*
 Daniel Hurd,
 Theodore Warren,
 Stephen K. Fielding.

WARD 4.

Joshua W. Daniels,
 John Bennett,
 Alanson Folsom,
 Francis H. Nourse.

WARD 5.

John C. Woodward, '54,
 Stephen Bartlett,
 Jonathan Johnson,
 Oliver P. Rand.

WARD 6.

Levi H. Straw, '54,
 William T. Whitten,
 Lucien P. Stacy,
 James M. Moore.

LEONARD BROWN, *Clerk.*

1856.**Mayor:**

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40, †'41, †'44,
†'45, *'47, †'52, *'53, *'54.

Aldermen:

Edward Tuck,
Samuel Burbank, '40, '41, *'52,
Charles B. Coburn, '44,
William P. Webster, '54,
Hapgood Wright, '45, '46,

Charles H. Wilder, '37, '44, '45,
O. J. Conant, resigned in March,
James H. Rand,
Jonathan Johnson, elected in
June.

WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *City Clerk.*

Common Council:**WARD 1.**

Enos O. Kingsley,
Abiel Pevey,
David M. Collins,
Marshall E. Thompson.

WARD 2.

Isaac Hinckley,
Seth Gage,
Peter Flanders, Jr.,
Leonard F. Jewell.

WARD 3.

David Rogers,
Benj. C. Sargeant, '51, †'52, *President*,
Henry H. Carroll,
Peter Powers.

WARD 4.

Francis H. Nourse, '55,
Alden B. Buttrick,
Holland Streeter, '51, '52,
James Sands.

WARD 5.

Frederick Holton,
Isaac Place,
Albert Wheeler,
Abiel Rolfe, '48, *'51.

WARD 6.

Eliphalet Hills,
Jonathan P. Folsom,
James K. Fellows, '37,
John K. Chase.

JAMES J. MAGUIRE, *Clerk.*

1857.**Mayor:**

STEPHEN MANSUR, '36, '39, *'40, *'47, *'53.

Aldermen:

Andrew T. Nute, *'55,
John C. Woodward, '54, '55,
Jonathan Smothers, '50, '51,
Samuel W. Stickney,

John B. Tuttle,
Francis H. Nourse, '55, '56,
Jonathan Johnson, '55, *'56,
John Nesmith, '39, '40, '42, '48.

WILLIAM LAMSON, JR., *City Clerk.*

Common Council:**WARD 1.**

Abiel Pevey,
Stephen T. Stanley,
Charles A. Welch,
George F. Scribner.

WARD 2.

William G. Morse, '55,
William D. Vinall,
Temple Tebbetts,
James M. Howe.

WARD 3.

Benjamin C. Sargeant, '51, †'52, †'56,
David Rogers, '56,
Henry H. Carroll, '56,
Nathan Allen.

WARD 4.

Caleb Crosby, '49, '50,
John F. Howe,
John C. Jepson,
Alanson Nichols.

WARD 5.

Frederick Holton, '56, *President*,
William H. Wiggan,
William Goodale,
Charles Hubbard.

WARD 6.

Erastus Boyden,
Jonathan Kimball,
Robert J. Garrett,
William Nichols.

HENRY A. LORD, *Clerk.*

1858.**Mayor:**

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, †'37, †'38, †'39, †'40, †'41, †'44,
†'45, *'47, †'52, *'53, *'54, †'56.

Aldermen:

Sewall G. Mack, '43, '44, *'47, †'53, †'54,
Samuel W. Stickney, *'57,
Abiel Pevey, '56, '57,
Jeremiah P. Jewett, '42,

Joseph M. Dodge, '37,
Harvey Silver,
Albert Wheeler, '56,
Edwin A. Alger.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.*

Common Council:**WARD 1.**

Charles Wilkins,
John M. Maynard,
John E. Webb,
William Barnard.

WARD 2.

Edward Tuck, *'56,
William P. Webster, '54, *'56,
Andrew Blood,
William F. Salmon.

WARD 3.

Benjamin C. Sargeant, '51, †'52, †'56,
'57, *President*,
Hanover Dickey,
Joseph A. Brabrook,
Benjamin S. Butterworth.

WARD 4.

Enoch P. Young,
Zephaniah Goward,
Jesse Blake,
John F. Howe, '57.

WARD 5.

Willard Dudley,
Samuel T. Manahan,
Isaac Page,
John Avery, 2d.

WARD 6.

William Nichols, '57,
Alpha B. Farr, resigned in Jan.,
Leonard Brown, '53, '54, elec'd Feb.
Erastus Boyden, '57,
James H. Rand, *'56, resign'd May,
Eben'r Burgess, elected in June.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.*

1859.**Mayor:**

JAMES COOK, '36, '53.

Aldermen:

Lorenzo G. Howe, *'55,
Samuel J. Varney, '50, '51, *'52,
Paul Hill, '52, '54,
Ambrose Lawrence, '49, '51, †'55, re-
signed in April,
Darius C. Brown, '51, '52,

John F. Howe, '57, '58,
Joshua Converse, '40, *'51, re'd Apr.
J. P. Folsom, '56, resign'd in April,
Edward Tuck, *'56, '58, elec'd May,
Sam'l T. Manahan, '58, elec'd May,
Jonathan Ladd, elected in May.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.*

Common Council:**WARD 1.**

John E. Webb, '58,
Charles Wilkins, '58,
William Barnard, '58,
William D. Blanchard.

WARD 2.

W. P. Webster, '54, *'56, '58, *President*,
William F. Salmon, '58,
James M. Howe, '57,
David Nichols.

WARD 3.

George Hobson,
Asahel D. Puffer,
John Willoughby,
Benjamin S. Butterworth, '58.

WARD 4.

Caleb Crosby, '49, '50, '57,
Jesse Blake, '58,
George W. Partridge,
George W. Young.

WARD 5.

Horatio G. F. Corliss, '44, '46,
Luther B. Morse,
Josiah G. Peabody, *'50,
William Goodale, '57.

WARD 6.

Charles A. Stott,
Levi Sprague,
Ebenezer Burgess, '58,
Leonard Brown, '53, '54, '58.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.*

1860.**Mayor:****BENJAMIN C. SARGEANT**, '51, †'52, †'56, '57, †'58.**Aldermen:**

Edward F. Watson, '40, '41, *'44, *'45,
 Lorenzo G. Howe, *'55, *'59,
 James Watson, '50, '51,
 ✓ William G. Morse, '55, '57,

Henry H. Wilder, '53, '54,
 Abner Frost, *'55,
 Samuel T. Manahan, '58, *'59,
 William S. Gardner.

JOHN H. MCALVIN, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Benjamin S. Ireson,
 Enoch Quimby,
 John P. Slocum,
 Amos H. Foster.

WARD 2.

Henry P. Clough,
 Alfred S. Saunders, '49,
 Wm. F. Salmon, '58, '59, *President*,
 Joseph L. Sargent.

WARD 3.

George Hobson, '59,
 Josiah B. Fielding,
 Henry P. Perkins,
 Hocum Hosford.

WARD 4.

George W. Partridge, '59,
 George W. Young, '59,
 Morrill M. Bohonan,
 Caleb Crosby, '49, '50, '57, '59.

WARD 5.

Josiah G. Peabody, *'50, '59,
 Sullivan L. Ward,
 George F. Morey,
 William H. Lamson.

WARD 6.

William Nichols, '57, '58,
 Samuel T. Lancaster,
 Charles A. Stott, '59,
 Foster Nowell.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.**1861.****Mayor:****BENJAMIN C. SARGEANT**, '51, †'52, †'56, '57, †'58, †'60.**Aldermen:**

Samuel T. Manahan, '58, *'59, *'60,
 Jonathan P. Folsom, '56, *'59,
 James Watson, '50, '51, *'60,
 William G. Morse, '55, '57, *'60,
 Hocum Hosford, '60,

Adis L. Waite,
 David Whitney, declined acceptance,
 Sager Ashworth, elected in May,
 William S. Gardner, *'60.

JOHN H. MCALVIN, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Frank E. Jewett,
 M. Gilbert Perkins,
 Jacob Baron,
 William D. Blanchard, '59.

WARD 2.

Alfred S. Saunders, '49, '60,
 Joseph L. Sargent, '60,
 Henry P. Clough, '60,
 Henry S. Orange.

WARD 3.

William L. North, *President*,
 George W. Norris,
 Henry P. Perkins, '60,
 James G. Morrison.

WARD 4.

Joseph Cater,
 Joseph B. Keyes,
 Morrill M. Bohonan, '60,
 Abel M. Ayer.

WARD 5.

Sullivan L. Ward, '60,
 Samuel Beck,
 William H. Parker,
 George F. Morey, '60.

WARD 6.

Samuel T. Lancaster, '60,
 Foster Nowell, '60,
 Elon A. Sanborn,
 George E. Dana.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.

1862.**Mayor:****HOCUM HOSFORD, '60, *'61.****Aldermen:**

Mertoun C. Bryant,
 Edwin A. Alger, *'58,
 James B. Francis, *'49, *'50,
 William A. Burke,

Isaac F. Scripture,
 Aldis L. Waite, *'61,
 Albert Wheeler, '56, *'58,
 Jona. P. Folsom, '56, *'59, *'61.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Amos D. Wright,
 Frank E. Jewett, '61,
 Horatio G. Burgess,
 Charles F. Hard.

WARD 2.

Benedict O. Carpenter,
 William T. McNeill,
 Lorenzo G. Howe, *'55, *'58, *'60,
 Henry S. Orange, '61.

WARD 3.

George W. Norris, '61,
 Edmund D. Fletcher,
 Everett W. French,
 John Quinn.

WARD 4.

Joseph B. Keyes, '61,
 George Runels,
 John Pettingell,
 Hubbard Willson, '54.

WARD 5.

Rollin C. Downs,
 Albert Mallard, '50, '51,
 Edward Fifield, '51, '52,
 Cleveland J. Cheney.

WARD 6.

Geo. F. Richardson, *President*,
 Albion J. Dudley,
 Elon A. Sanborn, '61,
 Frederick Frye.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.***1863.****Mayor:****HOCUM HOSFORD, '60, *'61, †'62.****Aldermen:**

James B. Francis, *'49, *'50, *'62,
 Edwin A. Alger, *'58, *'62,
 Abiel Pevey, '56, '57, *'58,
 William A. Burke, *'62,

Isaac F. Scripture, *'62,
 Otis Allen, '43, '48,
 Albert Wheeler, '56, *'58, *'62,
 William Nichols, '57, '58, '60.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Charles F. Hard, '62,
 Amos D. Wright, '62,
 John Cosgrove,
 William A. Wright.

WARD 2.

George F. Sawtell,
 Henry S. Orange, '61, '62,
 Hugh McEvoy,
 Nathaniel Stearns.

WARD 3.

Everett W. French, '62,
 Fordyce Coburn, '50, '51,
 Edmund D. Fletcher, '62,
 John Quinn, '62.

WARD 4.

Atwell F. Wright,
 Josiah Gates,
 William Stafford,
 John McCann.

WARD 5.

James C. Ayer,
 Charles W. Saunders,
 Cyrus H. Latham,
 John E. Downs.

WARD 6.

Geo. F. Richardson, †'62, *Pres.*,
 Albion J. Dudley, '62,
 Benedict O. Carpenter, '62,
 Frederick Frye, '62.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.*

1864.**Mayor:**

HOCUM HOSFORD, '60, *'61, †'62, †'63.

Aldermen:

William S. Southworth,
James B. Francis, *'49, *'50, *'62, *'63,
Dana B. Gove,
William T. McNeill, '62,

George W. Norris, '61, '62,
George Runels, '62,
Cyrus H. Latham, '63,
George F. Richardson, †'62, †'63.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Alden B. Watson,
Lewis L. Perrin,
Frederick S. Tukey,
John Cosgrove, '63.

WARD 2.

George Ripley, *President*,
Andrew F. Jewett,
Artemas S. Young,
Hoyt W. Hilton.

WARD 3.

Samuel N. Wood,
Charles W. Dodge,
Joseph S. Pollard,
James G. Morrison, '61.

WARD 4.

Atwell F. Wright, '63,
Daniel Churchill,
William W. Sherman,
Francis Jewett.

WARD 5.

John E. Downs, '63,
Thos. G. Gerrish, res'd June 14,
Charles Hubbard, '57,
Cleveland J. Cheney, '62.

WARD 6.

Levi Sprague, '59,
Tobias L. P. Lamson,
Addison Putnam,
Albion J. Dudley, '62, '63.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.***1865.****Mayor:**

JOSIAH G. PEABODY, *'50, '59, '60.

Aldermen:

Ew'd F. Watson, '40, '41, *'44, *'45, *'60,
George W. Norris, '61, '62, *'64,
Dana B. Gove, *'64,
William T. McNeill, '62, *'64,

Henry H. Wilder, '53, '54, *'60,
Josiah Gates, '63,
Cyrus H. Latham, '63, *'64,
William Brown, '45, '46.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Alden B. Watson, '64,
Lewis L. Perrin, '64,
George N. Osgood,
John R. Southwick, '47.

WARD 2.

George Ripley, †'64, *President*,
Andrew F. Jewett, '64,
Julian V. Keyes,
Chester W. Rugg.

WARD 3.

Joseph S. Pollard, '64,
Charles W. Dodge, '64,
Edward C. Rice,
Frederick T. North.

WARD 4.

Francis Jewett, '64,
Benjamin Walker,
Benjamin L. Googins,
John Pearson.

WARD 5.

Charles Hubbard, '57, '64,
James Kent,
Simeon D. Osterhoudt,
James Foster.

WARD 6.

Tobias L. P. Lamson, '64,
Luke C. Dodge,
Gustavus A. Gerry,
James M. Moore, '55.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.*

1866.**Mayor:****JOSIAH G. PEABODY, *'50, '59, '60, †'65.****Aldermen:**

Samuel A. Brown,
 Albert B. Plimpton,
 John R. Southwick, '47, '65,
 Joseph L. Sargent, '60, '61,

Charles W. Dodge, '64, '65,
 Josiah Gates, '63, *'65,
 Henry M. Hooke,
 Albion J. Dudley, '62, '63, '64.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

William A. Hodge,
 William A. Wright, '63,
 Jacob Baron, '61,
 Rollin C. Downs, '62.

WARD 2.

Andrew F. Jewett, '64, '65,
 George H. Whitmore,
 Julian V. Keyes, '65,
 Chester W. Rugg, '65.

WARD 3.

Edward C. Rice, '65,
 Frederick T. North, '65,
 James N. Pinkham,
 Oliver W. Smith.

WARD 4.

Benjamin L. Googins, '65,
 Alfred Scott,
 Thomas F. Burgess,
 Benjamin Walker, '65.

WARD 5.

Robert H. Butcher,
 John T. Lee,
 George L. Huntoon,
 Jonathan Johnson, '55, *'56, *'57.

WARD 6.

Gustavus A. Gerry, '65, *President*,
 Luke C. Dodge, '65,
 Charles A. Kimball,
 Alfred H. Chase.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.***1867.****Mayor:****GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, †'62, †'63, *'64.****Aldermen:**

Charles B. Coburn, '44, '51, *'56,
 Hocum Hosford, 60, *'61, †'62, †'63, †'64,
 John R. Southwick, '47, '65, *'66,
 Joseph L. Sargent, 60, '61, *'66,
 Edward C. Rice, '65, '66,

Abner W. Buttrick, '40, '44, '45, '50;
 died June 29, '67.
 Wm. E. Livingston, el. Sept. 9, '67.
 Wm. H. Parker, '61,
 Albion J. Dudley, '62, 63, 64, *'66.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk.***Common Council:****WARD 1.**

John Shepard,
 Calvin Sawtell,
 Foster Wilson,
 M. Gilbert Perkins, '61.

WARD 2.

Gustavus A. Gerry, '65, †'66, *President*,
 Ruel J. Walker,
 William Dobbins,
 Silas Tyler, Jr.

WARD 3.

Jona. P. Folsom, '56, *'59, *'61, *'62,
 Frederick T. North, '65, '66,
 Samuel D. Prescott,
 Nathan M. Wright.

WARD 4.

John B. Hunt,
 John Q. A. Hubbard,
 Alfred Scott, '66,
 Thomas F. Burgess, '66.

WARD 5.

George L. Huntoon, '66,
 George S. Cheney,
 James Foster, '65,
 John T. Lee, '66.

WARD 6.

Alfred H. Chase, '66,
 James Lawton,
 John N. Peirce, Jr.,
 Foster Nowell, '60, '61, resigned
 May 14, '67.
 Wm. Kittredge, elected Sept. 9, '67.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk.*

1868.**Mayor:****GEORGE F. RICHARDSON**, †'62, †'63, *'64, †'67.**Aldermen:**

Charles B. Coburn, '44, '51, *'56, *'67.
 Francis Jewett, '64, '65,
 John M. Pevey, resigned in July.
 Charles L. Hildreth, elected in Sept.
 Silas Tyler, Jr., '67.

Edward C. Rice, '65, '66, *'67,
 William E. Livingston, *'67,
 Frederic Frye, '62, '63,
 Albion J. Dudley, '62, '63, '64, *'66,
 *'67.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Calvin Sawtell, '67,
 John Shepard, '67,
 John F. Merrill,
 Frederic T. Greenhalge.

WARD 2.

Francis D. Munn,
 Joseph A. Patten, '55,
 Ruel J. Walker, '67,
 Henry S. Orange, '61, '62, '63.

WARD 3.

George W. Badger,
 Samuel D. Prescott, '67,
 William Walker,
 Albert A. Haggett.

WARD 4.

William H. Anderson,
 John Q. A. Hubbard, '67,
 Charles T. Crane,
 John B. Hunt, '67.

WARD 5.

Edwin Lamson,
 George S. Cheney, '67.
 William Kelley,
 Ethan N. Spencer.

WARD 6.

John N. Peirce, Jr., '67,
 James Lawton, '67,
 Francis Brown,
 Alfred H. Chase, '66, '67, *President*.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.**1869.****Mayor:****JONATHAN P. FOLSOM**, '56, *'59, *'61, *'62, '67.**Aldermen:**

Francis Jewett, '64, '65, *'68,
 Henry H. Wilder, '53, '54, *'60, *'65,
 Charles L. Hildreth, *'68,
 Cyrus H. Latham, '63, *'64, *'65.

Hapgood Wright, '45, '46, *'56,
 John Q. A. Hubbard, '67, '68,
 George S. Cheney, '67, '68,
 Charles A. Stott, '59, '60.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Clerk*. Resigned March 15, 1869.**SAMUEL A. McPHETRES**, *City Clerk*. Elected March 15, 1869.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Frederic T. Greenhalge, '68,
 John H. Durgin, Jr.,
 Patrick Keyes,
 Benjamin Patch.

WARD 2.

Joseph A. Patten, '55, '68,
 Phineas Jones,
 Francis D. Munn, '68,
 Amos Sanborn.

WARD 3.

George W. Badger, '68,
 Albert A. Haggett, '68,
 William Walker, '68,
 George E. Pinkham.

WARD 4.

William H. Anderson, '68, *Pres.*,
 Simeon G. Lyford,
 Henry P. Carter,
 Epaphras A. Hill.

WARD 5.

William Kelley, '68,
 Willard A. Brown,
 William O. Fiske,
 Edwin Lamson, '68.

WARD 6.

Francis Brown, '68,
 Alpha B. Farr, '58,
 Lucian P. Stacy, '55,
 William Kittredge, '67.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.

1870.**Mayor:****JONATHAN P. FOLSOM**, '56, *'59, *'61, *'62, '67, †'69.**Aldermen:**

Edward F. Sherman,	Hapgood Wright, '45, '46, *'56, *'69.
Frank F. Battles,	John Q. A. Hubbard, '67, '68, *'69.
Charles L. Hildreth, *'68, *'69.	Addison Putnam, '64.
Amos B. French,	Charles A. Stott, '59, '60, *'69.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:**

WARD 1.	WARD 4.
John H. Durgin, Jr., '69.	Epaphras A. Hill, '69.
Benjamin Patch, '69.	Henry P. Carter, '69.
Patrick Keyes, '69.	Simeon G. Lyford, '69.
Samuel G. Ladd.	Michael Corbett.
WARD 2.	WARD 5.
Phineas Jones, '69.	William O. Fiske, '69.
John L. Moulton,	Willard A. Brown, '69.
Patrick Cummiskey,	James D. Hartwell,
David G. Skillings,	Jeremiah Crowley.
WARD 3.	WARD 6.
Albert A. Haggett, '68, '69, <i>President</i> .	Alpha B. Farr, '58, '69.
Henry P. Perkins, '60, '61.	William Kittredge, '67, '69.
Hocum Hosford, '60, *'61, †'62, †'63,	Lucian P. Stacy, '55, '69.
†'64, *'67, declined.	John Stott.
Matthew Donovan,	
John L. Meadowcroft, elected Jan. 24.	

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.**1871.****Mayor:****EDWARD F. SHERMAN**, *'70.**Aldermen:**

Frank F. Battles, *'70.	Albert A. Haggett, '68, '69, †'70,
William F. Salmon, '58, '59, †'60,	Henry C. Howe, '53, '54,
John W. Smith, '49, '50,	Frederick Ayer,
Amos B. French, *'70,	Addison Putnam, '64, *'70.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:**

WARD 1.	WARD 4.
John H. Durgin, Jr., '69, '70,	Benj. Walker, '65, '66,
Samuel G. Ladd, '70,	Michael Corbett, '70,
Francis N. J. Haviland,	Francis H. Chandler,
Joel Knapp.	Charles T. Goddard.
WARD 2.	WARD 5.
William Dobbins, '67,	Jeremiah Crowley, '70,
John L. Moulton, '70,	Crawford Burnham,
Patrick Cummiskey, '70,	Henry C. Church,
Amos A. Blanchard.	Patrick Lynch.
WARD 3.	WARD 6.
Henry P. Perkins, '60, '61, '70, <i>Pres.</i>	Leonard Brown, '53, '54, '58, '59,
John L. Meadowcroft, '70,	John Stott, '70,
Horace Ela,	Abel T. Atherton,
Julius C. Jockow.	Nathaniel C. Sanborn.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.

1872.**Mayor:****JOSIAH G. PEABODY**, *'50, '59, '60, †'65, †'66.**Aldermen:**

Henry C. Howe, '53, '54, *'71,	Frederick T. North, '65, '66, '67,
Alexander G. Cumnock,	Benj. Walker, '65, '66, '71,
Benjamin Patch, '69, '70,	William Kelley, '68, '69,
Gustavus A. Gerry, '65, †'66, †'67,	Alpha B. Farr, '58, '69, '70.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

✓ John E. Webb, '58, '59,
Alonzo F. Caswell,
Southwell Farrington,
True P. Jordan.

WARD 2.

Leonard Brown, '53, '54, '58, '59, '71,
Amos A. Blanchard, '71,
Joseph S. Brown,
Earl A. Thissell.

WARD 3.

Henry P. Perkins, '60, '61, '70, †'71,
Horace Ela, '71, [Pres.
Julius C. Jockow, '71,
Charles F. Tilton.

WARD 4.

Nathaniel P. Favor,
Nathan W. Frye,
Henry A. Lord,
Alonzo L. Russell.

WARD 5.

Crawford Burnham, '71,
Charles F. Belden,
Luther J. Eames,
William Shepard.

WARD 6.

Abel T. Atherton, '71,
Nathaniel C. Sanborn, '71,
Samuel M. Chase,
Julian Talbot.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.**1873.****Mayor:****FRANCIS JEWETT**, '64, '65, *'68, *'69.**Aldermen:**

Jonathan P. Folsom, '56, *'59, *'61, *'62, '67, †'69, †'70,	Charles A. F. Swan, elected Jan. 14,
George Runels, '62, *'64,	Jacob H. Sawyer,
Edward Tuck, *'56, '58, *'59, declin'd,	Jeremiah Crowley, '70, '71,
Isaac Farrington, '46, '47, declined,	Alpha B. Farr, '58, '69, '70, *'72,
William Dobbins, '67, '71, elec. Jan. 14,	George Stevens.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

John E. Webb, '58, '59, '72,
Alonzo F. Caswell, '72,
Frank Brady,
Stephen J. Smiley,

WARD 2.

Joseph S. Brown, '72,
Earl A. Thissell, '72,
Daniel Stickney,
Edward P. Woods.

WARD 3.

Albert A. Haggett, '68, '69, †'70, *'71,
Charles F. Tilton, '72, resig'd Mar. 1,
William Bass,
James Owens,
James A. Loughlin, elected April 8.

[Pres.

WARD 4.

Atwell F. Wright, '63, '64,
Nathaniel P. Favor, '66,
Nathan W. Frye, '72,
Henry A. Lord, '72.

WARD 5.

Robert H. Butcher, '66,
Charles F. Belden, '72,
Jared P. Maxfield,
George Smith.

WARD 6.

Nathaniel C. Sanborn, '71, '72,
Samuel M. Chase, '72,
George W. S. Hurd,
Artemas S. Tyler.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*.

1874.

Mayor:

FRANCIS JEWETT, '64, '65, *'68, *'69, †'73.

Aldermen:

Jeremiah Crowley, '70, '71, *'73,
 Benj. Walker, '65, '66, '71, *'72,
 Alonzo F. Caswell, '72, '73,
 Joseph S. Brown, '72, '73,

Jonathan Kendall, '42, '44, '52,
 George L. Huntoon, '66, '67,
 Nathaniel C. Sanborn, '71, '72, '73,
 George Stevens, *'73.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Charles A. Welch, '57,
 Frank Brady, '73,
 Stephen J. Smiley, '73,
 Charles H. Harvey.

WARD 2.

Daniel Stickney, '73,
 Edward P. Woods, '73,
 Charles J. Eastman,
 Edward E. Reed.

WARD 3.

Julius C. Jockow, '71, '72,
 James Owens, '73,
 James A. Loughlin, '73,
 George W. Tilton.

WARD 4.

Charles T. Goddard, '71,
 Nathan W. Frye, '72, '73, *President*,
 Jacob H. Sawyer, *'73,
 Julian A. Richardson.

WARD 5.

Jared P. Maxfield, '73,
 John B. Lyford,
 Samuel P. Marin,
 John Scott.

WARD 6.

George W. S. Hurd, '73,
 Joel A. Abbott,
 Thomas Carolin,
 Jason Fuller.

GEORGE GARDNER, *Clerk*, died May 29.DAVID CHASE, *Clerk*, elected June 4.

1875.

Mayor:

FRANCIS JEWETT, '64, '65, *'68, *'69, †'73, †'74.

Aldermen:

Benj. Walker, '65, '66, '71, *'72, *'74,
 Jacob Rogers,
 John A. Goodwin,
 Joseph S. Brown, '72, '73, *'74,

Hapgood Wright, '45, '46, *'56, *'69,
 James Owens, '73, '74,
 Alden B. Richardson,
 Samuel A. Chase.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk*.**Common Council:****WARD 1.**

Charles A. Welch, '57, '74,
 Charles H. Harvey, '74,
 John F. Howard,
 John W. Welch.

WARD 2.

Earl A. Thissell, '72, '73,
 Edward E. Reed, '74,
 William A. Read,
 Leavitt R. J. Varnum.

WARD 3.

Albert A. Haggett, '68, '69, †'70, *'71,
 George W. Tilton, '74, [†'73, *Pres.*
 Charles Cowley,
 Thomas R. Garity.

WARD 4.

Josiah Butler,
 Francis Carll,
 Edward P. Dennis,
 Edward Stockman.

WARD 5.

James D. Hartwell, '70,
 John B. Lyford, '74,
 Orford R. Blood,
 Charles W. Sleeper.

WARD 6.

Joel A. Abbott, '74,
 Thomas Carolin, '74,
 Jason Fuller, '74,
 Albert P. Wright.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk*.

ORDINANCES
OF THE
CITY OF LOWELL,
PASSED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
MUNICIPAL REGISTER OF 1875.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Five.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SALES IN STREETS AND PUBLIC
PLACES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows:

FIRST. No person shall sell, or expose for sale, from any stand, booth, stall, cart, wagon, sleigh, or other vehicle, in any street, square, or public place within said city, any goods, chattels, or merchandise, unless licensed therefor by the Mayor and Aldermen, and paying for said license such sum as may be fixed by the Board of Aldermen; provided that this Ordinance shall not be construed to apply to dealers in hay, straw, wood, or bark, who may sell, or offer for sale, the same from any established hay or wood stand, or to persons who may sell or offer for sale the products of farms, gardens, nurseries, and orchards, in places where it will not interfere with public travel.

SECOND. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall, for each offence, forfeit the sum of twenty dollars.

In Common Council, December 14, 1875.

Passed to be ordained.

ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President.

In Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1875.

Passed to be ordained.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

Approved December 22, 1875.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Five.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF
THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen annually, in the month of January or February, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, a City Marshal; a City Solicitor; a Superintendent of Streets; an Auditor of Accounts; a Superintendent of Public Buildings; a Civil Engineer for the City; a Librarian of the City Library; six Directors of the City Library, from the citizens at large, one from each Ward; a Messenger to the City Council; a City Physician; a Superintendent of Burials; three Surveyors of Highways; and five Assessors of Taxes.

SECTION 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

In Common Council, December 31, 1875.

Passed to be ordained.

ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1875.

Passed to be ordained.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

Approved December 31, 1875.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF
THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen annually, in the month of January or February, and whenever a vacancy occurs, by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, six Assessors of Taxes. No Assessor of Taxes shall assess in the same ward for more than two consecutive years. Said Assessors shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen, or they are removed, and they shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council.

SECTION 2. There shall be chosen annually, in the month of January, by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, one member of the Board of Aldermen and two members of the Common Council, to be members of the Lowell Water Board, to hold office during the remainder of the municipal year in which they are elected, and until others are elected in their place, unless sooner removed.

In the month of March or April, annually, there shall be chosen by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, one member of the Lowell Water Board from the citizens at large, to hold his office for two years from the first Monday in May in the year of his election, and until another is elected in his place, unless sooner removed. Said members elected from the City Council, and from the citizens at large, shall at all times be subject to removal from office by the City Council for cause ; and vacancies from any cause may be filled at any time, for the unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointment. Provided, however, that any existing

vacancies in said Board may be filled by the City Council at any time.

In the month of March or April, annually, there shall be chosen by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, a Superintendent of the Water Works, to hold his office from the first Monday in May in the year of his election, and until another is elected in his place, unless sooner removed.

SECTION 3. A Board of Health shall be elected, annually, in the month of January or February, or at any time when a vacancy shall occur, consisting of the Mayor *ex officio*, and one member of the Board of Aldermen, provided, however, that in case the Mayor declines to serve, there shall be chosen two members of the Board of Aldermen, to be elected by the Board of Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council, to be elected by said Council, with all the powers and duties assigned to Boards of Health by the Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECTION 4. There shall be chosen, annually, in the month of January or February, by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, by nomination commencing in the Board of Aldermen, four or more Surveyors of Lumber, three Fence Viewers, four or more Field Drivers, one Pound Keeper, one or more Health Commissioners, and ten or more Tythingmen. All officers named in this Section shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen, or they are removed. Any officer named in this Section shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council.

SECTION 5. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall annually, in the month of January or February, and at such other times as they deem expedient, appoint a Superintendent of the City Scales, two or more Measurers of Wood and Bark, two or more Weighers of Hay and other articles, one or more Weighers of Coal, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, an Inspector of Milk, an Inspector of Bale or Bundle Hay, a City Crier, four or more Constables, four or more Surveyors of Plastering, Brick or Stone Work, and Painting, two or more Measurers of Grain, two or more Measurers of Wood and Bark brought by water or railroad cars into the city, and in the month of April, annually, two or more Measurers of Upper Leather, and on the first Wednesday of April, annually, the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, and on said day, or as soon thereafter as may be, the other members of the Fire Department. Said Engineers and Members shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year from the first day of May next succeeding their appointment, or until they are removed. All other officers named in this Section shall

hold their offices until their successors are appointed, or they are removed. Any officer named in this Section shall be removable at the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 6. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen may appoint, from time to time, such Police Officers and Watchmen as they may think necessary, with all the power of Constables, except the power of serving and executing civil process, and shall appoint from said Police Officers and Watchmen one or more Deputies, to be designated by the City Marshal, and said Deputies may act for the City Marshal, in his absence, by consent of the Mayor. Any Officers appointed under the authority of this Section, may be removed at any time by the Board of Aldermen.

In Common Council, January 11, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President.

In Board of Aldermen, January 11, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, Chairman.

January 11, 1876 ; approved.

CHAS. A. STOTT, Mayor.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER ONE, SECTION ONE, OF THE
ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF LOWELL.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows :

That Chapter One, Section One, of the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, be amended by striking out the word "joint" in the first line of said Section, and by striking out, after the word "Mayor," the words "on the part of the Board of Aldermen," and inserting in place thereof the words "one member of the Board of Aldermen, to be elected by said Board, by ballot."

In Common Council, January 11, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President.

In Board of Aldermen, January 11, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, Chairman.

January 11, 1876; approved.

CHAS. A. STOTT, Mayor.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows :

SECTION 1. The Committee on Appropriations shall hereafter consist of the Mayor, the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Streets, the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Lands and Buildings, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Sewers, the member of the Lowell Water Board elected from the Board of Aldermen, and four members of the Common Council: one from the Joint Committee on Education, one from the Joint Committee on Fire Department, one from the Joint Committee on Commons, and one from the Joint Committee on Printing, to be appointed by the Common Council.

SECTION 2. Any Ordinance or part of any Ordinance inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

In Common Council, February 8, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President.

In Board of Aldermen, February 8, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, Chairman.

February 8, 1876; approved.

CHAS. A. STOTT, Mayor.

CITY OF LOWELL.

In the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AN "ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LOWELL WATER WORKS," PASSED JULY 11, 1872.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lowell, as follows :

That Section 12, sixth line, after the word "that" be amended by striking out the following words, "in cases of specific supplies or for fractional parts of the year, where the water has been let on, it may be cut off immediately after notice given at the place that the rent is not paid, and may be let on again upon the condition before mentioned," and inserting the following words, "in any case where the water may have been let on by mistake or otherwise before payment of the water rate, and contrary to Section 11, it may be cut off without notice." That Section 15, ninth line, after the word "Board" be amended by striking out the following words, "or by authority of the Mayor and Aldermen," and inserting the word, "Superintendent," and in the tenth line, after the word "Department," by inserting the following words, "who may open them for Fire Department purposes." That Section 20, tenth line, after the word "each" be amended by striking out the word "person," and after the word "additional" by inserting the word "person," in the thirteenth line, after the word "two," by inserting the word "set," in the fifteenth line, after the word "all" by inserting the word "set," in the twenty-sixth line, after the word "assessed, by striking out the words "seventy-five," and by inserting the word "fifty," in the twenty-eighth line after the word "three" by striking out the word "dollars" and inserting the words "or more than eight dollars," in the thirty-first line, after the word "each," by inserting the following words, "if supplied with city

water either by faucet, hose or spout," in the thirty-fifth line, after the word "children" by striking out the word "and," after the word "servants" by inserting the words "and lodgers," in the forty-third line, after the word "cents," by inserting the following words, "club stables, for each horse, owned by different persons, four dollars; for each additional horse, owned by such persons, two dollars," in the forty-fifth line, after the word "windows," by inserting the word "and," after the word "gardens," by striking out the following words, "or for use in stables in addition to the charge for other uses not less than," and by inserting the words "shall be," in the forty-seventh line, after the word "dollars," by striking out the following words, "the use of the same shall be limited to one hour per day," and by inserting the following words, "per year or fractional part thereof, and where the same connection is also used for washing carriages, charge shall be made for such double use, provided, stable rates are not charged." The use of water through hose shall be limited to one hour per day; and is prohibited on the public streets, between the hours of eight a. m. and six p. m.

Churches, first faucet, six dollars; each additional faucet, three dollars; water closet, four dollars; each additional water closet, two dollars; baptistery, two dollars; hose, three dollars; urinal, three dollars.

Apothecaries, ten dollars.

Photograph galleries, fifteen dollars.

Saloons, ten to twenty-five dollars.

Bar-rooms, five to twenty-five dollars.

Meat markets, six to fifteen dollars.

Fish markets, six to fifteen dollars.

Tumbler washers, three dollars each.

Private fountains, three to ten dollars each.

Portable fountains, three to ten dollars each.

Aquaria, three dollars each.

Barber shops, four chairs or less, six dollars; each additional chair, one dollar.

Bakeries, for the average daily use of flour, for each barrel, the sum of three dollars per annum, provided that in no case shall any bakery be charged less than six dollars per annum.

In the fifty-ninth line, after the word "hotels," by striking out the word "taverns," in the sixty-second line, after the letter "a," by striking out the word "sufficient," after the last line, in Section 20, by adding the following words, "where two or more takers draw from

the same service, the water shall be charged to the owner of the service."

Fire services shall not be used for supplying water for any purpose except in case of fire, or in testing the service.

"New services shall be charged one family rate at least, for one year from the time such service is put in, whether the water is taken or not."

"The water rates established by this section permit the use of the water only upon the premises for which such rates are charged."

In Common Council, March 14, 1876.

Passed to be ordained.

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President.

In Board of Aldermen, March 14, 1876.

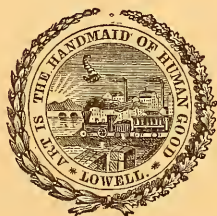
Passed to be ordained.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, Chairman.

Approved March 14, 1876.

CHAS. A. STOTT, Mayor.

FIFTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE
CITY OF LOWELL,
TOGETHER WITH THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
1875.



LOWELL, MASS.:

STONE, HUSE & CO., STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 130 CENTRAL STREET.
1876.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, }
January 1, 1876. }

BENJ. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Reports, having presented the subjoined Report this day, it was unanimously adopted as the Report of the School Committee, for 1875.

The Superintendent having at the same time submitted his Annual Report, it was unanimously accepted.

" It was voted that four thousand copies of the above Reports be printed and distributed, under the direction of the Committee on Reports and the Superintendent.

CHARLES MORRILL, *Secretary.*

REPORT.

IN reviewing the work which has been accomplished in the public schools of the City of Lowell during the past year, the School Committee do not propose to enter into the details and particulars of the same, because they will be found fully set forth in the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, hereby referred to for such details and particulars. The Committee, therefore, will confine themselves to such general remarks and suggestions as seem to them most urgent concerning the state of our schools, whether with respect to their merits or defects. And, in the beginning, the Committee desire to assure their constituents of the certain and steady improvement, upon the whole, manifest during the past year as in previous ones, in the character of our school management and accommodation. This improvement is especially shown in a more general diffusion of intelligent and kindly methods of instruction and government, with greater consequent sympathy between teachers and scholars, and all its advantages to both: in better and more comfortable school-houses and furniture, and in better and more

healthful means of warming and ventilating the school-houses. But while the Committee recognize and assert the growing improvement in these respects, they at the same time are profoundly impressed by the still existing lamentable defects in these very things in so many of our schools.

The wise and humane rule of the Board which prohibits corporal punishment in the schools excepting when other means fail, though, as the Committee believe, generally recognized and followed by the great body of our teachers, yet the Committee feel obliged to declare, that there are still too many cases in the Grammar and Primary Schools of the ignoring of this rule by teachers, and the infliction by them, in sudden haste or passion, of corporal punishment without first resorting to other means of control. The cruel and unjust practice, too, of punishing scholars for failing in recitations, no matter how hard they may have studied and toiled not to fail, still exists, in exceptional instances, in these schools, a lingering relic of a barbarity once generally prevalent. Further, the Committee fear, that we have still too many teachers wandering in the old error, that their only duty is to keep order and hear recitations, quite forgetful of the chief and ultimate object of their vocation, to teach and instruct the mind of the scholar, and to assist it in overcoming the difficulties attendant upon its development and its progress in the acquisition of knowledge. The Committee, however, while thus briefly referring to certain of the faults still existing to some extent in the practice of some teachers, yet recognizing the many trials

and difficulties with which teachers are called to contend, the reference is made in the kindest spirit towards them, and in full confidence that every teacher who, upon self-examination, is convinced of having erred in any of the respects mentioned, will earnestly seek to correct the error. Certainly as a class no public servants are more conscientious or devoted in their labors than the teachers in the public schools, and it is feared that they are all too little appreciated by the general public. It is often said, that their hours of employment are less than in most other occupations, and this is true; but it is forgotten that they are obliged to go to their labors at stated times in all weather; that in governing and controlling their schools they are performing the work of a presiding officer—a work always regarded as peculiarly onerous and exhausting, and which can with difficulty be followed more than a limited time each day—and teachers are presiding over children, who, from their comparative lack of reason and self-restraint, are much more difficult of control in schools than men in parliamentary assemblages. Then, when it is considered, that while presiding and maintaining order, the teacher is also required to be employed in the delicate and troublesome work of developing and drawing forth the faculties of the immature mind of the scholar, the truth must become apparent, that no human employment can be more wearing and destructive to the whole bodily, mental and nervous systems than that of school-teaching. They who follow this employment—precarious in its character, because dependent upon annual elections, in which whim and

prejudice may prevail against justice — certainly deserve all the compensation, and whatever honor they receive.

With all that has been done during the past year, and in the years immediately preceding, in the improvement of our school-houses, and their furniture, warming and ventilation, still very much more remains to be done in simple regard to the health and lives both of teachers and scholars. In many of our schools there are now from fifty to eighty children crowded into a single room without proper space, considering the imperfect ventilation, for more than half the number, no regard apparently being had for those common and well-known laws of health which require for it as a first requisite an abundance of pure and fresh air. And in most of our school-houses to-day there are not really fair and tolerable means of ventilation. More, perhaps, has been done to advantage in recent years in removing old and uncomfortable school furniture and substituting modern and comfortable kinds, than in the matter of ventilation, but there is still ample opportunity for improvement in this regard. In the matter of the means of warming our school-houses there is very much yet to be desired. Stoves, still employed in most of our Primary Schools, ought not to be used where it is practicable to substitute other means of warmth, as they consume the air of the rooms in which they are in use. The best and only truly proper methods of warming are those which are united with the means of ventilating, blending the two together in one system, calculated to secure a uniform and proper temperature of the air, and at the same time to keep it constantly pure. The sys-

tem of heat and ventilation employed in the Green School-house substantially accomplishes these objects. The Committee deeply regret that the same cannot be fully said of any other school-house in the city.

But whatever may be wanting in or concerning our school-houses, the Committee, notwithstanding, would not think of urging, in this time of general depression and stagnation of business, any great or unusual expenditures concerning the same. They do, however, suggest that much may be done in the vital matters in question by expending hereafter more upon them, and less upon objects of mere superficial appearance. The Committee highly estimate the importance of artistic effects, so far as practicable, in the construction of our school buildings, but true art is not necessarily expensive; money does not create it; it comes from taste and culture, and without any sacrifice of its just claims, something, certainly, may be spared from its extravagant and oftentimes meretricious expression in our new school-houses, to be applied in the practical lessening of the actual suffering, sickness and death produced by the over-crowding, ill-ventilating and imperfect warming of all the old ones. For instance, it cannot be doubted, that little more than one-half of the money expended in the construction and furnishing of the Green School-house might have been made to build and equip a school-house substantially as good as the present one, with just as pure though not so showy architecture, and the balance of the expenditure upon it would have been more than sufficient to properly warm and ventilate, according to the most

approved systems, all the other Grammar School buildings in the city, still in sore want of such advantages.

With reference to all these defects in our public schools, thus alluded to in this Report, and the many others which may exist in them, much, very much, may be done for their removal by the earnest and constant effort of this Board, and of its Standing and Sub-Committees. The Sub-Committees, especially, too often accustomed, since the establishment of the office of Superintendent, to quite neglect their duty frequently to visit the schools under their charge, and observe their condition, conduct and wants, by the exercise of their authority and influence at all times in a faithful watchfulness of the schools in their keeping, will be enabled, while cheering, encouraging and directing the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties as the executive officer of the Board, to have a real, intelligent and living control of the school interests committed by the people to their guardianship, such as they do not now enjoy, and to the great and manifest improvement and advancement of these interests.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

School Committee, 1875.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Chairman.
 JOSIAH G. PEABODY, Vice-Chairman.
 CHARLES MORRILL, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor, ...	}	<i>Ex-Officiis.</i>
ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President of Common Council, ...		
Ward 1—JOHN W. SMITH, ...		Term Expires 1875.
JAMES W. B. SHAW, ...		“ “ 1876.
“ 2—CYRUS H. LATHAM, ...		“ “ 1875.
GEORGE H. PILLSBURY, ...		“ “ 1876.
“ 3—GEORGE E. PINKHAM, ...		“ “ 1875.
EPHRAIM B. PATCH, ...		“ “ 1876.
“ 4—WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, ...		“ “ 1875.
CHARLES KIMBALL, ...		“ “ 1876.
“ 5—JOSIAH G. PEABODY, ...		“ “ 1875.
WILLIAM G. WARD, ...		“ “ 1876.
“ 6—BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS, ...		“ “ 1875.
GEORGE F. LAWTON.		“ “ 1876.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ACCOUNTS—Messrs. Jewett, Haggett, Shaw, Ward and Peabody.
 ON SCHOOL-HOUSES—Messrs. Shaw, Pinkham, Kimball, Pillsbury and Smith.
 ON TEACHERS—Messrs. Kimball, Anderson, Pillsbury, Pinkham and Lawton.
 ON REPORTS—Messrs. Williams, Anderson, Lawton, Latham and Patch.
 ON BOOKS—Messrs. Anderson, Kimball, Shaw, Williams, Lawton and Haggett.
 ON SALARIES—Messrs. Jewett, Haggett, Peabody, Williams and Pinkham.
 ON PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING—Messrs. Ward, Pillsbury, Latham, Lawton and Smith.
 ON MUSIC—Messrs. Haggett, Ward, Pinkham, Latham and Shaw.
 ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Messrs. Latham, Peabody, Ward, Patch and Smith.
 ON SUSPENSION OF SCHOOLS—Messrs. Jewett, Pillsbury and Patch.

CHARLES MORRILL, Superintendent of Public Schools.
 Office in City Government Building.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

School Committee, 1876.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Chairman.
 EPHRAIM B. PATCH, Vice-Chairman.
 CHARLES MORRILL, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	} <i>Ex-Officiis.</i>
BENJAMIN C. DEAN, President of Common Council,	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ward 1—JAMES W. B. SHAW,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Term Expires 1876.
WILLIAM M. HOAR,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.
“ 2—GEORGE H. PILLSBURY,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1876.
ROBERT L. READ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.
“ 3—EPHRAIM B. PATCH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1876.
JOHN J. GREEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.
“ 4—CHARLES KIMBALL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1876.
HENRY P. CARTER,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.
“ 5—WILLIAM G. WARD,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1876.
JOHN J. COLTON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.
“ 6—GEORGE F. LAWTON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1876.
LORENZO S. FOX,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ 1877.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ACCOUNTS—Messrs. Stott, Patch, Ward, Dean and Shaw.
 ON SCHOOL-HOUSES—Messrs. Pillsbury, Patch, Fox, Carter and Hoar.
 ON TEACHERS—Messrs. Morrill, Kimball, Lawton, Pillsbury, Colton and Green.
 ON REPORTS—Messrs. Lawton, Colton, Read, Green and Carter.
 ON BOOKS—Messrs. Kimball, Pillsbury, Lawton, Shaw, Green and Hoar.
 ON SALARIES—Messrs. Stott, Dean, Patch, Fox and Hoar.
 ON PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING — Messrs. Ward, Fox, Dean, Read and Pillsbury.
 ON MUSIC—Messrs. Shaw, Read, Ward, Lawton and Kimball.
 ON FREE EVENING SCHOOLS—Messrs. Patch, Ward, Carter, Read and Colton.
 ON SUSPENSION OF THE SCHOOLS—Messrs. Stott, Shaw and Kimball.

CHARLES MORRILL, Superintendent of Public Schools,
 Office in City Government Building.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
1875.

Superintendent's Report.

To the School Committee of Lowell :

IN conformity with your rules, I submit the following report :

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Value of real and personal property, ...	\$38,694,555
Population, ...	49,677
Number of polls, ...	11,250
Increase for the year, ...	124
Number of children in the city between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1875, as returned by the Truant Officers, . .	7,344
In Ward One, 647; Ward Two, 1,091; Ward Three, 1,646; Ward Four, 1,305; Ward Five, 1,782; Ward Six, 873.	
Increase for the year, ...	773
Number of public schools in the city, ...	70
One High, nine Grammar, fifty-eight Primaries and two Mixed.	
Increase for the year, ...	1
Number of teachers employed in them, ...	133
High School, three males and seven females.	
Grammar Schools, seven males and fifty-four females.	
Primaries, fifty-eight females.	
Mixed, two females.	
One teacher of penmanship and drawing for the High and Grammar Schools.	
One teacher of music for all the schools.	
Increase for the year, ...	3
Average number of scholars belonging to all the schools, . .	5,533
High, 297; Grammar, 2,337; Primary, 2,853; Mixed, 46.	
Increase for the year, ...	87
Average attendance in all the schools, ...	5,031
High, 292; Grammar, 2,119; Primary, 2,580; Mixed, 40.	
Increase for the year, ...	99

Average number belonging to each teacher, ...	42.2
High, 29.7; Grammar, 38.3; Primary, 49.2; Mixed, 23.	
Average per cent. attendance, ...	90.9
High, 98; Grammar, 90.6; Primary, 90.4; Mixed, 87.	
Average cost of each scholar for tuition only, calculated on the average number belonging, ...	\$16.265
High, \$39.331; Grammar, \$18.863; Primary, \$11.602; Mixed, \$23.478. [The salaries of the teachers of penmanship and drawing and of vocal music are divided among the different grades of schools in proportion to the time spent in them.]	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875, ...	\$ 14,909.59
Appropriated and assessed for 1876, ...	125,000.00
Received from various sources, ...	985.55
Total amount standing to the credit of schools, ...	\$140,895.14

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for instruction:

High School, ...	\$11,361.66
Grammar Schools—	
Bartlett School, ...	6,024.51
Colburn School, ...	4,765.72
Edson School, ...	5,754.29
Franklin School, ...	3,915.89
Green School, ...	6,287.97
Mann School, ...	3,270.00
Moody School, ...	6,010.00
Sherman School, ...	1,000.00
Varnum School, ...	4,941.70
	41,970.08
Primary Schools (including Mixed), ...	33,416.50
Teacher of penmanship and drawing, ...	1,500.00
Teacher of vocal music, ...	1,696.43
Total paid for instruction in day schools, ...	\$89,944.67

There were also paid for

Evening Schools, including tuition, rent, fuel, gas, janitors, police and incidentals, ...	\$4,880.48
Evening Drawing Schools, including tuition, diagrams, &c., janitors, gas and incidentals, ...	3,715.81
Drawing and writing books to July, ...	1,115.06
Books, &c., furnished indigent children, \$795.26, and books, charts, &c., furnished schools, \$245.92, ...	1,041.18
Amounts carried forward, ...	\$10,752.53
	\$89,944.67

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,752.53	\$89,944.67
Janitors of day schools, including those teachers who take care of their own rooms, ...	5,341.44	
Superintendent of Streets' bill (mostly for fuel), ...	6,243.30	
Superintendent of Public Buildings' bill for labor, ...	1,659.00	
Water, ...	634.50	
Heating High School-house, ...	500.00	
Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the School Committee, ...	2,500.00	
Two Truant Officers, ...	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous, ...	7,164.41	
		36,795.18
Total expenditure, ...		\$126,739.85
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876, ...		14,155.29
		\$140,895.14

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875, ...	\$ 2,575.59	
Appropriated and assessed, ...	36,000.00	
Received from various sources, ...	9,469.64	
		\$48,045.23
Expenditures, ...	\$42,312.76	
Transferred to Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, ...	5,000.00	
		\$47,312.76
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876, ...		732.47
		\$48,045.23

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Excellent accommodations have been furnished by the city for the Primaries on Cross, Adams and Salem Streets. The lot upon which the new house stands includes the lot occupied by Primary No. 32 on Adams Street and the land adjoining in the rear as far as Common Street. It contains about fifteen thousand square feet. It was, originally, the intention to have the house face on Adams Street, but this could not be done without seriously discommoding the school in the old building by moving it to other quarters. The advantages of its present location are more light and a pleasant play-ground on the east, which perhaps counter-

balance those of a fine view and the larger common on the west.

The building, including the basement and the mansard roof, is four stories high. In the basement are a large play-room, boiler-room, coal-room, water closets, stairways and two narrow passage ways leading from the Common Street entrances to the play-room. On one side of each passage way is the boiler-room, on the other side are the water closets and the stairways. There are, also, two entrances to the play-room from the yard on the Adams Street side. A flight of eleven stone steps leads up to the main entrance to the building on the west side. Through a small vestibule you pass into a corridor which extends on either side to the stairways and in front through the centre of the building to the rear entrance which, in structure, is similar to the front. On each side of this latter passage way are a school-room and wardrobe. There is the same arrangement of rooms above except that there is no central passage way. The rooms are, therefore, about four feet wider than those below. A hall occupies all the room on the third floor except that taken up by stairways and landings. All the rooms from the basement to the roof are spacious, well arranged, ventilated and lighted, heated by steam conducted through pipes around the room, and well furnished. The cost of the building was about \$32,000. It is by far the best Primary school-house in the city, and the people accommodated are very proud of it.

It would give me great pleasure to be able to give a description of another building which the committee hoped to see erected on Kirk Street on the lot purchased for the purpose three years ago and which has been deferred on account of the greater need of accommodations for the Primaries near Common Street. Although the case was declared one of urgency the city council did not think it

best to appropriate money enough to erect both, and renewed efforts must be made for the better accommodations of Primaries 1 and 3. The only step taken in this direction was the making of a school-room of the parlors and entries of the two tenements in the north end of the building to accommodate the upper classes of Primary No. 3, which now form Primary No. 1. Seats were placed there for about forty-five scholars, and we may say they are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

I think that that part of the resolution asking accommodations for the School Committee and their officers caused the request of the Board to be looked upon with disfavor. I suggest that a resolution, setting forth the necessity of further and better accommodations for the Primary Schools 1 and 3, for the Art Schools now occupying Green School Hall, and possibly to relieve the High School at no distant day, would be regarded with more favor, especially if accompanied with the proper statistics.

Besides the expenditures on Common Street, \$200 were spent in altering over the Colburn School-house ; \$500, for shingling, painting, changing the seats and renovating the house at Pawtucketville, besides grading and fencing the lot ; \$200, on the house at Middlesex Village ; \$250, in making alterations in the High School-house ; and \$75, on the house on Varnum Avenue.

In May an order was passed by the Board requesting the city council to furnish a primary school-house for the accommodation of pupils in the vicinity of Coral and Walker Streets, and another, earnestly requesting the same body to furnish additional primary school accommodations for the citizens of Ward Three.

The reason urged for the former, was the distance of the scholars from the nearest school-house, and for the latter, insufficient accommodations. Both orders were trans-

mitted to the city council and referred to the Committee on Public Instruction. On conferring with the chairman of that committee, I learned that probably the reason urged against the erection of the building on Kirk Street, viz: economy, would prevent favorable action of the council on both requests of the Committee.

I suggest that the incoming Board renew their requests to the city council at their first meeting. Sufficient statistics can be furnished to show their reasonableness.

FARM SCHOOL.

By the revised city charter it is made "the duty of the School Committee to exercise the same supervision and control over any institution of instruction and house of reformation established by the city council, as they are by law required to exercise over the public schools, as far as practicable."

It has been agreed by the Board and the Overseers of the Poor that their duties will have been performed in relation to the House of Reformation at the Farm when they have visited said school, prescribed the studies to be pursued, and the text books to be used.

I have visited the school but twice, but I am able to say that its excellent teacher, William A. Lang, seems especially adapted to the position he occupies.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Including the School at Pawtucketville, the number of primaries is fifty-eight. Old No. 1 formerly located on Middle Street was disbanded in 1872, and its scholars sent, some to No. 8 on Worthen Street, some to No. 12, then on Tilden Street. Last September, No. 3 on Paige Street,

being very large, was divided, and the three upper classes were moved into the temporary accommodations arranged for them on Kirk Street. Miss Hattie H. Eaton was appointed teacher, and the school was designated as No. 1. The number belonging to the two schools, at the close of the last term, was eighty-one. During the last half of the term, No. 3 was under the charge of a temporary teacher, Miss Watson being absent on account of sickness. These two primaries are the only ones in Ward Two this side of Merrimack River.

The number of primaries in Ward One is seven, three of which are in the Mann School-house, and the others in the Worthen Street house. Those in the Mann School-house are always full, especially No. 41. The average number of scholars belonging to the three schools during the year is one hundred and sixty-seven—five more than the number of seats. The average number belonging to the four Worthen Street schools, with far better accommodations, is one hundred and eighty-three—thirty less than the number of seats. One of the causes of this latter condition of things is, doubtless, the unwillingness of some parents on the corporations to send their children across Merrimack and Market Streets, preferring rather to send them to Cabot Street.

The three schools on Cabot and Race Streets, in Ward Five, graded together last year, have increased in numbers, are working together very well, and are excellent schools.

Primaries 11 and 43 on Cross Street, 32 on Adams Street and 26 on Salem Street moved into the new building on Common Street in October. No change was made in the grading. No. 32 remains an ungraded school, and the others are graded into schools of two classes each. The average number belonging for the year to No. 32, Miss

Coughlan teacher, is seventy-five ; to the other three schools, forty-nine each. They are all good schools.

Indeed I may say that all the primaries in this ward, including those on the Dracut side, are in excellent condition.

The schools in Centralville are crowded, the average number belonging being greater than the number of seats, and in Primaries 47 and 55 largely in excess.

Miss Ella S. Stanwood, teacher of No. 55, resigned in April, and Miss Nellie S. Danforth was appointed her successor. This school is the largest in Centralville, the number belonging at the close of the term being sixty-seven—thirteen more than the number of fixed seats. Miss Danforth had had no experience, but was favored in receiving an excellent school, and she has succeeded quite well.

The number of primaries in Belvidere is six, the same as last year. At the commencement of the May term, the number reported as present, the first week, in the schools of the three lower grades was two hundred and eight—forty-six more than the number of seats. To accommodate this large number a new department was opened in the hall of the High Street primary school-house, which was placed under the charge of Miss Nellie M. Brown, who had admirable success. The number reported as belonging at the close of the term was two hundred and twenty-seven.

At the beginning of the last term, and after the usual promotions had been made, there were in the three lowest grades, Nos. 14, 16 and 35, one hundred and ninety-three scholars—an average of ten more than the number of seats in each school. As the number of applicants for admission to the schools was constantly increasing, on consultation with the proper sub-committees, another promotion to the Moody School was made from the upper grade of primaries, and a consequent promotion to the upper grade from the

lower. This course was deemed advisable in order to avoid the necessity of continuing the branch school of the lower grade in the hall of the High Street primary. There was plenty of room in the Moody School for the classes from the primaries, as there were more than one hundred unoccupied seats there, and teachers and sub-committee favored the arrangement. The effect of this action was, of course, to lower the standing of all the schools, even those of the lowest grade, and consequently less will be expected of those schools for some time. The primaries, however, are doing remarkably well, and even now will not suffer in comparison with some other schools that were not depleted.

The number of primaries in Ward Three is seventeen, all of which are graded into schools of three classes each, except those at the Bleachery, which have two classes each. With an exception or two they are excellent schools. Miss Rice, of Primary No. 7, on Chapel Street, resigned in November, and Miss Williams, of Primary No. 9, on Church Street, was transferred to the place made vacant, and Miss McLaughlan was placed in charge of No. 9. Both Miss Rice and Miss Williams were experienced and successful teachers, the latter having been elected in 1854. No teacher, however, is less wedded to her own ways or more ready to carry into practice any orders or suggestions of committee or superintendent. Miss McLaughlan has taught less than seven weeks, and it is too early to speak confidently of her future. She is very pleasant with her charge, keeps good order, and promises to succeed. Of the seventeen schools in this ward eight are of the upper grade, and one hundred and thirty-two scholars were promoted from them to the grammar schools—the Colburn receiving sixty-seven, and the Edson the remainder, with about fifty more from the primaries on Elliott and Howard Streets, in Ward Four.

Four primaries on Elliott Street, No. 24 on Howard Street, No. 28 on Grand Street, three in the Franklin School-house, and No. 31 in the Sherman School, are all the primaries in Ward Four, and they have, generally, been good schools.

In the schools on Ames Street, both of the lower grade, and in the two lower grades in the Franklin School-house, Dr. Leigh's system of learning to read is followed. The teachers of those schools meet with much better success in teaching reading than in most other schools of the same material, and they express themselves as admirers of the system and would very unwillingly return to the old method. The enunciation of scholars taught by this method is very clear and is observed in every stage of their progress after having laid down their primers and taken up the books printed in common letters. In some schools, however, a return to the old system has been found advisable.

Geography has been stricken from the course of study in these schools, chiefly because for small children more attention should be paid to reading, spelling, writing and drawing. Of these last subjects many pleasant things could be written. Suffice it to say that specimens of writing and drawing from the primary schools could be exhibited that would do credit to quite advanced classes in some of the grammar schools.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

There are only two of this class of schools now, that at Pawtucketville being reckoned among the primaries. Both of the schools are doing very well, though there is some impatience at Middlesex Village, probably in consequence of being within the sound of the Franklin School bell.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

An attempt has been made during the year to make these more than merely preparatory schools to the High School, by granting diplomas of graduation to all those scholars who satisfactorily complete the course of study laid down for them. Heretofore, and to some extent even now, the grammar schools have been ranked by the number of scholars sent to the High School. It is believed that this tendency may be overcome, and the High School supplied with a better class of scholars, if the standard of qualification is raised in the grammar schools. When the time comes that a grammar master is chagrined by the low rank of his own school in order and scholarship, rather than by his failure as a crammer for the High School, then we shall hear fewer complaints of the meagre attainments of graduates from either grade of schools.

Business men, indeed, cannot be made in a school, but business habits can be formed there, and the rudiments of knowledge may be so taught, and the minds of the scholars so disciplined, as to help to make them successful in applying what they learn, whatever occupation they may follow.

The grammar schools should be highly cherished. Parents should visit them often and should co-operate with the teachers in their efforts to improve the minds and manners of their children. Let them show by their frequent visits to the school their appreciation of the labors of the teachers in every department, and a stronger interest will soon be manifested by the principal to make the school an institution valuable in itself, and not as a means to an unworthy end.

At the close of the term in July diplomas were given to scholars who had gone through the course of study. The examination preparatory was not as thorough as it will

hereafter be expected to be. It is hoped, however, that a step has been taken in the right direction.

Another valuable practice has obtained in nearly all the schools: that of monthly written examinations. In the Bartlett, Edson and Varnum Schools, especially, they are regularly held, and the results show that they are highly appreciated by teachers and scholars. Such examinations require much time and labor on the part of the teachers, but they have not been sparing of either.

The duty of a careful supervision of all the departments, too, has been devolved upon the principals who have assistants in their rooms, and the good effect of a faithful discharge of this duty is very marked.

The Colburn School-house was altered in the summer vacation, for the purpose of introducing the system into that school.

The Franklin and Mann retain the recitation-room, and thorough supervision by the principal is in them with more difficulty accomplished.

The Edson is the largest of the grammar schools, and is now suffering from the large number of scholars that have been forced into the school from the primaries. This year and last it received two hundred and twenty-seven scholars. The principal, Calvin W. Burbank, is a very methodical man and an excellent teacher and manager, but he is sometimes at his wits' end to know what is the best course for him to pursue. This summer the gates will have to be closed, for it will be impossible to make room for half of those who will seek admission to the school. A partial remedy for this state of things could be found in fitting up a room in the attic of his school-house, or in erecting a primary school-house, as asked for in Ward Four, and moving two of the primaries in the Franklin School-house into it, and devoting the rooms vacated to grammar school purposes.

The Sherman School presents a problem to be solved. The teacher, Miss Davis, has resigned her charge, and it is a proper time to make a change. It never has been a grammar school in anything but name. With less than fifty scholars, of the ages and attainments of the eight classes in the other grammar schools, unaided the teacher has been expected to teach all the grammar school studies and fit a proper number of scholars for the High School every year. She has faithfully labored for the good of the school, but no teacher could satisfy the demands made upon her. From the origin of the school there has been trouble. Many of the parents insisted upon having a grammar school that should be like the other grammar schools and under the charge of a master. But where were the scholars to be found? and where were the primary schools to fit scholars for it? West of a line drawn from Carter Street to the Franklin School-house there is but one primary school-house in all Ward Four, that in the Sherman School-house. Under these circumstances, I feel compelled to advise that the scholars in the first, and perhaps second, classes be transferred to the Edson and Franklin Schools as soon as there may be room for them, and the remainder formed into an intermediate school.

With the exception of the Sherman I am able to report favorably upon the condition of all the grammar schools.

Of the old teachers who are well known and suitably appreciated by you I need not speak. Of Mr. Burbank, I feel it my duty to say that he is an excellent teacher and that his school would be a credit to any community. He has the confidence of the parents of his scholars, as well as of his teachers, and is universally respected as a man as well as a teacher. Mr. Fisk of the Green and Mr. Bacheller of the Colburn have improved upon last year's experience and are doing well. Miss Gallagher of the Mann School has

had a very prosperous year. The salaries paid to all the teachers in the building are honestly earned. The patrons of the school are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in having such a corps of teachers.

The Moody School is badly accommodated for yard room, and the scholars resort to the streets at recess. It ought not to be endured much longer. A member of the city council says that the ward can furnish twenty men that would make good mayors. Will one of them look at the yards and out-houses belonging to the Moody School-house?

The Varnum School has never contained as many scholars as during the last term. From the census of school children, taken in May, it appears that there were two hundred and twenty more children in Ward Two than in any previous year. Only sixteen of this number were in newly annexed territory. By next summer another school-room will be needed in Centralville. On Fourth Street, there is a room now occupied by the fire department which may be used for that purpose. I commend this matter to your attention.

Judging by the past, there will be as large a number of applicants for admission to the High School next July as last. A great pressure will be brought to bear upon the Committee to admit the largest number possible, at least, enough to fill every seat in the building. When prosperous times return, the population will increase and with it the demand for school privileges. The High School building is already too small for the school. What remedy shall be applied? Adding another year to the grammar school course will not answer the purpose unless additional rooms are provided in them for the advanced classes. I make, therefore, the following suggestions: Enlarge the present High School building by adding a wing on the Anne Street side; or, call upon the city council to erect a building on the Kirk Street

lot purchased for primary and art school purposes, and arrange for accommodations there; or, establish a school intermediate between the Grammar and High School; or, finally, erect another High School building in Ward Four, somewhere near the residence of the late Sidney Spalding, and establish there a High and Normal School for girls, leaving the old building to the boys exclusively.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Frank T. Benner served as assistant teacher in the school until Mr. Chase resumed his duties in April. Mr. Benner was a very successful teacher, and highly esteemed by both scholars and teachers.

The services of the special teacher of the French language were dispensed with in July. His residing in Newton rendered it impossible for him to be constant in his attendance on his classes.

The school closed the work of the year on the evening of July 3rd, with the usual exhibition by the graduating class in Huntington Hall. The attendance was much larger than at any previous graduating exercises. The school appeared to appreciate the honor, and every exercise was creditable alike to scholar and to teacher.

Diplomas were presented by the superintendent to the following graduates:

FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

William Alonzo Burch,	Belle Frances Batchelder,
Frank Albert Christie,	Ettie Marie Carll,
James Joseph Foley,	Frances Mary Dennett,
James Arthur Gage,	Mary Catherine Eno,
Harry Varney Huse,	Alice French,
Walter Moody Lancaster,	Agnes Gordon,
Theodore Edson Parker, Jr.,	Elizabeth Harris Stevens,
Nellie Boardman Abbott,	Lizzie Sarah Swan,
Bertha Augusta Baron,	Ida Belle Taylor,
Martha Bradford Bartlett,	Mary Isabelle A. Tibbetts.

THREE YEARS' COURSE.

Albion Sager Ashworth,	Walter Robie Willey,
Henry Eugene Bean,	Hattie Vivian Ames,
James Henry Carmichael,	Martha Hanford Baron,
Frederic Cameron Church, ✓	Esmarelda Brooks,
James Henry Connor,	Hattie Anna Carle,
Willard Bloss Goddard, ✓	Ella Cyrene Green,
Fred Russell Going, ✓	Eva Maria Hardy,
Alanson Gray,	Alice Hilton,
William Bradford Goodwin,	Rose Anna Jordan,
Theodore Henry H. Peabody,	Henrietta Melissa Ramsdell,
Henry Ambrose Plimpton,	Lucy Larecom Spalding,
Joseph Lawrence Pinder,	Nellie Grace Taylor,
Fred Arthur Richardson,	Julia Maria Wilson.
Thomas Joseph Sparks,	

The Carney Medals were presented by Geo. F. Lawton, Esq., to

Fred G. Daly,	Addie L. Gibson,
Willard B. Goddard,	Lucy L. Spalding,
Walter M. Lancaster,	Rose A. Jordan.

Honorable mention was made of Edwin E. Chase, Gerard Bement and Louise J. McCoy.

At the examination of applicants for admission to the school there were present one hundred and eighty-three candidates from the grammar schools. One hundred and twenty-three of them were admitted on the standard of last year. The number belonging to the school at the close of the term being two hundred and sixteen, exclusive of the graduates, it was deemed necessary to add to the seating accommodations. This was done by fitting up two rooms in the hall. They contain forty seats each. The east room in the lower story was made into a recitation room for the large classes in mathematics under the instruction of Mr. Russell. The number of seats in the building is three hundred and twenty-seven. The principal of the High School thinks that these will suffice for all scholars who

shall really be fitted for the High School for several years to come.

In consequence of dispensing with a special instructor of French, two additional female teachers have been elected to supply his place and to meet the increased demands for instruction occasioned by the increased number of inhabitants in our city. Of these teachers, Miss Julia S. Bennett is a graduate of Vassar College, and Miss Helen L. Ham, of the Salem Normal School. Both are graduates from our own High School and recipients of Carney Medals. They come highly recommended for scholarship and ability. To Miss Bennett has been assigned a portion of the classes in mathematics, and to Miss Ham all the classes in French.

In answer to certain inquiries made of him, the principal of the school, Mr. Chase, replied as follows: "How to meet the increasing demands of Harvard University, in its requisitions for admission, has become in all High Schools, a somewhat serious question. This institution now numbers in its academical department nearly eight hundred students, and is in such a commanding position that it can dictate its own terms, and raise at pleasure its standard of scholarship, regardless of the loss in numbers of those who may seek admission. The candidate is now examined, in writing, through three entire days and upon sixteen different branches of study. In addition to the requisitions of most colleges, he must be qualified also in Physical Science, French or German, English Composition (to be written on the spot, including punctuation, &c.), Modern Geography, Physical Geography, Ancient History, Ancient Geography, the Metric System, Logarithms, and a large amount of Greek and Latin not generally required in other colleges. To meet these demands in many, perhaps most, large High Schools, a special male classical teacher, corresponding with

the teachers of science and of mathematics in our own High School, has been employed.

“The principal of our High School, who has for several years past instructed the ‘college boys,’ is not able, together with his other duties, to assume the labor of fitting scholars for Harvard in these special studies; and to meet the emergency the School Committee have assigned these special duties to Miss Webster, who, of the lady teachers, has been longest connected with the school, and whose ability and experience render her well qualified for the task. It is believed that by putting boys who design to enter Harvard University upon the studies indicated above, as soon as they enter the High School, and demanding of them to proceed more rapidly than other classical scholars, our course of four years will be sufficient to fit them for an honorable admission to this institution.”

During the summer vacation a small laboratory was constructed in the basement of the High School adapted to accommodate classes engaged in the actual work of chemical analysis. The class of young men pursuing this study, in the autumn and winter terms, under the charge of Mr. Lord, has engaged in the work of the practical chemist with unflagging enthusiasm, and it is now proposed to form a class of young ladies, also, in this interesting study. The laboratory, however, is scarcely half large enough to accommodate all the scholars who desire to avail themselves of its privileges.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of teachers in the High School, there are thirty scholars to a teacher, a number sufficiently large when the great amount of labor consequent upon frequent examinations and reviews is considered; and we believe no High School possesses a more laborious and faithful corps of teachers.

A rule was adopted in July not to admit any applicants hereafter who failed to answer fifty per cent. of the questions on any paper. Should this rule be strictly adhered to, the number admitted will be less than at former examinations, or the successful candidates will be much better qualified.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS.

RESIGNED.

Mary C. Gardner, assistant Bartlett School,
Olive W. Beane, assistant Edson School,
Emma L. Pevey, assistant Green School,
Cornelia Davis, teacher Sherman School,
Elizabeth A. Stearns, teacher Primary No. 5,
Mary J. Rice, teacher Primary No. 7,
Ella S. Stanwood, teacher Primary No. 55.

TRANSFERRED.

Martha S. Williams, from Primary No. 9 to Primary No. 7.

ELECTED.

Edith A. Gove, assistant Bartlett School,
*Mary A. Hammill, assistant Colburn School,
Josephine A. Paulint, assistant Edson School,
*Maria W. Roberts, assistant Varnum School,
Ellen A. Stillings, teacher Primary No. 5,
Nellie S. Danforth, teacher Primary No. 55.

ATTENDANCE.

The average number of scholars attending school this year is eighty-four larger than last year, and four hundred and forty-eight larger than the year before. The per cent. of attendance in some of the schools is surprisingly large; at Nos. 36 and 38 for instance, which was last year eighty-five and ninety-three per cent., this year, the teachers report an attendance of ninety-six and ninety-five per cent.

* New departments.

Six other primaries report an attendance of ninety-four per cent. and over. The per cent. of attendance generally is a little higher than last year.

From the Truant Officers I have received the following Report :

The whole number of cases investigated and recorded by us for the year was one thousand four hundred and fifty-six, of whom one hundred and forty were found to be truants, forty-three were new scholars, and one thousand two hundred and seventy-three were absentees. Of the truants forty-seven were arrested, and thirty of them were sentenced to the House of Employment and Reformation for this city for terms varying from three months to two years, and seventeen were bailed and returned to school on probation. Included in the forty-seven arrested as truants are ten who at the time of their arrest were not members of any school in the city, but were children under sixteen years of age, who were found spending their time on the streets and not engaged in any lawful occupation. The new scholars were those who had never before been members of any school in this city. Of those put down as absentees one hundred and twenty-four were found employed in the different manufacturing establishments in the city. These with the exception of thirty-two were returned to school. The name, age, residence and where employed, of the thirty-two not so returned, as also the reason for not returning them, will be found on a schedule marked "A" herewith submitted. The reasons given us for the absence of children are various : Such as sickness, poor clothes, bad shoes, to mind house, to go errands, &c. But we think much of it is owing to the fact that the parents of these children do not use their best endeavors to have them constant ; ninety-four of this class we have called upon the second, and thirty-one the third time, in our endeavors to have them more constant.

The extension of the city limits has increased our duties materially, especially in the amount of travel. The taking the census of the school children and recording them alphabetically has also occupied a good deal of our time. And the strike of the operatives in the mills, by letting loose upon our streets a large number of children of school-age—quite a number of whom we succeeded in getting into school—have all tended to make our duties more arduous. But

on the whole we congratulate ourselves with the belief that the attendance, under the circumstances, has been good.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of cases investigated, ...	1456
Absentees, ...	1273
Truants, ...	140
New scholars, ...	43
Misdemeanors investigated, ...	16
Returned to school second time, ...	94
Returned to school third time, ...	31
Arrested, ...	47
Truants, ...	37
Wanderers, ...	10
Sentenced, ...	30
Bailed and returned to school, ...	17

Signed,

JESSE HUSE,
BICKFORD LANG,*Truant Officers of Lowell.*

EXAMINATIONS.

By section Seven, chapter One, of the Rules, the Committee on Teachers are required to examine annually in the month of February, and at such other times as the Board may direct, applicants for schools who are over eighteen years of age, and recommend to the Board suitable persons to receive certificates.

At the examination held this year, sixty applicants appeared, nine of whom were excused from the examination, as they were at the time serving as substitutes in the public schools. Subsequently, five others were examined who were unable to be present in February. Certificates of qualifications to teach were granted to fifty-six of these applicants, the names of forty-seven of whom, in the order of the rank attained, with the age, experience, place of education and residence, form the "List of approved candidates for situations as teachers," for the year ending February, 1876. Twenty-four of these candidates received

certificates last year. Six of these only have been elected to schools (three of whom were substitutes as mentioned above), and four are now serving as temporary teachers. On inspection of the list we find in the column headed "Educated at" Salem Normal School at the head, at the foot, and at intervals between. Among the sixteen who attained the highest rank, ten are graduates of that school. It is fair to suppose that the others who hailed from the school are not graduates.

On further inspection, we find that perfect rank is 120 ; that the highest rank attained was 114.45, and the lowest, 86.10 ; that twenty had had no experience in teaching, nine others, experience in the evening schools only, that the rest had had experience of from six weeks to ten years, and that all but two reside in Lowell, and all but nine have attended one or more of the Lowell schools. From the list nothing can be learned of those qualifications which are absolute requisites for success in the school-room.

The sub-committee, with whom is the appointing power, is left to follow the dictates of his own judgment, and however pure his motives are, he may, with no other helps than what the printed list and a slight acquaintance with a few candidates afford, make, innocently, an appointment not only unsuitable, but unjust to the claims of others who have spent time and money, and taken great pains, to prepare themselves for the business of teaching. Appointments are made upon no principle by which applicants for schools can govern themselves. Graduates from the Normal School at Salem point to the fact, that of the seven ladies elected as teachers the past year, only one ever attended a normal school. There has been no design in all this, but the feeling is a strong one among applicants and their friends that there should be a system of appointments adopted that will relieve them from the necessity of continually importuning

members of the committee. I commend this subject to the Board.

DRAWING.

As a misapprehension exists in the minds of many regarding this study in the schools, it may be well to say that in the lowest classes in the primary schools it is regarded more as an amusing occupation than a study. In the other classes it is an exercise, and in some of the schools where special attention is paid to it, great progress is made. With the help of the manual the teachers endeavor to pursue a uniform system, and in no case have I heard any unfavorable opinion expressed against its being in the course of study.

In the grammar schools the study is taught by Mr. Harrison, who is also teacher of penmanship. He visits each room at stated intervals and gives what instruction he thinks the pupils most need. As there are so many rooms to visit the lessons are necessarily short. The upper classes have only one lesson in two weeks, the others one a week. When we consider that all the lessons are in the writing and the drawing books, and that the regular teacher has, or ought to have, listened to the teaching of the special teacher for several years, and that the manual is at hand, we have not to seek far for reasons of dissatisfaction against the special teacher. The schools that exhibit the best work are those that make the least complaint. At the examination of the schools in July many excellent specimens of drawing were exhibited, which reflected great credit upon both teachers and pupils.

The Art Schools were conducted through the winter upon the plan marked out and reported upon last year. The number attending the free-hand class was nearly

double that of the previous year, and a marked improvement was shown in the work done.

The class under the charge of Mr. Whitaker was quite large. He was aided by several able assistants, and all aimed to make their teaching practical. Professor Walter Smith offered fifty dollars in prizes for the best original designs for any goods made in Lowell; Mr. Howe, directly in charge of the advanced class in architecture, and Mr. Whitaker, offered prizes amounting to seventy dollars for work of various kinds by scholars of the other classes.

As the local papers gave a full account of the awarding of the prizes at the time, I will not do more than to refer to it here.

The best of the work done in these schools was exhibited in Horticultural Hall, Boston, and afterwards in Huntington Hall, Lowell. I take pleasure in copying entire the following from the report of the State Board of Examiners :

"The whole exhibit of the City of Lowell stands out in strong prominence. We thought it necessary to express our high appreciation of the thoroughness of the instrumental courses by awarding the recognition of 'Excellent' to both the architectural and mechanical sections, and 'Honorable mention' to the free-hand section. In the latter, it is gratifying to observe a very decided advance on last year's works. Some designs which were offered in competition for prizes, for goods capable of being manufactured in Lowell, were highly creditable as being work in the right direction, if not all that could be desired in quality of color.

"The Committee are convinced that such systems of instruction as appear most conspicuously perhaps in the Lowell school, viz: the logical training of the hand and eye by copying from good examples, the familiarizing the mind to observation and analysis by the development of correct and grammatical detail, are better fitted to accomplish the legitimate and practical objects of such schools, than the flattery of the pupils into an exaggerated confidence in their capacity and resources by encouraging the production of original works."

The following table gives an exhibit of the awards of the Board of Examiners to the Lowell schools :

I. Van Tassel, .	Flat copy.	Honorable mention (for set).	Architectural.
L. T. Moody, . .	do.	do.	do.
F. E. Foster, . .	do.	do.	do.
G. L. Mansfield, .	do.	Excellent (for set).	Machine drawing.
Geo. D. Corey, .	do.	Honorable mention (for set).	do.
Frank Lord, . .	Object.	Excellent.	Free-hand.
H. J. Leavitt, . .	do.	Honorable mention.	do.
John Riney, . .	Flat copy.	do.	do.
Ella C. Green, .	Original.	do.	do.
Helen Whittier, .	do.	do.	Free-hand, design.
Helen Whittier, .	do.	Excellent.	do.
Mrs. Rhodes, . .	do.	do.	do.
Mary E. Hardman,	do.	do.	do.
Also for the full display of Architectural Drawings, Excellent.			
Also for the full display of Mechanical Drawings, Excellent.			
Also for the Free-hand display, Honorable mention.			

The expenditures on account of the Drawing Schools for the winter of 1875-6, were as follows :

To sundry persons, labor and materials, ...	\$ 39.11
To sundry persons, advertising, printing and posting bills, ...	60.75
Lowell Gas Light Company, gas, ...	150.48
Janitor, ...	85.75
Bertram Harrison, services teacher free-hand classes, and for sundries,	628.30
Isabella Coburn, assistant in free-hand department, ...	74.00
Helen W. Wright, assistant in free-hand department, ...	212.00
Channing Whitaker, services as teacher of machine and architectural department, ...	790.00
Channing Whitaker, cash paid assistants, and for diagrams, ...	1,299.79
Total, ...	\$3,340.18

CHARLES MORRILL,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

Evening Schools.

The Free Evening Schools for the winter of 1874-5 were opened November 5, 1874, and closed March 2, 1875, having continued sixty-four evenings. They were held in the same apartments as in the previous year as follows:

In Howard Mission Chapel, Centralville, under charge of Miss Ida Wilson and seven assistants; in the Ward Room, Church Street, under charge of Mrs. J. B. Bradt and eight assistants; in the Hall of Primary School-house, High Street, under charge of Mrs. H. G. Crosby and three assistants; in the basement of Green School-house under charge of Misses Sheldon, Robbins and Hill, and twenty-two assistants; and in the vestry of Zion's Primitive Methodist Chapel, Gorham Street, under charge of Miss Fanny M. Talbot and thirteen assistants.

Each of these schools has been under the direct personal supervision of some one member of this Committee, who had been assigned to its charge, and he has had a constant care that the best means of promoting its efficiency might be adopted.

These schools were established mainly for the benefit of those who in early life have not had an opportunity to obtain a rudimentary education, and who are now debarred by their age or circumstances from attending the public day schools.

The attendance upon these schools for the term we now report—the winter of 1874-5—was greatly in excess of the previous year, the whole number having been one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven against one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight, and the average attendance five hundred and ninety-five against four hundred and ninety-nine for the term of 1873-4.

This statement of the very low average attendance compared with the full membership, being but a fraction more than thirty-three per cent., will doubtless surprise those who have not given any

special attention to this educational interest, and here will be found one of the most fruitful reasons why the expenses per scholar are so large : Very often, for successive evenings, some of the classes will be very small, and then for a while they will be overflowing. Consequently, to give efficiency to the schools, the average number of scholars taught by each teacher is necessarily less than would be the case if there was greater regularity in the attendance.

The expenses per scholar for the whole membership for the term was but \$2.69, while the cost per scholar for sixty-four evenings, based on the average attendance, was \$8.07 against \$3.40 and \$9.25 for corresponding items for the previous year.

While this great disparity exists between the full membership and the average attendance of the schools, it will be readily understood that the results attained cannot be so satisfactory as could be desired, and your Committee, while realizing the great value of these schools to those who attend constantly and avail themselves of the inestimable advantages they afford, cannot overlook the fact that to those who are irregular and inattentive, as very many are, very little benefit is gained for the time and money spent in their education.

There has been considerable improvement in discipline since four years ago, when it was necessary to have one or more police officers at each of these schools to preserve order. It is hoped that soon such helps may be prudently wholly dispensed with, as has already been done in part.

Still another source of difficulty tending toward making these schools less efficient than they ought for the expenditures made upon them is the unsuitable accommodations provided for them. We trust the time will come when permanent accommodations for all of the Evening Schools, as is now done to a small extent, will be provided ; and when this is accomplished, a very marked improvement will readily be attained. In the mean time they should receive the nurturing care of the School Board, for there is a germ here which if properly encouraged and cultivated will yet bear goodly fruit in the elevation of our people and the maintenance of our institutions.

Annexed is a tabular statement showing the attendance and the details of the cost of maintaining those schools for the winter term of 1874-5, from which it appears that the average cost for instruction per scholar for actual attendance was nine and fifty-seven one hundredths cents ($9\frac{57}{100}$) per evening against ten and twenty-two one hundredths cents ($10\frac{22}{100}$) for the previous year ; and all other ex-

penses three and nineteen one hundredths cents ($3\frac{19}{100}$) against four and seventy-one one hundredths cents ($4\frac{71}{100}$) last year; making a total of twelve and seventy-six one hundredths cents ($12\frac{76}{100}$) per evening for each scholar against fourteen and ninety-three one hundredths cents ($14\frac{93}{100}$), and a total expense, as before stated, of eight dollars and seven cents (\$8.07) for each scholar in attendance for the full term of sixty-four evenings against nine dollars and twenty-five cents (\$9.25) for the previous year.

This Report is not intended to cover the workings of the schools for the present winter of 1875-6, but we may say, that the present attendance is very large—beyond the proper capacity of the school-rooms. The schools are well organized, and we are hoping the results will show that improvements are still being made. Certainly we shall be disappointed if the reports, when made up for the winter's operations, do not show more satisfactory advance than for any previous year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. LATHAM,
J. G. PEABODY,
WM. G. WARD,
JOHN W. SMITH,
E. B. PATCH,

LOWELL, Dec. 27, 1875.

Committee on Evening Schools.

SUMMARY.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Evenings Taught.	No. of Diff't Scholars.			Average Attendance.			Expense per eve. per scholar, based on average attendance.
			Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Mission School-house, First St., Cen.,	8	64	84	89	173	35	39	74	.109
Ward Room, Church Street, . . .	9	62	249		249	98		98	.088
Hall Primary School-house, High St.,	4	64		109	109		40	40	.087
Basement Green School-house, . .	25	63	445	411	856	142	98	240	.095
Zion Prim. M. Vestry, Gorham St., .	14	64	292	108	400	102	41	143	.097
Total, 1874-5, ...	60	64	1070	717	1787	377	218	595	
Total, 1873-4, ...	55	62	839	519	1358	309	190	499	
Increase, ...	5	2	231	198	429	68	28	96	

EXPENDITURES.

Rent of Zion Primitive Methodist Vestry, including heating, light and janitor, ...	\$ 200.00	
Rent of Howard Mission Chapel, ...	15.45	
Fuel for Howard Mission Chapel and Ward Room on Church Street, .	23.81	
Heating Green School-room (estimated), ...	50.00	
Heating High Street Hall (estimated), ...	10.00	
Gas, Howard Mission Chapel, ...	\$16.76	
Ward Room, Church Street, ...	33.82	
High Street Hall, ...	28.59	
Green School-rooms, ...	98.44	
		177.61
Ellis patent gas burners, High Street, ...	18.50	
Four bracket lamps, ...	5.00	
Janitors, Howard Mission Chapel, ...	\$48.00	
Ward Room, Church Street, ...	47.25	
High Street Hall, ...	48.00	
Green School-rooms, ...	125.75	
Zion Primitive Methodist Vestry, ...	35.00	
		304.00
Police, ...	131.08	
Advertising, printing and posting, ...	28.55	
Books and stationery, ...	232.36	
Paid to teachers, Howard Mission Chapel, ...	\$ 519.00	
Ward Room, Church Street, ...	533.50	
High Street Hall, ...	223.75	
Green School-rooms, ...	1,442.25	
Zion Primitive Methodist Vestry, ...	884.25	
		3,602.75
Sundries, ...	6.85	
Total, ...	\$4,805.91	

Report on Music.

The Committee on Music beg leave to present the following Report of this branch of education in the public schools, for the past year :

The number of pupils, whose musical instruction has been under the general charge of the teacher of music, is five thousand four hundred and forty-six (5,446), arranged into one hundred and fifteen (115) classes, taught by one hundred and thirteen (113) of the regular teachers in the High, Grammar and Primary Schools.

The pupils are now given a thorough and systematic course of musical instruction, beginning with the children of five years of age when they enter the primary schools, and ending with the upper class of pupils in the High School.

In the Primary School they are first taught to imitate the sounds as given by the teacher, then songs of the most simple and easy kind are learned by rote. The cultivation of the voice, at this early stage, is given its proper attention, by the pupils being taught to sing smoothly, and to avoid a harsh and noisy tone ; then follow simple forms of musical notation, intermingled with practical exercises upon the sounds of the first five and six tones of the scale, and so well trained does the ear become with these exercises, that young children will go to the black-board and write the scale-name of any of these tones, as given by the voice of the instructor, or the musical instrument used in connection with the lesson. Many of these young pupils have, in this way, written from twenty to thirty of these tones upon the board, without a mistake.

They are also taught the different kinds of notes and rests, the staff, and the manner of beating double, triple, quadruple and sextuple measures.

The "First Series of Music Charts" are in daily use in these schools, and have proved to be a valuable aid, both to teacher and

pupil, and shown the wisdom of our predecessors in thus providing this valuable aid in musical instruction—giving a uniformity to the lessons and teachings, which, before their introduction, was sadly needed.

The pupils are all supplied with the “First Music Reader,” which, also, has proved to be very valuable in producing similar results as have the Charts. The lesson for practice is first given by the teacher of music, and is then left for the teacher of the class to practise daily with the pupils until learned. It is then recited to the teacher of music at his next visit, receiving such suggestions, criticisms, and commendations as may be deemed proper. The regular teachers have, so far as we have noticed, manifested a commendable disposition to teach and train their pupils in this branch of education, with an earnest desire to coöperate with the teacher of music, and although many of them cannot themselves sing, yet having an “aptness to teach,” coupled with a desire for the success of this most useful branch of education, their efforts have been productive of the best results. For their kindly coöperation we desire to thank them, one and all, and earnestly hope that the same may be continued in the future.

During the past year, at the suggestion of the Committee on Music, the teacher of music met the teachers of the schools, on the first Wednesday of each month, and gave then a “talk” or lesson in music, at which several classes of pupils were present to show the results of their training in this department. These meetings, we believe, have been productive of much good to all who have availed themselves of them, and we trust will be continued.

The teacher of music is required to devote the entire time of each school session in the discharge of his duties, and so perfectly has he arranged his lessons, that only eleven minutes of school-time, each day, are taken in travelling to the several schools. The other travel is *before* and *after* school, and at recess time.

The expense of teaching in the musical department is about *thirty-six cents per year* for each pupil, or less than *one cent per week* for each—an insignificant sum in comparison with the beneficial results produced.

We are, finally, happy to report a decided progress in all the schools—High, Grammar and Primary—during the past year, there being a more general and comprehensive knowledge of the practice and theory of vocal music, than in any previous year.

Before closing our Report we desire to call attention to the continued success of the annual examination of music, held in Huntington Hall. This year the attendance upon the same was largely increased over previous years, and all who were present were amply repaid, in witnessing the splendid results shown by Mr. Willey, our excellent teacher of music. The exhibition, in the evening, by the pupils of the High and Grammar Schools, still maintained its high position of former years, and was fully enjoyed by the large and appreciative audience gathered on that occasion.

That the city may long be blessed in this department with the excellent services of Mr. Willey, and this study receive the fostering care of our successors in office, is the best wish we can offer in closing this Report.

A. A. HAGGETT,
WM. G. WARD,
GEO. E. PINKHAM,
C. H. LATHAM.

LOWELL, Dec. 27, 1875.

Committee on Music.

APPENDIX.

A.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS, BILLS, &c.

SECTION 1. The salaries of teachers for each school-year are established as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal, ...	\$2,500.00
First male assistant, ...	2,000.00
Second male assistant, ...	1,700.00
First female assistant, ...	850.00
Other female assistants, first year, ...	650.00
“ “ “ second year, ...	700.00
“ “ “ after second year, ...	750.00

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Principal (males), ...	\$1,700.00
“ of the Mann School (female), ...	1,000.00
Assistants, first year, ...	400.00
“ second year, ...	450.00
“ third year, ...	500.00
“ after third year, ...	600.00
Teacher of penmanship, ...	1,500.00
Teacher in vocal music, ...	1,700.00

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers, first year, ...	\$400.00
“ second year, ...	450.00
“ third year, ...	500.00
“ after third year, ...	600.00

TEMPORARY TEACHERS.

Male teachers, for every school-day's service, ...	\$3.00
Female teachers in High School, for every school-day's service, .	1.75
Female teachers in other schools, for every school-day's service,	1.00
And after three months' continuous service, ...	1.25

B.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hillard's Third Reader; Hillard's Second Reader; Hillard's Primer; Walton's Primary Arithmetic; Smith's Drawing Cards.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Greenleaf's and Eaton's Common School Arithmetics; Greene's Grammar; Guyot's Elementary Geography; Guyot's Intermediate Geography; Anderson's Grammar School History of the United States; Hillard's Franklin Fifth Reader; Hillard's Intermediate Reader; Hillard's Third Reader; Worcester's Pronouncing Speller; Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic; Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books; Smith's Drawing Books; Hooker's Child's Book of Nature permitted as a reading book.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Harkness' Latin Grammar; Harkness' Latin Reader; Harkness' Latin Composition; Harkness' Caesar; Frieze's Virgil; Andrews' Latin Lexicon; Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader; Boise's Homer; Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon; Eaton's Arithmetic; Eaton's Algebra; Davies' Legendre's Geometry; Davies' Legendre's Trigonometry; Davies' Surveying; Magill's French Grammar; Fasquelle's French Course; College Plays, by Bocher; Spier's French Dictionary; Berard's History of England; Pennell's Ancient Greece; Swinton's Outlines of History; Martin's Civil Government; Greene's English Grammar; Hart's Composition and Rhetoric; Underwood's Handbook of English Literature; Alden's Science of Government; Winslow's Intellectual Philosophy; Wayland's Moral Science; Hooker's Natural History; Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy; Steele's Chemistry; Kiddle's Astronomy; Tenney's Geology; Wood's Botany; Dalton's Physiology; Warren's Physical Geography; Mitchell's Ancient Geography; Fourth Music Reader; Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries; Otto's German Grammar and Reader.

C.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.

Sixth Class—*First Reader to page 30. Commence by using letter and word cards, and Hillard's Reading Charts, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Spell the words in columns, by letters and by sounds.

* Leigh's Sound Charts, and Pronouncing edition of Hillard's Primer and Second Reader are recommended for the Sixth and Fifth Classes.

Develop the idea of number to ten, by the use of objects. Count to one hundred on the numeral frame.

Teach the construction of letters and figures critically, using slate and blackboard.

Fifth Class—First Reader completed. Spell as in Sixth Class, using Charts Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Teach Roman numerals to L.

Print words and figures.

Add and subtract small numbers, using the numeral frame.

SECOND YEAR.

Fourth Class—Second Reader, to Page 57. Practice "Enunciation Exercises" daily.

Spell, by letters and by sounds, words in columns and in reading lessons.

Teach the simplest form of script letters.

Teach Arithmetic orally, to page 20.

Third Class—Second Reader completed, and Third Reader commenced. Practice "Enunciation Exercises" as in the Fourth Class. Table of numbers on page 11, and marks used in printing on page 12, to be learned.

Teach the simplest form of script letters.

Teach Arithmetic to page 40, and the Multiplication Table to 6×6 .

THIRD YEAR.

Second Class—Third Reader to page 57. Daily practice of exercises in enunciation to "Terminal Combinations." Spell words in columns and in reading lessons, by letters and by sounds. Teach the meaning of the words found in the reading lessons, and require scholars to use their own language in defining. Correct all faults in expression.

Teach all the script letters, and require short words to be written from dictation.

Review the Arithmetic and go to page 61.

First Class—Third Reader, to page 125. Exercises in enunciation, spelling, definitions, &c., as in second class.

Write three words of each spelling lesson, and criticise carefully the form of each letter; also, encourage the writing of short sentences.

Review and complete the Arithmetic, omitting from the 74th to the 87th page, inclusive.

Drawing should be taught in all the classes except the sixth.

In each school a few minutes should be devoted, at every session, to singing, physical exercises, lessons on objects, and repeating verses and maxims.

D.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.

Eighth Class—Hillard's Third Reader. Especial attention should be given to the Introductory Exercises, and to the lessons in Spelling and Defining at the beginning of each reading lesson.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller to page 50.

Guyot's Elementary Geography commenced; oral teaching of Geography from wall maps.

Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic to sec. 4, page 63, omitting the last 52 questions in sec. 3, C.

Written Arithmetic, from dictation, Numeration and Notation, Addition and Multiplication; amounts not to exceed a million.

Seventh Class—Hillard's Intermediate Reader; Introductory Exercises, Spelling and Defining as in eighth class.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller to page 60.

Guyot's Elementary Geography continued.

Colburn's First Lessons, sections 4, 5 and 6, and 50 questions in sec. 3, C.

Written Arithmetic, from dictation, Numeration and Notation, Addition and Multiplication, Subtraction and Long Division, not to exceed three periods. In Subtraction not more than two figures in the minuend to be less than the figures below them, and in Division the divisor not to exceed 25.

SECOND YEAR.

Sixth Class—Hillard's Intermediate Reader,* Spelling and Defining, and Introductory Exercises, as far as Inflection.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller, from page 60 to 78.

Guyot's Intermediate Geography, from South America to Africa, and Exact Geographical Position on pages 85, 86 and 87.

Colburn's First Lessons, from C, in sec. 6, to sec. 9, page 94, with 70 questions in C, sec. 3.

Eaton's Common School Arithmetic to Reduction, omitting Numeration and Notation of Numbers above units of billions, and Numeration and Notation after the English method.

Fifth Class—Hillard's Intermediate Reader* continued to page 32, with daily drill on the Introductory Exercises.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller, from page 78 to page 95.

Guyot's Intermediate Geography, Africa, Australia and Asia, to page 43, with review as needed.

Colburn's First Lessons, sections 9, 10 and 11, and C, sec. 3.

Eaton's Common School Arithmetic to Common Fractions.

* Child's Book of Nature permitted as a reading book to alternate with the Intermediate Reader, in the Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Classes.

THIRD YEAR.

Fourth Class—Hillard's Intermediate Reader* continued. Daily drill as in Fifth Class.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller from page 95 to page 120; oral and written exercises.

Guyot's Intermediate Geography, Europe and United States to page 57, and Exact Geographical Position on pages 85, 86 and 87.

Colburn's First Lessons, sections 12, 13, 14 and C, sec. 3.

Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, from Properties of Numbers, page 130, to page 165, and review of Miscellaneous Questions on page 119, or Eaton's from Common to Decimal Fractions.

Greene's Introduction to the Study of English Grammar, to Part II, page 54.

Third Class—Hillard's Intermediate Reader* completed and thoroughly reviewed.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller, from page 120 to page 131; oral and written exercises.

Guyot's Intermediate Geography, from page 57 to page 71; review preceding maps, and Exact Geographical Position.

Colburn's First Lessons, B and C, sec. 4; A and B, sec. 7; miscellaneous examples in sections 6, 11 and 12, and review sec. 14.

Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, from page 165 to page 205, omitting sections 167, 168, 173 and 174, or Eaton's, from Decimal Fractions to Percentage.

Greene's Grammar, from Part II, page 54, to Syntax, page 131.

Anderson's Grammar School History, as a reading book, and to be taught "by reading and familiar conversation," to page 53; few dates to be memorized.

FOURTH YEAR.

Second Class—Hillard's Franklin Fifth Reader; systematic teaching of the Introductory Treatise, and reading lessons to XLV, page 177.

Worcester's Pronouncing Speller, from page 131 to page 137, and review select lessons to page 100.

Guyot's Intermediate Geography completed, and maps of the New England and Middle Atlantic States reviewed.

Colburn's First Lessons, discretionary in reference to sec. 15; review of the book as required by the Rules.

Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, from page 165 to page 225, sec. 224, omitting sections 167, 168, 173, 174, 201 and 202; or Eaton's from Percentage to Ratio, omitting the same as omitted in Greenleaf's.

Greene's Grammar, from page 131 to the end.

Anderson's Grammar School History, from the beginning to the close of the Revolutionary War, on page 106.

* Child's Book of Nature permitted as a reading book to alternate with the Intermediate Reader, in the Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Classes.

FIFTH YEAR.

First Class—Hillard's Franklin Fifth Reader completed and reviewed.
 Worcester's Pronouncing Speller; the whole book reviewed.
 Guyot's Intermediate Geography thoroughly reviewed; the drawings of maps to be *rapid* as well as *accurate*.

Colburn's First Lessons; daily exercises as required by the Rules.

Greenleaf's or Eaton's Common School Arithmetic finished and reviewed; omit Custom-house Business, Assessment of Taxes, Equation of Payments, Currencies, Exchange, Duodecimals, Progression, Alligation, Permutation, and Mensuration of Solids.

Greene's Grammar finished and reviewed.

Anderson's Grammar School History finished and reviewed.

Composition, Writing, Drawing and Music through the whole course.

Declamation by the boys in the first and second classes once a month.

E.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR. *First Half*—Algebra, Mental Arithmetic, Ancient History, Natural History. *Second Half*—Algebra, English History, Natural Philosophy.

SECOND YEAR. *First Half*—Geometry, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy. *Second Half*—Geometry, Chemistry, English Grammar, English Literature.

THIRD YEAR. *First Half*—Geology, Arithmetic, Physiology. *Second Half*—Astronomy, Political Science, Rhetoric or Botany.

FOURTH YEAR. (Optional.) *First Half*—Intellectual Philosophy, English Literature, and either French, German or Latin. *Second Half*—Botany, Moral Philosophy, English Literature, and either French, German or Latin.

Composition, Declamation, Reading, Drawing and Music through the course. French, German, Latin, Trigonometry and Surveying are optional in the *Three Years' Course*.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR. *First Half*—Latin Grammar and Reader, Algebra. *Second Half*—Latin Grammar and Reader, Algebra and Natural Philosophy.

SECOND YEAR. *First Half*—Cæsar, Geometry, Natural Philosophy. *Second Half*—Cæsar, Greek Grammar and Reader.

THIRD YEAR. *First Half*—Virgil, Greek Reader. *Second Half*—Virgil, Greek Reader.

FOURTH YEAR. *First Half*—Cicero, Ovid, Homer. *Second Half*—Cicero, Homer, and review of the course.

OPTIONAL STUDIES. French through the course. Trigonometry and Surveying in the *third year*.

F.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE
EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS TO
ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL.

QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

1. What was the exact extent of the territory granted to the Plymouth Company by King James, in 1606?
2. Under what name were the two settlements of Rhode Island united in 1644?
3. What were the chief causes of King Philip's War?
4. Where was the "Albemarle County Colony" situated? The "Clarendon County Colony"?
5. State what you know of William Penn's treaty with the Indians.
6. Who was sent from England, in 1755, as Commander-in-chief of the royal forces, and what expedition did he head?
7. What effect did the "surrender of Burgoyne" have in France?
8. State what you know of the battle of Saunders' Creek.
9. What executive departments were created by Congress, the heads of which formed Washington's first cabinet?
10. What famous duel occurred in 1804? What did it grow out of? How did it result?
11. For what was the 50th anniversary of American Independence remarkable?
12. By whom was the bill for the annexation of Texas signed?
13. What was the effect of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill?
14. Give the names of the three political parties, each of which nominated a candidate for the presidency in 1854.
15. What is a civil war?
16. Mention five great battles in the civil war in the United States.
17. What General commanded the union forces at the battle of Antietam?
18. With how large an army did Lee invade Maryland in 1863? And what battle was fought on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July?
19. In what year was slavery declared *constitutionally* abolished in the United States?
20. What did the national debt amount to in 1865?

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

1. State what you know of the Atlantic coast of the United States.
2. What State lies wholly in the plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada?
3. Into how many groups may the States of the Union be divided? Name them.
4. Locate and describe the position of Lowell.
5. Name the largest of the rivers composing the Mississippi system.
6. What are parallels of Latitude, and what is their use?
7. What is meant by Longitude?
8. What are the most important countries of Western Asia?
9. What are the principal countries composing the Malay Peninsula?

10. Which is the longest river of Asia, and in what direction does it flow?
11. What can you say of the surface of Africa?
12. What strait and gulf connect the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean?
13. What countries surround Bolivia?
14. What stream flows from the south end of the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of Mexico?
15. What large river flows into Lake Winnipeg?
16. What two countries compose the Scandinavian peninsula, and for what are they famous?
17. Where is Switzerland, and for what is it celebrated?
18. What is the most noted city of southern Europe, and where is it situated?
19. Name the "Five Great Powers" of Europe.
20. Draw a map of New England and locate Portland, Boston, Burlington, the White Mountains, Providence and Hartford.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR.

1. What is meant by *objects* in Grammar? Give examples.
2. Write the plural of *berry, elf, life, folio, handful, axis* and *son-in-law*.
3. What does *case* denote in Grammar? Give an example of each case.
4. What two uses has a *relative pronoun*? Give an example.
5. In the sentence, "He gave me *what* books I needed," what part of speech is *what*?
6. When is *that* a relative?
7. In the sentence, "I think *that that* machine *that* you examined, will succeed," what part of speech is each *that*?
8. What is the conjugation of a verb?
9. Write the principal parts of the verbs *hurt, reply, see, saw, shut, ring* and *wring*.
10. What are *modal* adverbs? Give examples.
11. Into what classes are all *connectives* divided?
12. Name the four different kinds of sentences, and give an example of each.
13. What is it to *analyze* a sentence?
14. Give an example of a *compound* sentence; of a *simple* sentence; and of a *complex* sentence.
15. What is the rule for the use of *adverbs*?
16. Write a sentence containing an *irregular transitive verb*, in the *passive voice, potential mode, past perfect tense, first person, singular number*.
- 17—18—19. Give the part of speech of each word italicised in the following stanza, and its connection with other words:
Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
 They have left *unstained what* there they found,
Freedom to worship God.
20. Write a composition, five lines in length, upon any subject you please.

QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

1. How do simple numbers differ from compound numbers?
2. What effect is produced upon a number by moving the decimal point three places to the left?

3. Express 7020004.000006 in words.
4. What is the sum of four thousand, and four thousandths; one, and one billionth; and seven hundred seventy thousand and seven, and seventeen hundred-thousandths?
5. From one million and one millionth, take nine hundred ninety-nine thousand, and nine hundred ninety-nine thousandths.
6. Multiply .4 by 8000, and prove your answer.
7. Find the sum of $1\frac{5}{2}$ and $1\frac{2}{5}$, and the difference between the same two numbers.
8. Divide $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{9}{2}$, giving a reason for each step in the process.
9. Add together 1 mile 44 rods 12 feet, and 6 furlongs 35 rods $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
10. If A can do a piece of work in 4 days, B in 6 days, and C in 3 days, how long would it take them together to do the work?
11. Reduce $\frac{5}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ of an hour to minutes.
12. What per cent. of a number is one-eighth of the number?
13. When a dollar in gold is worth \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in currency, how much gold will one dollar in currency buy?
14. What will be due August 1, 1874, on a note of \$900, dated September 4th, 1870—interest being reckoned at 5 per cent.?
15. If 15 men can harvest a field of wheat in 12 days, how many men can harvest it in 5 days?
16. A merchant owning $\frac{7}{8}$ of a ship, sells $\frac{3}{5}$ of his share for \$16,800; what is the value of the whole ship, at this rate, and what part of the ship has he left?
17. Divide $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{3}$, and multiply the quotient by $3\frac{1}{5}$.
18. For what sum must a note, payable in 60 days, be drawn, to produce \$493, discounted at a bank at 8 per cent.?
19. A cubical box contains 262144 inches; what is the depth of the box?
20. If 4 men can dig a ditch 72 rods long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, in 12 days, how many men can dig a ditch 120 rods long, 6 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, in 9 days?

SPELLING.

Mere, lapel, covet, mongrel, incurred, festivity, guise, vivacious, pallid, colonnade, confectionery, austere, venom, delicacy, coercion, inclement, decision, turbulent, musky, probability.

G.

LIST OF APPROVED CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS
AS TEACHERS, EXAMINED FEB. 22, 1875.

NAME.	EXPERIENCE.	EDUCATED AT
Grace L. Sargent, . .	{ 2 terms Eve'g School, }	Salem Normal School.
*Helen L. Ham, . . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Sara Swan, ...	None, . . .	{ N. Reading H. S., 9 mos., Green G. S., Salem N. S.
Sarah E. Stevenson, .	{ 6 weeks, 4 mos. Eve'g School, }	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Emma Davenport, . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Belle F. Batchelder, .	None, . . .	Carthage, Ill., & Lowell Schools.
Josephine Drach, . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Ella L. Wright, . . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Alice M. Clark, . . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
E. Mary Schelenger, .	1 year, . . .	Salem Normal School.
Bertha A. Baron, . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
✓ Viola A. Hamblett, . .	3 months, . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
✓ Adelaide Baker, . . .	{ 6 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
Leona C. Kyle, . . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Ella A. Howe, ...	{ 4 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
Florence L. Lovett, . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Jennie C. Boardman, .	{ 4 mos. Acad. Hartland, Me. }	Boston and Lowell Schools.
M. Annie Cooledge, . .	{ 2 t'ms Dis.Sch. 4m. Lowell do. }	Lowell Schools.
Lizzie M. Dowling, . .	{ 10 weeks Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
Agnes I. Meldrum, . .	1 year, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Mercena F. Whitehorn,	6 months, . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
*Ellen A. Stillings, . .	6 months, . .	Lowell High School.
Elizabeth F. Webster, .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Emma J. Miller, . . .	{ 4 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
Katie G. Jones, . . .	1 year, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Mary E. Rogers, . . .	9 years, . . .	Framingham Normal School,

* Elected to schools during the year.

LIST OF APPROVED CANDIDATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	EXPERIENCE.	EDUCATED AT
Minnie C. Smith, . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
*Nellie S. Danforth, . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Mary E. Thompson, .	10 years, . .	Howe Academy, Billerica.
Minnie F. Wing, . . .	18 months, . .	Lowell Schools.
Nellie A. Kimball, . .	5 years, . . .	{ Littleton Schools and App. Acad., N. Ipswich, N. H.
Lizzie A. Nolan, . . .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.
Ella M. Plumado, . .	{ 4 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
Katie G. McLaughlin, .	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and Academy of Notre Dame. Now attending Salem Normal School.
Sarah W. Paige, . . .	6 years, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Mary F. Talbot, . . .	11 months, . .	{ Georgetown Academy, Texas; Abbott Academy, Andover; and B. N. S.
Harriette H. Eaton, . .	{ 4 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
*Mary A. Hammill, . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Anna Kohawn, . . .	{ 4 months Eve'g School, }	Lowell Schools.
H. Eugenie Thompson,	None, . . .	Lowell Schools.
Ada L. Miles, ...	None, . . .	{ Lowell Schools and 1 year Salem Normal School.
Hannah P. Wright, . .	{ 1 term in New Hampshire, }	Lowell Schools.
Ida T. Hardy, ...	2 terms, . . .	{ Lowell High and Salem Normal Schools.
Frances M. Talbot, . .	2 years, 3 mos.,	Bridgewater Normal School.
Delia T. Brady, . . .	Eve'g School, .	Lowell Schools.
Lizzie J. West, . . .	None, . . .	Concord, N. H., and New Hampton.
S. Lizzie Healey, . . .	None, . . .	Lowell Schools and Salem Normal School.

Certificates of Qualifications were also granted to the following, who at the time of the examination were serving as substitutes in the Public Schools:

*Edith A. Gove,	Nellie Kohawn,	*Maria W. Roberts,
*Josephine A. Paulint,	Maria L. Trask,	Imogene F. Thomas,
Nellie M. Brown,	Clementine H. Bowers,	Frances E. Morrill.

* Elected to schools during the year.

H.

NAMES OF HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHERS, THEIR SCHOOLS, DATE OF ELECTION, SALARIES AND RESIDENCES.

Jan. 1, 1876. SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	ELECTED.	SALARIES.	RESIDENCES.
High.....	Chas. C. Chase, Principal,	1845	\$2,500	11 Nesmith street.
	Edwin H. Lord.....	1873	2,000	10 Nesmith street.
	James S. Russell.....	1835	1,700	39 Nesmith street.
	Mary A. Webster.....	1860	850	45 Myrtle street.
	Marietta Melvin.....	1859	750	381 Merrimack street.
	Elizabeth McDaniels.....	1868	750	260 Stackpole street.
	Harriet C. Hovey.....	1870	750	12 Fourth street.
	Charlotte E. Draper.....	1870	750	150 Worthen street.
	Julia S. Bennett.....	1875	650	60 Chestnut street.
	Helen L. Ham.....	1875	650	9 Seventh street.
Grammar Sch's.				
Bartlett.....	Samuel Bement, Principal	1851	1,700	428 Merrimack street.
	Marianne B. Kent.....	1859	600	428 Merrimack street.
	Abbie E. French.....	1874	450	40 Marion street.
	Mary E. Pike.....	1848	600	53 Third street.
	Cemantha R. Nichols.....	1867	600	399 Merrimack street.
	M. Ida Howe.....	1873	600	28 Third street.
	Edith A. Gove.....	1875	400	11 Appleton Corporat'n.
	Sophia P. Wetherbee.....	1847	600	23 Kirk street.
	Caroline E. Holt.....	1856	600	430 Merrimack street.
Colburn.....	Albert L. Bacheller, Prin.	1874	1,700	11 Branch street.
	Elizabeth W. Frost.....	1857	600	290 Central street.
	Sarah J. Crosby.....	1868	600	151 Gorham street.
	Susan M. Andrews.....	1864	600	42 Walnut street.
	Mary A. Hammill.....	1875	400	2 Carpet Corporation.
	Emma C. Sawyer.....	1867	600	2 Blanchard place.
	Arvilla L. Reader.....	1871	600	106 Appleton street.
Edson.....	C. W. Burbank, Principal,	1872	1,700	4 Coral street.
	Mary E. Stone.....	1874	450	13 Cottage street.
	Helen A. Bowers.....	1873	500	56 Tyler street.
	Maria C. R. Swan.....	1862	600	35 Adams street.
	Anna A. Sargent.....	1864	600	260 Gorham street.
	Mary F. Carleton.....	1856	600	42 Chapel street.
	Fannie A. Scripture.....	1873	600	269 Central street.
	Mary A. Balch.....	1865	600	8 Favor street.
	Josephine A. Paulint.....	1875	400	89 Westford street.
Franklin.....	Perley Balch, Principal...	1845	1,700	8 Favor street.
	Sarah E. French.....	1867	600	2 Butterfield street.
	Abbie F. Woodward.....	1869	600	73 Branch street.
	Luella A. Wardwell.....	1870	600	30 School street.
	Fannie M. Clark.....	1874	450	375 Middlesex street.
Green.....	Albert L. Fisk, Principal..	1874	1,700	126 Fairmount street.
	Ida A. Hill.....	1870	600	7 Cabot street.
	Annie E. Richardson.....	1871	600	399 Merrimack street.
	Nettie E. Carleton.....	1867	600	42 Chapel street.
	Ruth B. Bailey.....	1871	600	200 Moody street.
	Ellen S. Burrill.....	1860	600	1 Lawrence Corporat'n.
	Ida Sheldon.....	1871	600	35 Howard street.
	Annie C. Howe.....	1874	450	26 Third street.
	Vacancy.			
Mann.....	Nellie M. Gallagher, Prin.	1868	1,000	70 Bartlett street.
	Frances M. Webster.....	1873	500	45 Myrtle street.
	Laura F. Howe.....	1856	600	166 Stackpole street.
	Celestia P. Chase.....	1867	600	61 Tilden street.
	Julia M. Healey.....	1870	600	45 Worthen street.
Moody.....	Joseph Peabody, Principl	1856	1,700	152 Appleton street.
	Mary E. Way.....	1858	600	22 Tyler street.
	Helen A. Haggett.....	1865	600	28 High street.
	Mary E. Hardman.....	1873	600	158 Stackpole street.
	Cora V. Barnard.....	1874	450	43 E. Merrimack street.
	Laura J. Pindar.....	1856	600	35 Tyler street.
	Sarah E. Bailey.....	1856	600	88 High street.
	Frances E. Hardman.....	1873	500	158 Stackpole street.
	Frances E. Garrity.....	1874	450	42 High street.
Sherman.....	Cornelia Davis, Principal,	1873	1,000	32 Willow street.
Varnum.....	D. P. Galloupe, Principal,	1853	1,700	84 Methuen street.
	Georgiana F. Vinton.....	1872	600	32 Fourth street.
	Harriet Bradley.....	1854	600	38 Fourth street.
	Sarah F. Dillingham.....	1870	600	131 Bridge street.
	Sarah A. Bradley.....	1857	600	145 Bridge street.
	Clara A. Hannaford.....	1869	600	89 Bridge street.
	Maria W. Roberts.....	1875	400	12 Richardson street.
	*B. Harrison.....	1865	1,500	Arlington street.
	†George F. Willey.....	1866	1,700	32 Appleton street.

* Teacher of Penmanship and Drawing.

† Teacher of Vocal Music.

NAMES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS,

THEIR SCHOOLS, DATE OF ELECTION, SALARIES AND RESIDENCES.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	ELECTED.	SALARIES.	RESIDENCES.
Primary No. 1....	*Hattie H. Eaton.....			7 Favor street.
2....	Annie S. Harlow.....	1873	\$500	23 Pawtucket street.
3....	Abbie G. Watson.....	1869	600	19 Chelmsford street.
4....	Lucy F. Carleton.....	1855	600	42 Chapel street.
5....	Ellen A. Stillings.....	1875	400	111 Howard street.
6....	Anna F. Peabody.....	1873	600	152 Appleton street.
7....	Martha S. Williams....	1854	600	276 Central street.
8....	Martha A. Franklin....	1866	600	67 Vernon street.
9....	*Kate G. McLaughlin..			62 Suffolk street.
10....	Martha A. Neal.....	1847	600	14 Dodge street.
11....	Isabella V. McAnulty...	1867	600	7 Hurd street.
12....	Eliza Merriam.....	1838	600	129 Moody street.
13....	Cornelia M. Davis.....	1871	600	40 Rock street.
14....	S. Augusta Haggett....	1870	600	28 High street.
15....	Abbie R. Worthley....	1871	600	94 South street.
16....	Marietta Hill.....	1870	600	46 Fairmount street.
17....	Sarah C. Fiske.....	1866	600	134 Appleton street.
18....	Eliza Cowley.....	1857	600	178 Lawrence street.
19....	Lizzie N. Smith.....	1871	600	74 Lawrence street.
20....	Susie J. Perkins.....	1871	600	208 Gorham street.
21....	Nellie F. Baker.....	1872	600	34 Adams street.
22....	Ella E. Gardner.....	1871	600	4 Mt. Washington st.
23....	Alice M. Healey.....	1873	500	20 Princeton street.
24....	Ellen A. Bridge.....	1857	600	281 Central street.
25....	Anrella L. Howe.....	1844	600	166 Stackpole street.
26....	Charlotte E. Brown....	1870	600	158 Fletcher street.
27....	Mary E. Drew.....	1868	600	28 Wamesit street.
28....	Emily M. Warren.....	1842	600	68 Chelmsford street.
29....	Jennie F. Woodward....	1871	600	73 Branch street.
30....	Alice L. Frye.....	1873	600	33 Tanner street.
31....	Elizabeth A. Balch....	1873	600	133 E. Merrimack street.
32....	Ellen F. Coughlan....	1853	600	15 Austin street.
33....	Amanda M. Hadley....	1870	600	281 Central street.
34....	Lizzie S. Lowe.....	1857	600	3 Nichols street.
35....	Clara A. Emerson....	1869	600	84 Andover street.
36....	Mary A. Beard.....	1844	600	Cor. Coral and Grove st.
37....	Lucretia A. Day.....	1861	600	274 Central street.
38....	Mary O. Kidder.....	1865	600	143 Moody street.
39....	Abby L. Sargent.....	1873	500	110 Stackpole street.
40....	Sarah E. Scales.....	1866	600	94 South street.
41....	Lilla J. Greenhalge...	1871	600	6 Ash street.
42....	Lizzie M. Hadley.....	1869	600	86 Tremont street.
43....	Neilie M. Brown.....	1865	600	158 Fletcher street.
44....	Mary L. Hill.....	1858	600	126 Worthen street.
45....	Ellen M. White.....	1863	600	6 Coral street.
46....	Ella A. Bailey.....	1869	600	32 Third street.
47....	Miranda W. Bradley....	1852	600	38 Fourth street.
48....	Marion A. Scott.....	1870	600	21 Eleventh street.
49....	Marcella M. Patten....	1868	600	98 First street.
50....	Julia E. Leighton....	1873	500	18 Bleachery street.
51....	Mary J. Alger.....	1868	600	7 Oak street.
52....	H. Maria Mansur.....	1870	600	12 High street square.
53....	Sarah L. Gates.....	1845	600	15 S. Highland street.
54....	Abby D. Gates.....	1854	600	15 S. Highland street.
55....	Nellie S. Danforth....	1875	400	11 Sixth street.
56....	Laura E. Lee.....	1873	500	141 Grand street.
57....	Belle T. Vinal.....	1873	500	219 Thorndike street.
Mixed No. 1....	Agnes J. Graves.....	1874	500	Linden avenue.
2....	Laura J. Gould.....	1874	600	Varnum avenue.
3....	Jenny M. Nesmith....	1874	600	899 Middlesex street.

* Temporary teachers.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF LOWELL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1875.

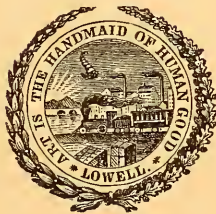
SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	No. of pupils belonging, December 18, 1875.		Whole No. of pupils on time- book since Jan. 1, 1875.		Average No. of Pupils belonging to school.		Average daily Attendance.		No. entered not rec'd from any other public school.	Received from other public schools of lower grade.	Received from other public schools of same grade.	Sent to other public schools of higher grade.	No. having legal certificates of schooling for mills.	Over fifteen years of age December 18, 1875.	Between ten and fifteen years of age December 18, 1875.	Under six years of age De- cember 18, 1875.	Per cent. of attendance.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
High.....	Anne and Kirk streets....	157	152	309	217	218	435	147	147	292	3	112	0	1	217	62	0	98
<i>Grammar.</i>																		
Bartlett.....	Clark street.....	200	150	350	274	299	483	188	144	332	15	63	21	35	32	257	0	93
Colburn.....	Lawrence street.....	156	166	322	249	188	437	157	117	274	18	67	13	120	14	217	0	90
Edson.....	Highland street.....	221	152	413	363	315	678	205	191	396	31	103	23	26	31	319	0	93
Franklin.....	Branch street.....	103	104	207	171	178	349	88	108	196	1	54	11	9	20	145	0	92
Green.....	Merimack street.....	183	143	326	278	223	501	167	150	317	151	130	16	8	39	244	0	98
Maun.....	Lewis street.....	166	29	195	273	56	329	155	30	185	28	63	16	20	45	16	0	91
Moody.....	High and E. Merim'k sts.	161	103	324	262	264	526	147	162	309	30	104	12	145	16	149	0	91
Sherman.....	Powell street.....	21	20	41	39	29	68	23	18	41	8	11	10	2	44	232	0	91
Varnum.....	Myrtle street.....	142	137	279	214	214	463	148	139	287	58	51	12	8	26	162	0	93
	Totals.....	1353	1044	2397	2158	1676	3834	1278	1059	2337	192	568	121	477	199	1698	0	91

Summary of the Annual Returns of the Public Schools—Continued.

SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	No. of pupils belonging, December 18, 1875.		Whole No. of pupils on time-book since Jan. 1, 1875.		Average No. of pupils belonging to school.		Average daily Attendance.		No. entered not rec'd. from any other public school.	Received from other public schools of lower grade.	Received from other public schools of same grade.	Sent to other public schools of same grade.	Sent to other public schools of higher grade.	No. having legal certificates of schooling for mills.	Over fifteen years of age December 18, 1875.	Between ten and fifteen years of age December 18, 1875.	Under six years of age December 18, 1875.	Per cent. of attendance.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.										
<i>Primaries.</i> (No. 2..... 3..... 24..... 28..... 31..... 32..... 49.....)	Ungraded.	26	25	51	48	42	90	19	25	44	0	7	6	15	0	0	1	9	92
		39	40	79	60	71	131	28	27	55	0	19	13	0	3	0	7	12	90
		32	18	50	63	35	98	61	24	85	0	14	16	20	1	1	2	8	84
		30	12	42	46	24	70	32	13	45	0	1	10	13	0	0	1	8	83
		20	19	39	39	32	71	48	17	65	0	11	11	8	0	0	0	7	92
		46	23	71	75	27	112	50	20	70	0	4	13	22	0	0	8	15	96
		23	32	55	51	51	111	24	22	46	0	24	21	10	6	0	1	15	87
		219	171	390	388	295	683	198	138	336	0	80	90	88	10	1	27	60	90
		Totals.....																	
<i>Primaries.</i> (No. 17..... 20..... 26..... 43..... 44.....)	Upper Grade.	23	21	44	41	47	88	16	19	35	4	32	6	25	3	0	13	0	88
		24	22	46	45	38	83	20	18	38	5	30	8	22	0	0	10	0	90
		44	25	69	63	54	117	34	22	57	10	47	12	50	6	0	5	0	96
		43	7	50	84	12	96	36	4	40	26	8	1	37	5	0	11	0	90
		37	12	49	98	13	131	45	10	52	25	3	4	29	38	0	36	0	92
		Totals.....	170	87	257	331	784	146	73	219	46	100	31	163	52	0	75	0	91

<i>Primaries.</i> Middle Grade { No. 34..... 57..... 38..... 11..... 22.....	25	19	44	48	49	97	23	23	46	21	20	41	1	23	11	9	34	2	0	6	0	89
	Branch street.....																					
	Carter street.....	25	16	41	57	43	100	25	19	44	22	17	39	4	23	4	3	29	3	0	2	59
	Cabot street.....	28	13	41	58	30	88	28	14	42	27	13	40	12	37	10	7	40	7	0	8	1
	Common street.....	42	7	49	88	12	100	41	5	46	37	4	41	9	37	3	4	26	3	0	4	89
	Lewis street.....	43	11	54	75	24	99	38	13	51	35	11	46	14	40	1	9	26	6	0	4	1
	Totals	163	66	229	326	158	484	155	74	229	142	65	207	30	160	29	32	155	21	0	24	4
<i>Primaries.</i> Lower Grade { No. 50..... 13..... 10..... 26..... 41.....	30	28	58	57	60	117	25	24	49	22	20	42	60	0	9	7	22	0	0	2	22	96
	Branch street.....																					
	Carter street.....	27	30	57	52	51	103	26	21	47	24	19	43	65	0	8	9	27	0	0	2	91
	Race street.....	32	28	60	79	80	139	29	28	57	28	22	50	103	0	6	15	42	4	1	8	88
	Common street.....	54	8	62	104	26	130	50	9	59	48	8	56	60	0	16	6	49	0	0	3	95
	Lewis street.....	43	15	60	87	31	118	45	14	59	42	11	53	55	0	6	14	39	0	0	32	89
	Totals	188	119	297	379	248	627	175	96	271	164	80	244	343	0	45	51	179	4	1	15	90
<i>Mixed.</i> No. 1..... 2..... 3.....	17	16	33	32	33	65	21	16	37	20	16	36	16	0	7	8	7	0	0	1	10	91
	Pawtucketville.....																					
	Varnum avenue.....	8	9	17	15	9	24	6	9	5	8	13	17	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	1	92
	Middlesex Village.....	15	9	24	30	24	54	18	13	16	11	27	8	0	2	0	6	0	0	11	1	87
	Totals	30	34	64	77	66	143	45	38	41	35	76	41	0	9	8	16	0	3	17	12	90
	Summary	3212	2495	5707	5638	4495	10133	3082	2451	2831	2200	5031	1582	1333	775	732	1392	451	675	2085	490	91

THE
AUDITOR'S
Fortieth Annual Report
OF THE
Receipts and Expenditures
OF THE
CITY OF LOWELL,
*Together with the Treasurer's account for the financial year ending
December 31st, 1875.*



LOWELL, MASS.:
MARDEN & ROWELL, PRINTERS, MUSEUM BUILDING, MERRIMACK STREET.
1876.

CITY OF LOWELL.



IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 11, 1876.

Read and sent up to the Board of Aldermen.

DAVID CHASE, CLERK.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 11, 1876.

Received and read.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1875.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

CITY OF LOWELL,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JANUARY 11, 1876. }

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In accordance with the requirements of the Ordinances of the City, the Auditor herewith presents the Fortieth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Lowell, showing the financial transactions for the year which terminated on the 31st day of December, 1875, with the details under the separate heads.

Annexed are schedules of Real and Personal Property belonging to the City, a statement of the City Debt, and debts due the City.

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of money received into the Treasury from all sources, from December 31st, 1874, to December 31st, 1875, as by the account of the Treasurer, was.....\$1,039,729 59

Of this amount there was received

For Taxes of 1873.....	\$ 7,172 10
Taxes of 1874.....	16,117 10
Taxes of 1875.....	650,333 65
Schools.. ..	985 55
School Houses.....	9,469 64
Roads and Bridges.....	41,134 54
Reserved Fund.....	63,807 64
Paupers	7,446 53
Police.....	6,211 45
Fire Department.....	3,097 49
Sewers and Drains.....	9,421 79

Amount carried forward,..... \$815,197 48

Amount brought forward,..... \$815,197 48

Received

For Commons.....	432 50
Lighting Streets and Public Buildings	57 21
Repairs of Public Buildings.....	216 79
City Library.....	3,610 65
Health Account.....	13 00
Water Works.....	94,908 14
State Aid.....	14,521 51
Corporation Tax.....	26,872 55
City Debt.....	10,000 00
Interest on City Debt.....	8,623 19
Temporary Loan.....	61,000 00
National Bank Tax.....	4,276 57
	\$1,039,729 59

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury from December 31, 1874, to December 31, 1875, was..... \$1,162,922 95

These expenditures are chargeable to the following appropriations or accounts, viz:

To Schools.....	\$126,739 85
School Houses.....	42,312 76
*Roads and Bridges.....	142,379 60
Reserved Fund.....	34,604 70
Paupers.....	27,871 67
Police.....	57,560 17
Fire Department.....	46,797 09
Sewers and Drains.....	72,514 64
Commons.....	5,135 32
Printing and Advertising.....	3,712 54
Lighting Streets and Public Buildings.....	22,061 63
Repairs of Public Buildings.....	38,886 27
City Library.....	4,564 78
Salaries.....	20,775 00
Health Account.....	1,425 08
State Aid.....	13,399 68
Water Works.....	275,660 78
City Debt.....	20,500 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$956,901 56

*For actual expenditures, see Expenditures for Roads and Bridges in detail.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$956,901 56	
Paid		
To Interest on City Debt.....	35,165 80	
State Tax for 1875.....	38,580 00	
County Tax for 1875.....	24,750 16	
Sinking Fund for the reduction of the Lowell Water Loan Debt.....	25,000 00	
Temporary Loan.....	61,000 00	
National Bank Tax.....	21,525 43	
Making the whole amount of ex- penditures for the year 1875....		<u>\$1,162,922 95</u>
The whole amount of expenditures in 1875, was.....	1,162,922 95	
The whole amount of receipts in 1875, was	1,039,729 59	
Excess of expenditures over receipts..		<u>\$123,193 36</u>
The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1875, was.....	348,342 65	
The whole amount received into the Treasury in 1875, was.....	1,039,729 59	
Making a total of.....		1,388,072 24
The amount actually paid from the Treasury for all purposes during the year ending December 31, 1875, was	1,190,439 86	
		1,190,439 86
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1876		197,632 38
There remains unpaid the draft for December, 1875, amounting to....	39,203 01	
		39,203 01
Balance in Treasury after the payment of the December draft.....		<u>\$158,429 37</u>

The amount of the City debt, December 31st, 1874, was.....	2,289,000 00	
There has been paid during the year one note which became due November 1st, 1875, to the City Institution for Savings.....	10,500 00	
	<u>10,500 00</u>	<u>2,278,500 00</u>

There has been negotiated with the Lowell Institution for Savings during the year, a loan of ten thousand dollars on the City's note for ten years, dated July 1st, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually (on account of an assessment made by the County of Middlesex for the construction of a bridge across Merrimack River at Tyngsboro')	10,000 00	
	<u>10,000 00</u>	<u>10,000 00</u>

Total amount of the City's debt, December 31, 1875.....	<u>\$2,288,500 00</u>
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Of the above amount, \$538,500 00 belongs to the ordinary City Debt..	538,500 00
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The amount of the debt of the City to December 31, 1875, for the construction of the Water Works is..	<u>1,750,000 00</u>
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Total amount of the City Debt, December 31, 1875, as above.....	<u>\$2,288,500 00</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CHASE,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

THE AMOUNT OF THE SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE CITY COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR—THE AMOUNT OF THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF 1874—THE TRANSFERS FROM ONE APPROPRIATION TO ANOTHER—THE AMOUNT RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY FROM OTHER SOURCES THAN TAXES—THE EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL UNDER EACH APPROPRIATION, AND THE UNDRAWN BALANCES; ALSO THE AMOUNT OF THE CITY DEBT—DEBTS DUE THE CITY—SCHEDULES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, &C.

SCHOOLS.

Balance undrawn January 1st, 1875.....	\$ 14,909 59	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875.....	125,000 00	
		\$139,909 59

RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY.

From Alfred E. French, for tuition,.....	60 00	
John E. Foster, for tuition,.....	10 00	
Joseph Lannan, for tuition,.....	10 00	
Walter H. Lamere, for tuition,.....	30 00	
Fred. E. Lamere, for tuition,.....	30 00	
Harry W. Marsh, for tuition,.....	40 00	
Sydney E. Stuart, for tuition,.....	40 00	
Walter F. Thissell, for tuition,.....	40 00	
Hattie V. Ames, for tuition,.....	40 00	
Alice Besse, for tuition,.....	10 00	
Grace E. Besse, for tuition,.....	10 00	
Susie F. Clark, for tuition,.....	60 00	
Susie A. Clayton, for tuition,.....	20 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$400 00	\$139,909 59

Amounts brought forward,..... \$400 00 \$139,909 59

Received on account of SCHOOLS:

From Alice L. Fox, for tuition,.....	10 00	
Cora A. Fox, for tuition,.....	20 00	
Lottie A. Thissell, for tuition,.....	10 00	
John Boyle, for lighting Ward Room	1 50	
L. G. Howe, for clock and dressing	2 00	
E. H. Lord, for blackboard,.....	6 00	
Charles Morrill, supt., for books,....	95 95	
First Congregational Society, for heating to January 6, 1875.....	45 00	
Appropriation for School Houses, for lumber,.....	3 14	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for rent and material,.....	199 11	
Appropriation for City Library, for duster,.....	3 50	
Appropriation for Police, for brooms	11 80	
Appropriation for Water Works, for desk,.....	2 00	
Reserved Fund, for heating, pails, mop and brooms,.....	175 55	
		985 55
		\$140,895 14

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for INSTRUCTION:

HIGH SHOOOL.

To Charles C. Chase, Principal,.....	\$2,500 00	
Edwin H. Lord,.....	2,000 00	
James S. Russell,.....	1 693 02	
Frank T. Benner,.....	645 07	
Ch. de Frondat,.....	297 95	
Mary A. Webster,.....	790 00	
Marietta Melvin,.....	750 00	
Elizabeth McDaniels,.....	750 00	
Harriet C. Hovey,.....	750 00	
Charlotte E. Draper,.....	750 00	
Julia S. Bennett,.....	217 81	
Helen L. Ham.....	217 81	
		11,361 66
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....		\$11,361 66

Amount brought forward,..... \$11,361 66

Paid for INSTRUCTION:

BARTLETT SCHOOL.

To Samuel Bement, Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Marianne B. Kent,.....	600 00	
Mary E. Pike,.....	541 77	
Sophia P. Wetherbee,.....	600 00	
Caroline E. Holt,.....	600 00	
Mary C. Gardner,.....	217 86	
Abby E. French, ...	420 00	
M. Ida Howe,.....	412 85	
Cecilia R. Nichols,.....	555 57	
Edith A. Gove,.....	240 21	
Frances E. Morrill,.....	58 75	
Imogene F. Thomas,.....	47 00	
Josephine A. Paulint,.....	24 00	
Ida T. Hardy,.....	6 50	
		6,024 51

COLBURN SCHOOL.

To Albert L. Bacheller Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Elizabeth W. Frost,.....	534 72	
Susan M. Andrews,.....	600 00	
Sarah J. Crosby,.....	600 00	
Emma C. Sawyer,.....	600 00	
Arvilla L. Reader,.....	600 00	
Mary A. Hammill,.....	92 00	
Mary F. Talbot,.....	39 00	
		4,765 72

EDSON SCHOOL.

To Calvin W. Burbank, Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Mary E. Stone,.....	420 00	
Maria C. R. Swan,.....	596 37	
Anna A. Sargent,.....	599 37	
Mary F. Carlton,.....	600 00	
Fannie A. Scripture,.....	392 08	
Mary A. Balch,.....	600 00	
Josephine A. Paulint,.....	298 00	
Helen A. Bowers,.....	306 47	
Olive W. Beane,.....	60 00	
Maria L. Trask,.....	99 00	
Ada L. Miles,.....	72 06	
Alice M. Clark,.....	15 00	
Lizzie J. West,.....	2 00	
		5,760 29
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....		
		\$27,912 18

Amount brought forward,..... \$27,912 18

Paid for INSTRUCTION:

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

To Perley Balch, Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Sarah E. French,.....	600 00	
Abbie F. Woodward,.....	595 08	
Luella A. Wardwell,.....	597 48	
Fanny M. Clark,.....	419 08	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	2 00	
Clementine H. Bowers,.....	1 25	
		3,914 89

GREEN SCHOOL.

To Albert L. Fiske, Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Ida A. Hill,.....	600 00	
Anna E. Richardson,.....	599 37	
Nettie E. Carlton,.....	600 00	
Ruth B. Bailey,.....	600 00	
Ida Sheldon,.....	600 00	
Emma L. Pevey,.....	552 60	
Ellen S. Burrill,.....	577 50	
Annie C. Howe, ...	420 00	
Anna M. Cooledge,.....	22 50	
E. Mary Schellenger,.....	16 00	
		6,287 97

MANN SCHOOL.

To Nellie M. Gallagher, Principal,.....	1,000 00	
Frances M. Webster,.....	470 00	
Laura F. Howe,.....	600 00	
Celestia P. Chase,.....	600 00	
Julia M. Healey,.....	600 00	
		3,270 00

MOODY SCHOOL.

To Joseph Peabody, Principal,.....	1,700 00	
Mary E. Way,.....	600 00	
Helen A. Haggett,.....	600 00	
Mary E. Hardman,.....	600 00	
Laura J. Pindar, ...	600 00	
Frances E. Hardman,.....	470 00	
Sarah E. Bailey,.....	600 00	
Cora V. Barnard,.....	420 00	
Frances E. Garity,.....	420 00	
		6,010 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$47,395 04

Amount brought forward,..... \$47,395 04

Paid for INSTRUCTION :

SHERMAN SCHOOL.

To Cornelia Davis, Principal,.....	1,000 00	
		1,000 00

VARNUM SCHOOL.

To Daniel P. Galloupe, Principal.....	1,700 00	
Georgianna F. Vinton,.....	529 92	
Harriet Bradley,.....	600 00	
Sarah F. Dillingham, ...	579 96	
Sarah A. Bradley,.....	600 00	
Clara A. Hanaford,.....	593 75	
Maria W. Roberts,.....	325 07	
Sara Swan,.....	6 00	
Nellie S. Danforth,.....	2 00	
		4,937 06

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

To Bertram Harrison,.....	1,500 00	
		1,500 00

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

To George F. Willey,.....	1,696 43	
		1,696 43

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—To Hattie H. Eaton,.....	70 00	
		70 00
No. 2.—To Annie S. Harlow,.....	470 00	
		470 00
No. 3.—To Abbie G. Watson,.....	506 42	
Minnie C. Smith,.....	44 00	
Hattie H. Eaton,.....	22 00	
		572 42
No. 4.—To Lucy F. Carlton,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 5.—To Ellen A. Stillings,.....	247 50	
Elizabeth A. Stearns,.....	150 00	
		397 50
No. 6.—To Anna F. Peabody,.....	540 00	
		540 00
No. 7.—To Mary J. Rice,.....	480 00	
Martha S. Williams,.....	78 00	
Minnie F. Wing,.....	9 00	
		567 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$59,745 09

Amount brought forward,..... \$59,745 09

Paid for INSTRUCTION :

No. 8.—To Martha A. Franklin,.....	481 47	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	67 00	
		548 47
No. 9.—To Martha S. Williams,.....	519 00	
Katie G. McLaughlin,.....	38 00	
		557 00
No. 10.—To Martha A. Neal,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 11.—To Isabella V. McNulty,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 12.—To Eliza Merriam,.....	589 00	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	11 00	
		600 00
No. 13.—To Cornelia M. Davis,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 14.—To S. Augusta Haggett,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 15.—To Abbie R. Worthley,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 16.—To Marietta Hill,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 17.—To Sarah C. Fiske,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 18.—To Eliza Cowley,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 19.—To Lizzie N. Smith,.....	582 50	
Minnie F. Wing,.....	17 50	
		600 00
No. 20.—To Susie J. Perkins,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 21.—To Nellie F. Baker,.....	540 00	
		540 00
No. 22.—To Ella E. Gardner,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 23.—To Alice M. Healey,.....	470 00	
		470 00
No. 24.—To Ellen A. Bridge,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 25.—To Aurelia L. Howe,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 26.—To Charlotte E. Brown,.....	600 00	
		600 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....		\$70,860 56

Amount brought forward,..... \$70,860 56

Paid for INSTRUCTION.

No 27.—To Mary E. Drew,.....	438 84	
Ida T. Hardy,....	73 00	
		511 84
No. 28.—To Emily M. Warren,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 29.—To Jennie F. Woodward,.....	595 08	
Nellie M. Brown.....	2 00	
		597 08
No. 30.—To Alice L. Frye,.....	538 74	
		538 74
No. 31.—To Elizabeth A. Balch,.....	395 48	
Nellie Kohawn,.....	61 25	
Ella M. Plumado.....	2 00	
		458 73
No. 32.—To Ellen F. Coughlin,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 33.—To Amanda M. Hadley,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 34.—To Lizzie S. Lowe,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 35.—To Clara A. Emerson,.....	600 00	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	43 00	
		643 00
No. 36.—To Mary A. Beard,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 37.—To Lucretia A. Day,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 38.—To Mary O. Kidder,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 39.—To Abby L. Sargent,.....	470 00	
		470 00
No. 40.—To Sarah E. Scales.....	598 74	
		598 74
No. 41.—To Lilla J. Greenhalge,.....	591 00	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	9 00	
		600 00
No. 42.—To Lizzie M. Hadley,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 43.—To Nellie M. Brown,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 44.—To Mary L. Hill,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 45.—To Ellen M. White,.....	600 00	
		600 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$81,878 69

Amount brought forward,..... \$81,878 69

Paid for INSTRUCTION.

No. 46.—To Ella A. Bailey,.....	594 96	
Ella A. Howe,.....	1 00	
Sara A. Swan,.....	1 00	
		596 96
No. 47.—To Miranda W. Bradley,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 48.—To Marion A. Scott,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 49.—To Marcella M. Patten,.....	592 00	
Nellie M. Brown,.....	8 00	
		600 00
No. 50.—To Julia Leighton,.....	207 50	
Clementine H. Bowers,.....	187 50	
		395 00
No. 51.—To Mary J. Alger,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 52.—To H. Maria Mansur,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 53.—To Sarah L. Gates,.....	600 00	
		600 00
No. 54.—To Abby D. Gates,.....	547 02	
Maria L. Trask,.....	34 00	
		581 02
No. 55.—To Ella S. Stanwood,.....	240 00	
Nellie S. Danforth,.....	213 00	
		453 00
No. 56.—To Laura E. Lee,.....	470 00	
		470 00
No. 57.—To Belle T. Vinal,.....	420 00	
		420 00
Pawtucketville.—To Agnes J. Graves,....	470 00	
		470 00
Varnum Street.—To Laura J. Gould,....	540 00	
		540 00
Middlesex Village.—Jennie M. Nesmith,..	540 00	
		540 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....		\$89,944 67

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....		\$89,944 67
Paid for INSTRUCTION :		
Paid SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS and SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE:		
To Charles Morrill, Superintendent,.....	2,300 00	
Charles Morrill, Secretary,.....	200 00	
		2,500 00
Paid for BOOKS and STATIONERY, and for BOOKS, etc., for CHILDREN OF INDIGENT PARENTS:		
To F. P. Coggeshall, for books, stationery, &c.,.....	1,865 66	
Joshua Merrill & Son, for book, stationery, &c.,.....	311 98	
J. J. Judkins, for books and stationery,	27 15	
Abel Whitney, for books and stationery,	60 25	
C. C. Chase, for books,.....	5 43	
Ginn Bros., for books,.....	8 15	
Thompson, Brown & Co., for books,....	270 00	
J. B. Beers & Co., for ten copies of Middlesex County Atlas,.....	120 00	
G. T. Williams, for Scientific American, American Naturalist and Boston Journal of Chemistry,.....	9 25	
		2,677 87
Paid for PRINTING, ADVERTISING and BINDING:		
To Brown & Chase, for printing,.....	121 75	
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing 3,500 copies School Committee Report of 1874,.....	393 04	
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing and advertising,.....	108 75	
Hunt Bros., for printing and advertising,	13 00	
Marden & Rowell, for printing and advertising,.....	89 37	
Knapp & Morey, for printing and advertising,.....	135 28	
Bachelor, Dumas & Co., for binding 3,500 copies School Committee's Report of 1874,.....	48 00	
Bachelor, Dumas & Co., for printing and binding,.....	116 92	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$1,026 11	\$95,122 54

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$1,026 11	\$95,122 54
Paid for PRINTING, ADVERTISING and BINDING :		
W. S. Simons, for distributing 3 500 School Committee's Report,.....	17 50	
W. S. Simons, for posting,.....	9 50	
		1,053 11
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Bickford Lang, for services as Truant Officer, ...	1,000 00	
Jesse Huse, for services as Truant Officer,.....	1,000 00	
Reserved Fund for heating High School Building one year, to January 1st, 1876,.....	500 00	
Reserved Fund, for new desks, labor, &c.,.....	1,560 44	
Appropriations for School Houses, for lumber, moulding, varnish and shel- lac,.....	1,176 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor, fuel, &c.,.....	6,244 93	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	4 00	
Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for wood,.....	17 50	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water one year, to April 1st, 1876,	634 50	
Appropriation for Water Works, for labor,	5 50	
H. R. Barker & Co., for steam, gas and water fixtures, labor, &c.,.....	626 32	
Samuel Beck, for lead pipe, labor, &c.,...	9 68	
T. Costello & Co., registers, repairing stove, &c.,.....	51 85	
S. G. Mack & Co., for pipe, sheet lead, zinc, cups, labor, &c.,.....	327 76	
A. H. Malcolm, for coal hods and mica;	2 00	
J. W. Proctor, for steam and gas fix- tures, labor, &c.,.....	77 13	
H. H. Wilder & Co, for registers, sink, coal hods, dust pans, labor, &c.,...	56 38	
H. Sutcliffe, for repairing stoves,.....	3 40	
Wallingford and Callaghan, for gal- vanized iron case, repairing stoves, &c.,.....	23 05	
N. J. Wier & Co., for shovels, cups, grates, solder, labor, &c.,.....	23 85	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$13,344 29	\$96,175 65

Amounts brought forward,.....\$13,344 29 \$96,175 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

D. H. Wilson & Co., for copper coil and labor,.....	39 20
Rice & Co., for wire cloth,.....	17 99
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	223 02
A. H. & J. H. Abbott, for nails, keys, labor, &c.,.....	3 53
H. B. Shattuck, for hardware,.....	111 40
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	46 81
Jacob Rogers & Co., for hardware,.....	63 04
Chas. E. Adams, for hardware,.....	42 01
D. White & Sons, for brush,.....	17 50
C. P. Talbot & Co., for soda ash, chloride of lime, potash, nitric acid, &c.,.....	24 57
Stiles, Rogers & Co., for grass seed,....	90
William E. Livingston, for coal and lime,	219 00
Jonathan Kendall, for oil, shellac, banding, varnish, brushes, glue, alcohol, benzine, glass, putty, &c.,.....	56 82
C. B. Coburn & Co., for brushes, waste, lantern globes, oil, packing, glass, fire brick, alcohol, hose, couplings, feather dusters, mop handles, twine, glue, sand, &c.,.....	244 96
Alfred Barney, for pails, baskets and brushes,.....	26 50
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, mouldings, labor, &c.,.....	120 74
A. L. Brooks & Co., for moulding,.....	6 59
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	55 20
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	65 85
S. G. Bailey, for coal,.....	45 00
Milton Aldrich, for ladder rounds,.....	4 00
Crosby Furniture Co., for desks, labor, &c.,.....	158 55
Asahel Davis, for labor on desks,.....	65 25
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for lumber and labor,.....	4 90
N. B. Favor & Son, for sash and blinds,	30 25
G. C. Blakeslee, for pump and labor,...	20 50
Marshall & Crosby, for labor on desks,	10 00
Artemas Merriam, for settees and chairs,	500 00
Edward McEnnis, for soap,.....	1 30
F. & E. Bailey & Co., for thermometers,	8 50

Amounts carried forward,.....\$15,578 17 \$96,175 65

Amounts brought forward,.....\$15,578 17 \$96,175 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Charles I. Hood & Co., for mortars, filters and chemicals,.....	14 64
Lowell Gas Light Co., for gas,.....	25 82
Carleton & Hovey, for materials used in making philosophical experiments,	210 41
D. Bruce, for ventilators,.....	74 00
C. H. Frost, for brooms,.....	30 75
Russell & Cheeney, for matches,.....	4 40
Bennett and Moulton, for mason work,..	104 91
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work,...	12 00
Rollins & Sargent, for mason work,....	3 00
George H. Crafts, for reseating chairs,..	7 50
Frank J. Libby, for reseating chairs,...	6 20
Charles Morrill, for 12 "Carney Medals" and expressage,.....	27 85
Thomas Hall, for galvanometer and thermo multiplier,.....	75 00
J. L. Hammett, for glass wells,.....	18 00
Bufford's Publishing, Engraving and Lith- ographic House, for design and 412 copies School Diploma,.....	110 00
D. Crowley, for ribbon,.....	9 00
Fiske & Spalding, for tracing cloth,....	88
Henry C. Church, for paper and waste,..	2 44
Estate of C. W. Rugg, for use of pianos,	29 00
F. L. Richardson & Co., for clock,.....	12 00
George Thatcher, for clocks and labor,..	118 75
Adams & Co., for furniture, carpeting, &c.,.....	70 47
Benner Bros., for furniture, mats, feather dusters, &c.,.....	403 02
H. Hosford & Co., for cambric,.....	84
Brooks, Owens & Carleton's band, for music furnished at school exhibition,	46 00
Irwin A. Foote, for tuning and repair- ing pianos,.....	35 00
B. Harrison, for filling in High School Diplomas and expenses attending State exhibition of Free Industrial Art School,.....	57 00
Channing Whitaker, expenses attending Art Exhibitions in Boston & Lowell,	157 77
George F. Willey, for use of horse and carriage,.....	300 90

Amounts carried forward,.....\$17,544 82 \$96,175 65

Amounts brought forward,.....\$17,544 82 \$96,175 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Henry E. Sprague, for services in taking the names and ages of school children,.....	77 00	
Sager Ashworth, for recutting files,....	8 63	
W. H. Coudon, for labor,.....	18 00	
W. E. Libby, for labor,.....	5 62	
Warren N. Roberts, for labor,.....	28 50	
James Cowell, for teaming,.....	1 50	
James Leach, for teaming and labor,...	14 25	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	65 25	
C. H. Whitney, for teaming,.....	6 00	
Frank S. Adams, for ringing bell, (Franklin School House),.....	12 00	
Kirk Bryant, for ringing bell, &c., (Franklin School House), ...	10 50	
Frank E. Nichols, for ringing bell, (Franklin School House),.....	10 00	
Willie E. Cleaves, for ringing bell, (Varnum School House),.....	10 00	
Fred Mansur, for ringing bell, (Varnum School House),.....	8 00	
Reserved Fund, for services of janitors,	5,451 67	
Ellen A. Bridge, for services as janitor,	20 00	
William Conners, for services as janitor,	13 28	
A. F. Cogger, for services as janitor,..	10 00	
John Cook, for services as janitor,.....	13 36	
Hannah Donovan, for services as janitor,	6 64	
Charles A. Harrison, for services as janitor, ...	15 75	
S. Augusta Haggett, for services as janitor, ...	20 00	
Annie S. Harlow, for services as janitor,	1 67	
Aurelia L. Howe, for services as janitor,	20 00	
Joseph Moore, for services as janitor,..	22 00	
Roderick McKenzie, for services as janitor, ...	26 72	
Jennie Nesmith, for services as janitor,	20 00	
Emily M. Warren, for services as jan- itor,.....	20 00	
L. H. Quimby, for services tending boiler,.....	10 00	
George J. Sanborn, for ringing bell, (Varnum School House),.....	10 00	
		22,336 92
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....		\$118,512 57

Amount brought forward,..... \$118,512 57

Paid for EVENING SCHOOLS, for IN-
STRUCTION:

To Gertrude Sheldon,.....	77 00
Anna F. Anderson,.....	60 00
Emma J. Miller,.....	62 00
Josephine Sheldon,.....	62 00
Lucy J. Garrett,.....	58 00
Belle Prescott,.....	62 00
Lilla L. Plaisted,.....	51 00
Marion J. Stevenson,.....	61 00
H. Minnie Robbins,.....	77 50
Ella M. Plumado,.....	62 00
Minnie F. Salmon,.....	26 00
Hattie F. Brown,.....	32 00
Mattie Worcester,.....	61 00
M. Abby Morrison,.....	31 00
Ella L. Wright,.....	27 00
Anna P. Wright,.....	28 00
Kate A. Hill,.....	77 50
Helen F. Collins,.....	62 00
Ida P. Hardy,.....	34 00
Lizzie A. Nolan,.....	28 00
May C. Hyde,.....	45 00
Alice Morris,.....	27 00
M. Ella Russell,.....	34 00
Lucy L. Spalding,.....	28 00
Nellie M. Gates,.....	28 00
Ella Collins,.....	26 00
Anna Kohawn,.....	44 00
Helen C. Frye,.....	13 00
Hattie A. Johnson,.....	26 00
Sarah A. Paige,.....	67 75
Belle F. Bachelder,.....	33 00
Georgie Eaton,.....	34 00
Emma J. Rogers,.....	10 00
Frances Horne,.....	34 00
Imogene F. Thomas,.....	13 00
Josephine Paulint,.....	17 00
Hannah G. Crosby,.....	72 50
Emma J. Fuller,.....	59 00
Ella J. Wright,.....	35 00
Grace L. Sargent,.....	28 00
Fannie M. Talbot,.....	61 25
Abbie A. Puffer,.....	53 25

Amounts carried forward,.....\$1,827 75 \$118,512 57

Amounts brought forward,.....\$1,827 75 \$118,512 57

**Paid for EVENING SCHOOLS, for IN-
STRUCTION :**

Maria L. Trask,.....	61 00
Mary E. Rogers,.....	27 00
Dora P. Smiley,.....	61 00
Ada L. Miles,.....	27 00
Helen A. Dodge,.....	57 00
Minnie F. Wing,.....	61 00
Hattie H. Eaton,.....	28 00
Nellie Kohawn.....	44 00
Alice T. Lee,.....	62 00
Lilla M. Dowling,.....	34 00
Clara Howard,.....	47 00
Delia T. Brady,.....	27 00
Dora Collins,.....	62 00
Flora Horne,.....	27 00
Ella M. Flint,.....	34 00
Sarah J. Gilman,.....	7 00
Ida M. Wilson,.....	78 75
Stella J. Allen,.....	63 00
Maria W. Roberts,.....	35 00
Sara R. Swan,.....	28 00
Adelaide Baker,.....	63 00
Ella A. Howe,.....	63 00
Nellie M. Brown,.....	63 00
Helen H. Boardman,.....	62 00
Jennie H. Read,.....	53 00
Julia B. Bradt,.....	42 50
Anna C. Way,.....	61 00
Nellie M. Tucker,.....	34 00
Hattie A. Carle,.....	61 00
Nellie M. Jones,.....	61 00
Emma Davenport,.....	25 00
Ida B. Cheney,.....	61 00
Nellie Gookin,.....	61 00
Elgie A. Judkins,.....	27 00
Isabel A. Merriam,.....	50 00
Sarah E. Healey,.....	1 00

3,487 50

Amount carried forward,..... \$122,000 07

Amount brought forward,..... \$122,000 07

Paid for DRAWING SCHOOLS, for INSTRUCTION:

To Channing Whitaker,.....	2,486 10	
B. Harrison.....	333 34	
B. Harrison, for drawing copies, plates, casts, &c.....	26 40	
Helen W. Wright,.....	156 00	
Isabella Coburn.....	56 00	
		3,057 84

Paid for SUNDRIES for EVENING and DRAWING SCHOOLS:

To Brown and Chase, for printing,.....	4 00	
Hunt Bros., for advertising	8 50	
Marden & Rowell, for printing and advertising, ...	32 25	
Knapp & Morey, for advertising,.....	5 50	
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing and advertising,.....	15 50	
W. S. Simons, for posting bills,.....	11 00	
Joshua Merrill & Son, for books, stationery, &c.,.....	213 83	
William G. Ward, for labor, cambric, books, cases for drawings, binding, &c.,.....	41 57	
Lowell Gas Light Co., for gas,.....	377 85	
John Morrison, for rent of Mission Chapel,.....	15 45	
Primitive Methodist Church, for rent,..	100 00	
Jonathan Ladd, for rent of Primitive Methodist Church,.....	90 00	
C. B. Coburn & Co., for oil and glass,..	6 80	
French & Puffer, for burners, chinney and wicks,.....	70	
Offutt and Whitaker, for lamp,.....	40	
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for labor,....	35	
Fielding & Bartlett, for bells,.....	85	
George P. Lawrence, for furnaces, settees, and tables,.....	100 00	
James Cowell, for training,.....	2 25	
A. B. Carle, for services as janitor.....	47 25	
Moors Cole, for services as janitor,....	21 00	
George B. Davis, for services as janitor,	35 00	

Amounts carried forward,.....\$1,130 05 \$125,057 91

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....		\$1,130 05	\$125,057 91
Paid for SUNDRIES for EVENING and DRAWING SCHOOLS :			
James H. Hoyt, for services as janitor,...	47 25		
L. P. Little, for services as janitor,....	62 00		
John Powers, for services as janitor,...	31 25		
L. H. Quimby, for services as janitor, &c.,.....	134 75		
Wiatt Stevens, for services as janitor,..	53 50		
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	86 84		
Appropriation for School Houses, for lumber and setting glass,.....	9 75		
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for lumber, nails and labor, ...	8 30		
Appropriations for Police, for services of Police Officers,.....	118 25		
			1,618 94
Whole expenditure for the year,.....	.		126,739 85
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....			14,155 29
			<u>\$140,895 14</u>

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Balance undrawn January 1st, 1875,....	2,575 59	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	36,000 00	
		\$38,575 59

RECEIPTS.

Of S. W. Stickney, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	220 00	
Mrs. W. H. Gage, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	250 00	
Mrs. C. S. Finn, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	400 00	
Margaret Fiske, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	291 66	
W. H. Devlin, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	30 00	
J. J. Forbish, for rent of tenement on Kirk street,.....	42 50	
John Masterson, for land on Adams and Cross streets,.....	3,666 25	
Stephen Castles, for land on Salem and Common streets,.....	2,400 00	
Stephen Castles, for old School House, L. G. Howe, for sash, broken glass, and desk,.....	100 00	
	13 85	
Appropriation for schools, for lumber, paint and setting glass,.....	27 62	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for paint, material and labor,.....	36 35	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for land taken for the extension of Worthen street,.....	1,927 50	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for paint,.....	63 91	
		9,469 64
		\$48,045 23

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for LAND and BUILDING for
SCHOOL HOUSE on Common street:

To John J. White, for 4,500 feet of land and buildings on Common street,..	4,000 00
Thomas F. Fay, for 6,751 feet of land on Common street.....	7,500 00
Thomas F. Fay, for interest,.....	43 75
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	507 94
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	30 62
H. B. Shattuck, for hardware,.....	29 22
T. Costello & Co., for water fixtures, labor, &c.,.....	594 90
S. G. Mack & Co., for galvanized iron work as per contract,.....	431 00
S. G. Mack & Co., for iron, cesspools, &c., ...	30 40
Rice & Co., for window guards and wire cloth, ...	153 42
J. C. Jockow, for iron work,.....	89 05
John Butcher, for iron,.....	39 31
Frank Calvert, for steam fixtures,.....	803 67
Davis & Farnham, for pipe,.....	218 00
George W. Huntoon, for registers, labor, &c.,.....	132 50
Lowell Gas Light Co., for castings,....	29 70
Richard Dobbins, for boiler, bolts, binders, castings, labor, &c.,.....	488 55
C. B. Coburn & Co., for paint, shellac, window-cord, brushes, putty, bronze, &c., ...	93 65
Fiske & Spalding, for labor, brushes, graining, color and sand,.....	33 50
Jonathan Kendall, for glass, paints, glazier's points, magnesia, &c.,....	415 19
Sylvester Bean, for labor painting,....	83 13
Brown & Carter, for labor painting,...	36 25
William Kelley, for labor painting,....	138 12
Clough & Sweatt, for stone,.....	4 00
Frye & Kittredge, for labor and material as per contract,.....	6,100 00
Frye & Kittredge, for extra labor on foundation, ...	300 00

Amount carried forward,.....\$22,325 87

Amount brought forward,.....\$22,325 87

Paid for LAND and BUILDING for
SCHOOL HOUSE on Common street :

Frye & Kittredge, for lime, sand, brick, pipe, labor, &c.,.....	192 38
Bennett & Moulton, for iron, sand, brick, and labor,.....	105 17
D. M. Prescott & Co., for plastering as per contract,.....	1,443 50
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work,	33 90
A. Bachelder & Co., for lumber, mould- ing, labor, &c.,... ..	890 05
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber, mould- ing, labor, &c.,.....	193 92
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	421 40
William Kelley, for doors and blinds,..	552 50
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, mould- ing, brackets, sash, &c.,.....	1,291 02
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	1,501 95
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for lumber, labor, &c.,.....	426 61
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for concrete,....	359 08
Cherrington & Cherrington, for plans, specifications and details,.....	500 00
John H. McAlvin, for cash paid for re- cording deed,.....	6 00
Robert Goulding, for slating and tin- ning as per contract,.....	886 00
Robert Goulding, for lead, tin and labor,	49 84
Boston & Lowell R. R. Co., for freight,	15 30
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., for gravel,	66 00
Philip P. Brown, for filling,.....	71 60
O. A. Simpson, for labor,.....	84 00
Reserved fund, for labor,.....	3,037 24
Joseph Raynes & Co., for police badge,	2 00
Appropriation for water-works, for labor and pipe,.....	42 40

\$34,497 73

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	168 33
Davis & Sargent, for lumber,.....	71 32
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	544 75
William Kelley, for doors, sash and repairing blinds,.....	75 25
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, moulding, and brackets, ...	39 70

Amounts carried forward,.....\$899 35 \$34,497 73

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$899 35	\$34,497 73
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
Parker & Cheney, for oak rolls,.....	2 67	
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,.....	421 08	
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	94 91	
J. W. Bennett, for roofing, moulding, &c.....	133 62	
C. B. Coburn & Co., for oil, paints, varnish, brushes, sand blower, window cords, glass, &c.,.....	440 83	
Jonathan Kendall, for paints, glass, brushes, window cords, shellac, varnish, &c.,.....	296 04	
Brown & Carter, for paint and labor,...	9 10	
Wilder Leeman, for labor,.....	3 50	
N. T. Staples & Sons, for cesspools,...	6 00	
Charles F. Lane, for door strikers,....	75	
Cole & Nichols, for sash weights,.....	9 10	
Davis & Newell, for floor jacks,.....	15 00	
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	99 64	
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	73 50	
Asa W. Mead, for lock and keys,..	2 00	
Jacob Rogers & Co., for zinc,.....	54	
H. B. Shattuck, for hardware,.....	49 36	
J. C. Jockow, for hinges,.....	5 00	
John Butcher, for iron,.....	1 35	
Daniel Cushing & Co., for iron, pipe and labor, ...	23 13	
S. G. Mack & Co., for ventilator, pipe, solder, copper, labor, &c.,.....	116 69	
To J. W. Proctor, for pipe, fittings and labor,.....	22 95	
William E. Livingston, for brick, lime, sand, cement and hair,.....	58 84	
Bennett & Monlton, for brick, lime, sand, labor, &c.,.....	22 95	
John Burch & Co., for mason work,....	10 00	
T. D. Bailey, for chimney cap, brick, labor, &c.,.....	9 90	
S. D. Butterworth, for mason work,	131 98	
Charles O. Cook, for whitewashing,....	7 00	
Frye & Kittredge, for pipe, labor, &c.,	105 61	
W. P. Foy, for whitewashing,.....	15 00	
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work,	226 76	
M. C. Page, for whitewashing,.....	5 00	
J. L. Powers, for whitewashing,.....	77 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$3,396 15	\$34,497 73

Amounts brought forward,.....\$3,396 15 \$34,497 73

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Wiatt Stevens, for whitewashing,.....	5 00	
H. M. Woodward, for mason work,....	14 93	
Robert Goulding, for slate, tin, zinc, solder and labor,.....	146 83	
O. A. Simpson, for stone and labor,....	27 50	
James Cowell, for teaming,.....	8 25	
James C. Little, for teaming,.....	2 25	
James Leach, for teaming,.....	6 50	
Alonzo N. Merrill, for labor,.....	5 00	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	21 75	
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for concrete,....	328 10	
Margaret Fiske, for fire frames,.....	3 00	
J. A. Brabrook, for repairing harness,	3 50	
Sawyer & Taylor, for harness,.....	55 00	
Swett & Clough, for wagon and sleigh,	315 00	
John C. Bennett, for numbering doors,	2 18	
L. G. Howe, for boarding horse,.....	84 00	
E. B. Patch & Co., for advertising and selling land and buildings,.....	90 94	
Buttrick & Co., for salt,.....	33	
Stephen Castles, guardian, for land on Common and Salem streets,.....	763 15	
Reserved fund, for labor,.....	2,304 92	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for sidewalk assessment, gravel, stone, and engineering services,...	154 90	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for sewer assessment,.....	26 71	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	16 25	
Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for nails, screws and hinges,.....	4 33	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water and blacksmithing,.....	28 56	
		7,815 03
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		42,312 76
Transferred to appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings,.....		5,000 00
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,....		732 47
		<u>\$48,045 23</u>

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$24,146 99	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	80,000 00	
		<u>\$104,146 99</u>

RECEIPTS.

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

IN JANUARY.

Of D. S. Kimball, for sidewalk assessment,	63 78	
Almira L. Allen, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	25 26	
D. Lovejoy, for sidewalk assessment,..	52 38	
J. G. Marshall, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	57 36	
Catherine Keyes, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	36 42	
Martin Gallagher, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	39 66	
Hannah Abbott, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	30 84	
Joseph S. Brown, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	140 04	
B. N. Webber, for sidewalk assessment,	169 08	
Henry Robbins, for sidewalk assessment,	41 22	
Mrs. J. C. McLennan, for sidewalk assessment, ...	63 42	
Charles Littlefield, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	20 04	
A. & J. C. Bachelder, for sidewalk assessment, ...	71 27	
John F. Hurlbut, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	37 02	
John Connell, for sidewalk assessment,	40 56	
Mrs. A. H. Reed, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	20 40	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	<u>\$908 75</u>	<u>\$104,146 99</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$908 75	\$104,146 99
Received for SIDEWALK ASSESSMENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER STREET ACCOUNTS:		
Appleton Company, for sidewalk assessment,.....	85 80	
George Webster, for sidewalk assessment,.....	91 92	
E. R. Blair, for sidewalk assessment, ..	84 60	
A. L. Russell, for sidewalk assessment,	13 98	
A. D. Puffer, for sidewalk assessment,	104 56	
Patrick Finton, for sidewalk assessment,.....	37 39	
W. C. Welch, for sidewalk assessment,	42 42	
D. H. Goodhue, for sidewalk assessment,.....	82 62	
H. J. Sawyer, for sidewalk assessment,	41 22	
S. Winchester, for sidewalk assessment,	91 68	
D. Magee, for sidewalk assessment,...	38 04	
Mrs. Sidney Spalding, for sidewalk assessment, ...	138 00	
John Griffin, for sidewalk assessment, ..	46 30	
John Masterson, for sidewalk assessment,.....	88 80	
N. Low, for sidewalk assessment,.....	134 19	
A. A. Sawtelle, for sidewalk assessment,	42 18	
J. A. G. Richardson, for edgestone,...	150 60	
Halladay & Vreeland, for paving,.....	8 12	
William Bass, for amount of bill refused,.....	25 00	
H. & A. Whitney, overdraft,.....	17 29	
J. C. Woodward, for fuel,.....	36 00	
T. L. Wakefield, for labor,.....	30 25	
Appropriation for Lighting, for labor, &c.,.....	403 06	
Appropriation for Water Works, for engineering,.....	262 00	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for engineering,.....	540 00	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, &c.,.....	1,071 04	
Appropriation for School Houses, for labor, &c.,.....	61 76	
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,...	73 50	
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,....	277 80	
Appropriation for Police, for fuel,.....	15 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$5,043 87	\$104,146 99

Amounts brought forward,.....\$5,043 87 \$104,146 99

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS :

Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	11 20	
Reserved Fund, for fuel and engineering,	139 13	
	<u> </u>	\$5,194 20

IN FEBRUARY.

Of T. H. Elliott, for sidewalk assessment,	100 64	
John Dunlap, for sidewalk assessment,	35 64	
E. J. Crossman, for sidewalk assessment, ...	62 64	
Appropriation for School Houses, for sidewalk assessment.....	70 90	
Wm. B. Jones, for sidewalk assessment,	30 00	
J. F. Manahan, for sidewalk assessment,	112 20	
A. D. Kennedy, for sidewalk assessment, ...	52 20	
D. W. Barth, for sidewalk assessment,	68 34	
C. W. Brooks, for sidewalk assessment,	66 12	
A. W. Dows, for sidewalk assessment,	71 76	
J. A. Buttrick, for sidewalk assessment,	85 80	
W. W. Wilson, for sidewalk assessment,	89 82	
D. M. Wills, for sidewalk assessment,	69 60	
J. G. Rogers, for sidewalk assessment,	111 10	
John Stott, for labor, ...	22 50	
Charles Stott, for street scrapings,....	5 75	
Charles A. Stott, for edgestones,.....	73 20	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor, ...	19 85	
Appropriation for Lighting streets and Public Buildings, for labor, ...	16 40	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	102 30	
Appropriation for Police, for fuel, ...	15 50	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, &c., ...	68 20	
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,...	515 50	
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,...	623 35	
Reserved Fund, for labor, &c., ...	849 70	
	<u> </u>	3,339 01
<i>Amount carried forward</i> , ...		\$112,680 20

Amount brought forward,.....\$112,680

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS :

IN MARCH.

Of Mrs. J. B. Fielding, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	130 86	
Hannah Smith, for sidewalk assessment,	65 34	
Catherine Cahill, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	55 33	
John Leary, for sidewalk assessment,..	123 60	
Wright & French, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	103 08	
A. F. Jewett, for sidewalk assessment,	87 61	
Edward Goggin, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	35 94	
Daniel Holt, for sidewalk assessment,..	42 96	
C. R. Phelps, for sidewalk assessment,	76 44	
Charles O. Gray, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	41 64	
Walter H. Hickey, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	74 27	
Patrick McCarty, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	16 31	
Mrs. B. F. Boynton, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	84 90	
C. F. Varnum, for sidewalk assessment,	53 22	
Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river, for sidewalk assessment,.....	26 16	
John Young, for sidewalk assessment,..	28 91	
Samuel Horn, for sidewalk assessment,	39 43	
Appropriation for Paupers, for labor, &c.,.....	572 15	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, &c.,.....	169 14	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, &c.,.....	44 45	
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,...	266 20	
Appropriation for Commons, for labor,	63 98	
Reserved Fund, for labor, &c.,.....	853 48	
		3,055 40
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$115,735 60	

Amount brought forward,..... \$115,735 60

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

* IN APRIL.

Of A. W. Monty, for sidewalk assessment,	46 32	
P. Plunkett, for sidewalk assessment,.	19 71	
W. H. Wiggin, for sidewalk assessment,	177 74	
Luther Holt, for sidewalk assessment,.	93 13	
S. C. Smith, for sidewalk assessment,.	12 00	
John Brown, for sidewalk assessment,.	22 32	
C. G. Sargent, for sidewalk assessment,	98 58	
C. R. Kimball, for sidewalk assessment,	58 20	
Patrick Lynch, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	202 68	
Mrs. P. C. Moore, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	76 86	
F. Goward, for sidewalk assessment,.	60 00	
E. F. Wilder, for sidewalk assessment,	30 00	
W. M. Lee, for sidewalk assessment,.	78 06	
A. Y. Caswell, for sidewalk assessment,	62 04	
W. H. Wiggin, for wood,.....	18 52	
J. C. Woodward, for coal,.....	5 00	
John Young, for manure,.....	2 00	
Appropriation for Schools, for labor,.	250 23	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	46 94	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	45 80	
Appropriation for Police, for labor,...	6 63	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	167 58	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for engineering,.....	103 00	
Appropriation for Paupers, for labor, &c.,.....	703 77	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor, &c.,.....	2 55	
Reserved Fund, for labor, &c.,.....	431 92	
Reserved Fund, for surveying,.....	288 00	
		3,109 58

IN MAY.

Of S. Osgood and J. H. Prescott, for sidewalk assessment,.....	179 54
Luther Richards, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	52 74

Amounts carried forward,..... \$232 28 \$118,845 18

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$232 28	\$118,845 18
Received for SIDEWALK ASSESSMENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER STREET ACCOUNTS:		
Catherine Sullivan, for sidewalk assessment, ...	74 82	
Heirs of A. W. Bailey, for sidewalk assessment,.....	159 72	
W. W. Bradford, for sidewalk assessment, ...	22 50	
S. B. Puffer, for sidewalk assessment, ..	157 53	
J. A. Masta, for sidewalk assessment, ..	46 50	
Lucy O'Hare, for sidewalk assessment, ..	59 58	
W. F. Osgood, for sidewalk assessment, ..	76 13	
E. W. French, for edgestones, ...	48 00	
Appropriation for Water Works, for labor, ...	8 45	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor,.....	34 18	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	105 61	
Appropriation for Police, for fuel, ...	62 77	
Appropriation for Paupers, for labor, ..	247 35	
Appropriation for Schools, for labor, ..	120 14	
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	336 00	
		<u>1,791 56</u>

IN JUNE.

Of Edwin Ripley, for sidewalk assessment, ...	70 32	
County of Middlesex, for sidewalk assessment, ...	315 90	
W. D. Butler, for sidewalk assessment, ..	42 66	
Arthur Staples, for sidewalk assessment, ..	37 32	
J. R. Smith, for sidewalk assessment, ..	44 76	
Thomas Carolin, for sidewalk assessment, ...	28 89	
John Shanahan, for sidewalk assessment, ...	23 36	
L. W. Miner, for sidewalk assessment, ..	179 27	
W. F. Sherman, for sidewalk assessment, ...	121 20	
William Nichols, for labor, ...	7 50	
George Motley, for labor, ...	7 50	
J. C. Woodward, for stone, street scrapings, &c., ...	53 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$931 68	\$120,636 74

Amounts brought forward,..... \$931 68 \$120,636 74

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

Lawrence Manufacturing Company, for horse shoeing,.....	50 79	
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,...	100 50	
Appropriation for Commons, for labor, &c.,.....	104 33	
Appropriation for Police, for fuel,....	25 00	
Appropriation for Water Works, for labor,.....	3 50	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, &c.,.....	422 46	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, &c.,.....	31 38	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor,.....	8 80	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor, &c.,...	33 57	
Reserved Fund, for fuel,.....	14 50	
		1,726 51

IN JULY.

Of C. M. Pinney, for sidewalk assessment,	32 10	
E. R. Blair, for sidewalk assessment,..	229 90	
H. P. Clough, for sidewalk assessment,	48 90	
Samuel Weeks, for sidewalk assessment,	70 98	
Frank Wasley, for sidewalk assessment,	37 44	
J. B. Richardson, for sidewalk assess- ment, ...	4 62	
Otis Allen, for sidewalk assessment,..	97 38	
B. Buckley, for coal,.....	10 00	
L. B. Little, for coal,.....	10 00	
Frye & Kittredge, for labor,.....	91 00	
J. C. Woodward, for coal and stone,..	38 00	
Halladay & Vreeland, for labor,.....	127 54	
H. R. Thornton, for land on South Highland street,.....	114 88	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	10 55	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	133 52	
Appropriation for Schools, for labor,..	99 51	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	31 40	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$1,187 72	\$122,363 25

Amounts brought forward,.....\$1,187 72 \$122,363 25

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	66 00	
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	154 38	
		1,408 10

IN AUGUST.

Of Mrs. S. Holbrook, for sidewalk assessment, ...	56 96
A. A. Merrill, for sidewalk assessment,	95 64
L. McFarlin, for sidewalk assessment, ..	68 64
P. Cummiskey, for sidewalk assessment, ...	27 60
Mrs. T. G. Gerrish, for sidewalk assessment, ...	81 90
Mrs. E. Symonds, for sidewalk assessment, ...	29 04
Mrs. S. E. Brown, for sidewalk assessment, ...	77 82
John Cusack, for sidewalk assessment,	236 66
William Holmes, for sidewalk assessment, ...	72 90
Bartlett Davis, for sidewalk assessment,	92 02
John H. Larrabee, for sidewalk assessment, ...	115 98
William Bascom, for sidewalk assessment,.....	86 10
S. Castles, Jr., for sidewalk assessment,	134 78
Otis E. Blake, for sidewalk assessment,	73 38
Ellen O'Neil, for sidewalk assessment,	3 03
Ross & Jewett, for sidewalk assessment, ...	41 22
J. F. Harvey, for sidewalk assessment,	53 39
John Kidder, for sidewalk assessment,	85 44
H. W. Boardman, for sidewalk assessment,.....	19 80
George W. Green, for sidewalk assessment, ...	89 41
George W. Green, for sidewalk assessment, ...	68 04
William Cleworth, for sidewalk assessment,.....	85 50

Amounts carried forward,..... \$1,695 25 \$123,771 35

Amounts brought forward,.....\$1,695 25 \$123,771 35

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

H. W. Streeter, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	150 77
Mary F. A. Hill, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	33 66
Tremont and Suffolk Mills, for horse shoeing,.....	18 23
Mrs. Thomas McGovern, for edgestone,	15 60
J. C. Woodward, for stone,.....	27 00
J. C. Jockow, for horse and dualin,...	48 75
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,...	135 04
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	12 15
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	418 28
Appropriation for Commons, for labor,	46 68
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	20 23
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor,.....	1 60
Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	54 00
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	17 25

2,694 49

IN SEPTEMBER.

Of George C. Osgood, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	108 36
J. Driscoll, for sidewalk assessment,...	128 64
E. F. Watson, for sidewalk assessment,	182 88
J. Bowers, for sidewalk assessment,...	131 28
J. Preston, for sidewalk assessment,...	158 58
Mrs. P. H. Lynch, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	11 70
Roxanna Fay, for sidewalk assessment,	46 86
Charles H. Kelley, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	46 14
L. R. J. Varnum, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	71 10
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for sidewalk assessment,	569 41
N. M. Lamson, for sidewalk assessment,	93 18
J. Pearson, for sidewalk assessment,..	19 32

Amounts carried forward,..... \$1,567 45 \$126,465 84

Amounts brought forward,.....\$1,567 45 \$126,465 8

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

S. Wheeler, for sidewalk assessment,...	37 50
First Universalist Society, for labor,...	64 85
J. C. Woodward, for stone and fuel,...	50 75
Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	52 00
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	10 85
Appropriation for Commons, for labor,	1 75
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	14 05
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,	1,992 12
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, ...	63 08
Appropriation for Police, for fuel,.....	238 20
Appropriation for School Houses, for flagging, ...	10 50
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	5 50

4,108 60

IN OCTOBER.

Of Michael Rourke, for sidewalk assessment,.....	65 34
Michael Rourke, for sidewalk assessment, ...	122 22
Margaret Martin, for sidewalk assessment, ...	82 01
A. J. Philbrick, for sidewalk assessment, ...	124 08
Cornelius Murphy, for sidewalk assessment, ...	86 64
Henry French, for sidewalk assessment,	19 74
B. Harrison, for sidewalk assessment, ..	44 70
Adam Ort, for sidewalk assessment,...	29 94
Samuel Weeks, for sidewalk assessment,	179 04
A. L. Russell, for sidewalk assessment,	40 80
Martha Rogers, for sidewalk assessment, ...	246 96
H. Parmenter, for sidewalk assessment,	105 60
J. C. Abbott, for sidewalk assessment, ...	168 42
Clara A. Ware, for sidewalk assessment,.....	19 32

Amounts carried forward,..... \$1,334 81 \$130,574 44

Amounts brought forward,..... \$1,334 81 \$130,574 44

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

W. T. Willis, for sidewalk assessment,	38 64	
James McCarron, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	67 50	
F. Carle, for sidewalk assessment,....	187 68	
F. Carle, for sidewalk assessment,....	60 60	
J. D. Foote, for sidewalk assessment,..	46 68	
Mrs. P. McGuirk, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	120 18	
J. H. Drew, for sidewalk assessment,..	86 16	
G. W. Stanley, for sidewalk assessment,	41 76	
Heirs of Thomas Nesmith, for sidewalk assessment,.....	228 48	
J. G. Sherburne, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	51 66	
Savrina Whipple, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	18 90	
Abijah Cutter, for edgestones,.....	28 80	
B. G. Mooney, for street scrapings,..	7 00	
Luke Veo, for street scrapings,.....	3 00	
F. Brown, for street scrapings,.....	4 00	
Francis Jewett, for coal,.....	84 42	
Reserved Fund, for fuel, &c.,.....	14 00	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	166 21	
Appropriation for Paupers, for labor, &c.,.....	286 96	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	67 85	
Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	52 00	
Appropriation for Commons, for labor,	40 63	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	26 95	
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,....	1,471 51	
		4,536 38

IN NOVEMBER.

Of C. F. Blanchard, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	49 50
O. E. Mallory, for sidewalk assessment,	14 04
L. A. Butterfield, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	36 30

Amounts carried forward,..... \$99 84 \$135,110 82

Amounts brought forward,..... \$99 84 \$135,110 82

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

C. O'Hearn, for sidewalk assessment,..	22 92
W. H. Smith, for sidewalk assessment,	71 46
H. Spiller, for sidewalk assessment,...	33 36
I. A. Clough, for sidewalk assessment,	104 88
N. W. Morrill, for sidewalk assessment,	43 32
James Bailey, for sidewalk assessment,	42 84
G. A. Hood, for sidewalk assessment,	30 00
F. D. Aruda, for sidewalk assessment,	50 10
R. F. Britton, for sidewalk assessment,	30 00
Jas. Donahoe, for sidewalk assessment,	54 00
F. T. Wilson, for sidewalk assessment,	43 80
John Dowling, for sidewalk assessment,	59 16
Ann Brown, for sidewalk assessment,	10 44
John Dodge, for sidewalk assessment,	43 26
S. W. Churchill, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	45 00
V. Hutchinson, for sidewalk assess- ment,.....	77 46
Charles Abels, for sidewalk assessment,	37 38
George F. Hunt, for coal,.....	374 43
Thomas Downing, for edgestone,.....	93 75
S. T. Dresser, for labor,.....	26 94
James Carroll, for land on South High- land Street,.....	63 55
J. C. Woodward, for stove and fuel,...	61 00
N. M. Wright, for coal,.....	118 54
L. G. Howe, for fuel,.....	46 35
T. R. Garity, for coal,.....	42 83
J. C. Woodward, for labor and fuel,...	256 12
A. W. Sherman, for labor,.....	52 75
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,....	711 99
Appropriation for School Houses, for dirt,.....	5 00
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,...	768 69
Appropriation for Commons, for labor,	66 20
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	16 63
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	115 69
Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	52 00

Amounts carried forward,..... \$3,771 68 \$135,110 82

Amounts brought forward,.....\$3,771 68 \$135,110 82

Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS-
MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER
STREET ACCOUNTS:

Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	60 15	
Reserved Fund, for fuel,.....	965 48	
		4,797 31

IN DECEMBER.

Of Daniel Richardson, for sidewalk assessment, ...	65 70
E. A. Sanborn, for sidewalk assessment, ...	45 00
Henry K. Thornton, for sidewalk assessment, ...	71 70
S. T. Brown, for sidewalk assessment, ..	59 64
A. H. & J. H. Abbott, for sidewalk assessment, ...	23 76
John Dennis, for sidewalk assessment, ..	45 30
E. G. Parker, for sidewalk assessment, ..	30 00
Ranlett & Plaisted, for sidewalk assessment, ...	48 30
Mrs. Loren Soper, for sidewalk assessment, ...	24 84
Mrs. J. F. Wright, for sidewalk assessment, ...	48 30
H. C. & J. F. Howe, for sidewalk assessment, ...	135 24
A. Churchill & L. Green, for sidewalk assessment, ...	85 02
T. R. Garity, for labor, ...	23 01
B. F. Sargent, for edgestone and labor, ..	134 07
C. H. Robbins, for edgestone, ...	17 90
J. A. Buttrick, for street serapings, ...	4 00
A. B. Buttrick, for street scrapings, ...	5 00
C. D. Starbird, for edgestones, ...	18 75
J. C. Woodward, for fuel, ...	8 50
J. F. Manahan, for street serapings, ..	8 00
W. B. Jones, for street serapings, ...	2 00
W. H. Hoyt, for edgestones, ...	120 00
L. J. Eames, for resetting edgestone, ..	11 50
S. W. Churchill, for labor, ...	29 59
A. G. Cook, for street serapings, ...	8 00
Mrs. Loren Soper, for edgestones, ...	15 45
George F. Penniman, for street scrapings, ...	10 00

Amounts carried forward,.....\$1,098 57 \$139,908 13

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>		\$1,098 57	\$139,908 13
Received for SIDEWALK ASSESS- MENTS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER STREET ACCOUNTS:			
B. G. Brown, for edgestones,.....	100 65		
Charles H. Coburn, for edgestones,....	55 80		
John H. McAlvin, for coal,.....	86 17		
Reserved Fund, for labor and fuel,....	287 00		
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	7 00		
Appropriation for Health Account, for labor,.....	63 00		
Appropriation for Water Works, for engineering and labor,.....	728 90		
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for engineering and labor,.....	40 50		
Appropriation for Police, for coal,....	201 32		
Appropriation for Paupers, for fuel,...	323 10		
Appropriation for School Houses, for engineering and gravel,.....	68 50		
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for engineering,.....	327 00		
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	870 55		
Appropriation for Commons, for engineering and labor,.....	757 49		
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Building, for labor,.....	38 35		
Appropriation for Schools, for fuel,...	319 50		
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....			
			5,373 40
			20,000 00
			<u>\$165,281 53</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid SUPERINTENDENT of STREETS
and CIVIL ENGINEER :

To J. C. Woodward, Superintendent of Streets (salary),.....	1,800 00	
George E. Evans, Civil Engineer (salary),.....	2,500 00	
		4,300 00

Paid for LABOR, as per monthly pay-rolls :

In January,.....	2,797 73	
February,.....	2,578 49	
March,.....	2,870 42	
April,.....	3,159 18	
May,.....	3,814 45	
June,.....	4,149 16	
July,.....	4,446 01	
August,.....	4,306 19	
September,.....	4,222 86	
October,.....	4,147 98	
November,.....	3,977 72	
December,.....	2,026 47	
		42,496 66

Paid for HAY, GRAIN, &c. :

To Appropriation for Paupers, for hay,...	216 69	
Smith Adams, for straw,.....	30 07	
S. Bowers, for straw,.....	13 87	
E. C. Baker, for hay,.....	148 13	
Calvin Coburn, for straw,.....	35 17	
Milton Fox, for hay, straw and turnips,	216 66	
A. W. Howe, for carrots,.....	129 24	
L. C. Hall, for grain and meal,.....	651 11	
F. B. Hawes, for oats,.....	131 63	
M. Knapp, for straw,.....	9 05	
A. Leighton, for straw,.....	25 30	
Little & Riley, for corn, meal and shorts,.....	208 82	
William E. Livingston, for oats, corn and meal,.....	618 88	
L. McFarlin, for hay,.....	336 77	
W. H. Leavitt, for hay,.....	126 01	
B. G. Mooney, for straw and hay,....	70 93	
Seth Gage, for hay,.....	660 32	
E. F. Richardson, for hay,.....	10 96	

Amounts carried forward,..... \$3,639 61 \$46,796 66

Amounts brought forward,.....\$3,639 61 \$46,796 66

Paid for HAY, GRAIN, &c.:

Rogers and Lord, for corn, meal and shorts,.....	512 46
F. W. Robinson, for straw,.....	26 50
H. W. Streeter, for straw,.....	38 35
A. & E. G. Spalding, for hay,.....	54 56
Stiles, Rogers & Co., for meal, oats, &c.,.....	383 72
Stewart, Sherburne & Co., for meal and corn,.....	22 00
S. N. Wood & Son, for meal, oats and salt,.....	505 03

5,182 23

Paid for LUMBER, STONE, BRICK, CEMENT, &c.:

To A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	10 30
Asa Butler, for lumber,.....	117 93
Davis, Melendy & Sargent, for lumber,	15 35
Howes & Burnham, for chestnut posts,	60 00
R. B. Hillman, for lumber,.....	3 72
E. A. Herrick, for lumber,.....	2 40
Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river, for kyanizing lumber,.....	285 86
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber and sawing,.....	524 30
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	1,000 85
H. & A. Whitney, for lumber,.....	110 44
M. Spaulding, for edgestone,.....	79 12
Solomon Spaulding, for edgestone,..	347 78
George Runels, for stone chips,....	50 00
B. Richardson, for edgestone,.....	417 04
David Reed, for edgestone and flagging,	507 10
William Reed, for bound stones, edgestone and flagging,.....	422 32
George F. Parker, for edgestone and flagging,.....	370 94
Peirce Perham, for edgestone,.....	178 85
Noah Prescott, for edgestone and flagging, ...	2,642 83
Benjamin Palmer, for split stone,.....	406 65
William Andrews, for edgestone,.....	143 75
William Bascom for edgestone,.....	17 85

Amounts carried forward,.....\$7,715 38 \$51,978 89

Amounts brought forward,..... \$7,715 38 \$51,978 89

**Paid for LUMBER, STONE, BRICK,
CEMENT, &c.:**

L. M. Burns, for edgestone,.....	325 15	
A. E. Carlton, for edgestone and flag- ging,.....	410 83	
Francis Carll, for stone,.....	23 00	
Joshua F. Davis, for edgestone,.....	122 76	
Eaton & Prescott, for edgestone and flagging,.....	73 92	
W. P. Easton, for edgestone,.....	200 88	
Everett Hutchinson, for edgestone and flagging,.....	235 55	
William Jones, for edgestone,.....	468 78	
Thomas M. King, for edgestone and flagging,.....	893 71	
Middleburgh Blue Stone Co., for stone,	171 85	
J. B. Melendy, for edgestone,.....	332 54	
J. Marinal, for edgestone and flagging,	281 50	
John L. Moulton, for edgestone,.....	18 90	
Robert Gardner, for breaking stone,...	543 45	
Wilder Bennett, for brick,.....	82 32	
Shepard Woods, for gravel,.....	41 34	
Stephen P. Sargent, for gravel,.....	73 80	
Charles W. Kimball, for sand,.....	112 50	
Stephen Chamberlin, for sand,.....	5 50	
Cheney and Tallant, for concrete,.....	1490 94	
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for stone paving and sand,.....	23,629 94	
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for concrete,....	5,871 77	
E. P. Morong, for wood pavement,....	8,900 62	
N. W. Norcross, for wood pavement,..	170 00	
Boston and Lowell, and Nashua and Lowell R. R. Co., for freight on stone, brick, &c.,.....	874 39	
Charles D. Starbird, for gravel and lumber, ...	109 10	
		53,121 02

Paid for FUEL:

To Bangs & Horton, for coal,.....	338 30
Samuel Knight, for coal,.....	64 00
William Kittredge, for coal,.....	18 00
William E. Livingston, for coal,.....	27 22
Sumner Sargent, for coal,.....	263 36

Amounts carried forward,..... \$710 88 \$105,099 91

Amounts brought forward,..... \$710 88 \$105,099 91

Paid for FUEL :

Whithed & Co., for coal,.....	8,594 04
Bartlett & Smith, for wood,.....	479 74
Daniel Gage, for wood,.....	19 59
Gage & Jones, for wood,.....	583 80
Cyrus Hamlin, for wood,.....	164 87
Charles D. Starbird, for wood,.....	2,579 83
Samuel Bemis, for sawing wood,.....	16 87
Timothy Sullivan, for sawing wood,..	116 62

13,266 24

Paid for BLACKSMITH WORK, REPAIRING CARRIAGES, HARNESSSES, IRON, &c. :

To Archibald Wheel Co., for wheels,.....	173 00
J. W. Bennett, for wagon,.....	175 00
Dodge, Gilbert & Co., for hubs, spokes and shafts,.....	32 25
M. Robbins, for painting wagons,....	33 00
Swett & Clark, for repairing wagon,..	9 85
A. M. & C. M. Wood, for hubs, spokes, shafts, wheels and axles,.....	54 40
William Robinson, for planing and drilling castings,.....	30 25
Ford & Kimball, for sled shoes,.....	43 01
Pevey Bros. for sled shoes, &c.,.....	4 49
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	28 90
Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell R. R. Co., for freight,.....	48 65
Sager Ashworth, for recutting files,...	33 77
John Butcher, for iron, steel, &c.,....	517 50
First National Bank, for horse nails...	132 00
C. C. Thompson, for iron, steel and shoeing horses,.....	53 20
J. A. Brabrook, for blankets, horse covers, and repairing harnesses,...	44 90
S. L. Butman, for harnesses, collars, blankets, repairing harnesses, &c.,..	542 37
M. Meaney, for horse cover,.....	4 50
James Dugdale & Son, for blankets,...	3 00
Appropriation for Water Works, for iron work,.....	3 52

1,967 56

Amount carried forward,..... \$120,333 71

Amount brought forward,.....\$120,333 71

**Paid for LAND AND BUILDINGS FOR
EXTENSION OF STREETS:**

To D. W. Brown, for damage to estate by change of grade of Varney and School streets,.....	300 00	
Orville D. Coburn, for land taken for extension of South Highland street,	12 00	
Representatives of Michael J. Coleman, for land and buildings taken to ex- tend and widen Chapel street,.....	3,000 00	
Edward R. Fuller, for land taken to widen South Highland street,.....	140 55	
Gregoire Gosselin, for land taken for extension of Fulton street,.....	60 40	
Thomas Heathwood, for land taken for extension of Dover street,.....	497 40	
Ann Huddleston, for land taken in the construction of Spencer street,....	256 72	
Ezekiel Lunt, for land taken in laying out Porter street,.....	134 82	
J. F. Manahan, for land taken for exten- sion of LeRoy street,.....	150 00	
James F. Noyes, Agent, for land taken for extension of South Highland street,.....	389 40	
Stephen B. Puffer, for land taken for sidewalk on Middlesex and School streets,.....	40 00	
John M. G. Parker, for land taken for extension of Fulton street,.....	1,520 10	
Patrick Tierney, for land taken in the construction of Spencer street,....	589 80	
		7,091 19

**Paid for DAMAGES ON EXECUTIONS,
RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS FROM
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS:**

To Catherine Gorman (on execution),...	2,707 29	
John McCarron (on execution),.....	500 25	
Idris T. Whitney (on execution),.....	2,673 31	
J. C. Ayer (as per resolution),.....	230 90	
John Norton (as per resolution),.....	500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$6,611 75	\$127,424 90

Amounts brought forward,..... \$6,611 75 \$127,424 90

**Paid for DAMAGES ON EXECUTIONS,
RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS FROM
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS :**

Daniel Bradt, for damage by overflow of water,.....	8 00	
Samuel Beck, for damage by overflow of water,.....	24 00	
Mary Collins, for injuries received,....	125 00	
Mrs. William H. Devlin, for injuries received,.....	50 00	
Margaret Flannagan, for injuries received,.....	170 00	
Mary Mottram, for injuries,.....	50 00	
John McNeil, for injury to carriage,...	46 00	
George E. Mitchell, for injuries received and damage to horse and sleigh,...	75 00	
Philip Riley and wife, for injuries received by Mrs. Riley,.....	100 00	
Melissa D. Whitcomb, for injuries received,.....	150 00	
		7,409 75

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To G. S. Butters, for three horses,.....	910 00
G. S. Butters, for difference in exchange of horses,.....	150 00
G. S. Butters, for use of horses,.....	119 00
J. L. Noyes, for difference in exchange of horses,.....	337 50
C. D. House, for medical treatment of horses,.....	6 00
Robert Wood, for medical treatment of horses,.....	42 00
J. R. Hayes, for medicine for horses,...	28 75
C. B. Coburn & Co., for oil, spirits of turpentine, lead, packing, burlaps, brushes, axle grease, wagon springs, rope, blocks, twine, lanterns, brimstone, baskets, &c.,.....	128 22
Hitch & Co., for soap,.....	10 50
John C. Woodward, for cash paid for broom material,.....	6 56

Amounts carried forward,..... \$1,738 53 \$134,834 65

Amounts brought forward,.....\$1,738 53 \$134,834 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Charles E. Adams, for hardware and tools, ...	255 87
F. E. Bennett, for shovels,.....	41 30
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware and tools,.....	178 13
Peter Lawson, for sledge handles,.....	12 00
Jacob Rogers & Co., for shovels,.....	20 00
H. B. Shattuck, for saw and lines,....	13 60
S. G. Mack & Co., for kettle and repairing pump,.....	1 25
H. H. Wilder & Co., for repairing boiler,.....	1 00
Rice & Co., for screen,.....	7 50
Buttrick & Co., for salt, sulphur and mustard,.....	2 83
Coburn & Smith, for salt and pitcher,..	80
Currier & Corey, for oil, ...	70
Nichols & Fletcher, for powder, fuse, pail, broom, &c.,.....	94 21
R. K. Runals, for oatmeal and oil,....	17 64
J. B. Richardson, for oatmeal,.....	1 32
B. F. & C. E. Russell, for wicks,.....	1 25
A. L. Russell, for oatmeal, pail and mug,.....	4 46
John Stiles & Co., for oatmeal,.....	2 00
J. P. Folsom, for cotton,.....	3 25
Folsom & Tucker, for cotton and flannel, ...	6 90
A. Grover, for brands,.....	2 50
H. R. Barker & Co., for gas and water fixtures, labor, &c.,.....	13 71
J. W. Murkland, for repairing engine, labor, &c.,.....	32 43
Carey & Harris, for labor,.....	2 00
Richard Dobbins, for repairing boiler, &c.,.....	74 00
Lowell Machine Shop, for jack drum,..	30 11
J. W. Trumbull, for filing saws,.....	4 70
J. H. Haskell, for filing saws, &c.,....	15 30
Josiah Gates & Sons, for scrap leather,	5 75
Best Axle Grease and Lubricator Co., for axle grease,.....	3 28

Amounts carried forward,..... \$2,588 32 \$134,834 65

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,588 32 \$134,834 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Daniel G. Harrington, for stencil plates,	7 50
Buff & Berger, for cleaning and adjustment of transit,.....	8 00
A. L. Brooks & Co., for filing saws,...	4 25
A. Bachelder & Co., for planing,.....	25
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for turning,..	4 95
Henry Moulton & Co., for ladder,....	9 60
M. C. Pratt & Co., for sawing and planing, ...	69 75
Fiske & Spalding, for crayons,.....	50
Mark Holms, for roller, yokes, ladder rounds, mauls, &c.,.....	20 84
William Kelley, for window,.....	1 50
J. W. Bennett, for Eddy's patent collar,	5 00
F. P. Coggeshall, for blank books, stationery, &c.,.....	29 60
Joshua Merrill & Son, for blank books, stationery, &c.,.....	23 25
George E. Evans, for cash paid for postage stamps, expressage, repairing tape, &c.,.....	9 11
H. G. Holden, for dualin and electric fuses, ...	70 20
Robert Park, for gravel, sand, use of derrick, tools, &c.,.....	54 06
A. L. Ready, for rope,.....	8 20
Frances Jewett, for cash paid for entertainment of committee at Cambridge, ...	6 25
John H. McAlvin, for cash paid for recording deed,.....	1 40
Wm. Bass, for services as medical expert and witness in case of Catherine Gorman <i>vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	50 00
Walter Burnham, for expert testimony in case of McCarron <i>vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	25 00
Gilman Kimball, for medical attendance and services as witness in case of Whitney <i>vs.</i> City of Lowell,....	80 00
F. Nickerson, for expert testimony and advice in cases of Gorman and McCarron <i>vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	70 00

Amounts carried forward..... \$3,147 53 \$134,834 65

Amounts brought forward,..... \$3,147 53 \$134,834 65

Paid for SUNDRIES:

George F. Richardson, for cash paid witness fees,.....	140 94	
S. T. Wright, for services in case of Catherine Gorman <i>vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	15 00	
Clerk of Courts, Middlesex Co., for recording, &c.,.....	8 00	
G. C. Blakeslee, for pump and platform,	18 50	
Jas. Meadowcroft, for repairing pump,	3 75	
H. O. Morse, for use of horse and carriage,.....	6 00	
G. W. Norris, for use of horse and carriage,.....	5 50	
Thomas P. Glover, for labor, &c.,.....	13 40	
Mrs. Isaac Cartmell, for labor,.....	1 25	
Brown & Carter, for painting and lettering signs, &c.,.....	11 00	
Fred. C. Miller, for labor moving fence, lumber and painting,.....	68 68	
H. Streeter, for nails and building fence,	9 90	
Cornelius Bresnahan, for labor,.....	27 38	
James Leach, for teaming,.....	1 50	
Michael McGuire, for labor,.....	7 02	
Thomas Mooney, for teaming,.....	30 00	
Penniman & Co.'s Express, for freight on wheels,.....	75	
F. H. Penniman, for teaming,.....	26 40	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	1 50	
George E. Stanley, for use of horse,...	36 00	
O. A. Simpson, for stone, sand, cement, and labor,.....	664 11	
J. A. Dix, for labor on Agawam street,	150 00	
D. W. Lane, for labor and material furnished in construction of West Pine and Porter streets,.....	2,688 29	
Middlesex Company, for repairing fence,	15 50	
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	3 00	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for oil, alcohol, &c.	5 15	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water,.....	411 00	

Amounts carried forward,..... \$7,517 05 \$134,834 65

Amounts brought forward,.....\$7,517 05 \$134,834 65

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Appropriation for Water Works, for pipe, labor, &c.,.....	23 27	
E. W. Clark, for oatmeal and oil,.....	4 63	
		7,544 95
* Whole expenditures for the year,.....		142,379 60
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		22,901 93
		<u>\$165,281 53</u>

* From this deduct the amount received for sidewalk assessments, fuel, labor, material, &c.,.....	\$41,134 54	
Deduct the amount paid for land and buildings taken for the extension of streets,.....	7,091 19	
Deduct the amount paid for damages, on Execu- tions, Resolutions and Orders of Committees on Streets and Claims, ...	<u>7,409 75</u>	<u>55,635 48</u>
Making the actual expenditure for ordinary purposes for Roads and Bridges,.....		<u>\$86,744 12</u>

RESERVED FUND.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$4,834 73
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RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury :

From Huntington Hall, for rent,.....	1,698 33
From Jackson Hall, for rent,.....	50 00
From Market House Building, for rent (of store and cellar),.....	1,200 00
From Commonwealth, for rent of Armories for 1874,.....	1,200 00
From City Government Building, for rent of stores,.....	3,840 00
From heating stores in City Government Building,.....	60 00
From Sydney Davis, Superintendent of City Scales, fees for weighing,.....	742 99
From Sydney Davis, for fees as Measurer Wood and Bark,.....	400 05
From City Clerk, for Marriage Certificates,	274 50
From City Clerk, for recording Mortgages and Assignments of Wages,.....	629 80
From City Clerk, for sundry Licenses,....	1,635 00
From sundry persons, for costs and inter- est on taxes,.....	2,761 19
From Albert A. Dyar, for costs of prepar- ing the estate of John H. Bean for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	3 80
From Albert A. Dyar, for costs of pre- paring the estate of Murty Quinlan for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,	4 51
From Albert A. Dyar, for costs of prepar- ing the estate of Henry Moody for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	3 78
From Albert A. Dyar, for costs of prepar- ing the estate of Amos F. Tompkins for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,	4 36

<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$14,508 31	\$4,834 73
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<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$14,508 31	\$4,834 73
Received into the Treasury :		
From Albert G. Swan, for costs of preparing the estate of John Lund for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	3 88	
From Owen McNamara, for costs of preparing the estate of James McNamara for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874, ...	5 72	
From Edmund Fitzgerald, for costs of preparing the estate of heirs of Lyman Sanborn for sale for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	3 81	
From Albert G. Swan, for amount paid by him over and above the taxes and costs on the estate of John Lund, sold for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	1 50	
From Owen McNamara, for amount paid by him over and above the taxes and costs on the estate of Jas. McNamara, sold for non-payment of taxes of 1874, ...	35 63	
From Edmund Fitzgerald, for amount paid by him over and above the taxes and costs on the estate of heirs of Lyman Sanborn, sold for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	7 34	
From Albert A. Dyar, for amount paid by him over and above the taxes and costs on the estate of Amos F. Tompkins, sold for non-payment of taxes of 1874,.....	10 41	
From Mrs. P. H. Lynch, for costs of preparing her estate for sale for non-payment of sidewalk assessment,.....	6 00	
From J. Bowers, for cost of preparing his estate for sale for non-payment of sidewalk assessment,.....	6 00	
From J. Preston, for costs of preparing his estate for sale for non-payment of sidewalk assessment,.....	6 00	
From William Bascom, for taxation of costs in suit City vs. Bascom,.....	39 58	
From John H. McAlvin, City Treasurer, for fees for liquor licenses,.....	27,206 25	
From Bernard Riley, for fees for weighing from Oct. 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875,....	32 79	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	<u>\$41,873 22</u>	<u>\$4,834 73</u>

Amounts brought forward,.....\$41,873 22 \$4,834 73

Received into the Treasury :

From Lowell Institution for Savings, for heating for year ending July, 1875,....	775 00	
From Lowell Institution for Savings, for extra labor, heating,.....	67 50	
From William Taylor, for peddler's license,	25 00	
From A. Keene, for peddler's license,....	25 00	
From Carter & Kenney, for coal and use of range,.....	3 50	
From Nichols & Hutchins, for use of range,.....	6 00	
From F. H. Harris, for use of range,....	3 00	
From Francis Jewett, for old lumber,....	12 00	
From Appropriation for Schools, for heating, labor, &c.,.....	7,050 82	
From Appropriation for School Houses, for labor, &c.,.....	5,112 15	
From Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor,.....	3 00	
From Appropriation for Paupers, for labor and material,.....	93 42	
From Appropriation for Police, for labor,..	731 60	
From Appropriation for Water Works, for labor,.....	54 29	
From Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for labor, &c.,.....	7,529 25	
From Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, heating, &c.,.....	354 15	
From Appropriation for Health Account, for labor, &c.,.....	88 74	
		63,807 64
From Cash in Treasury, unappropriated,..		142,538 89
		<u>\$211,181 26</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for LABOR :

To John W. Abbott, ...	\$752 13
John Biggs, ...	917 75
E. P. Brickett,.....	385 74
George Barnes,.....	544 37
John Bushee,.....	34 50
	<u>\$2,634 49</u>
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$2,634 49

Amount brought forward,..... \$2,634 49

Paid for LABOR:

A. R. Bunton,.....	158 12
James Boyd,.....	45 62
A. B. Carle,.....	920 00
H. H. Carle,.....	232 05
William Clifford,.....	836 88
Mooers Cole,.....	305 00
B. F. Carr,.....	240 62
C. M. Chapman,.....	128 11
Sidney Coburn,.....	69 69
P. H. Carlton,.....	214 37
W. G. Cleaves,.....	156 87
W. H. Devlin,.....	655 00
John Donahoe,.....	657 00
G. D. Darling,.....	29 75
Charles Day,.....	25 87
H. J. Foster,.....	369 88
Joseph Field,.....	626 00
S. D. Fuller,.....	332 75
C. D. Foley,.....	206 25
Eliza Freeman,.....	137 00
Merritt Freeman,.....	17 00
C. W. Fletcher,.....	107 25
L. G. Howe, Jr., ...	484 44
J. H. Hoyt,.....	735 37
F. R. Hoyt,.....	267 50
A. M. Heath,.....	256 25
W. O. Hanson,.....	228 69
George F. Hustwick,.....	293 32
G. T. Hodgdon,.....	202 49
George A. Hood,.....	81 87
E. H. Hemenway,.....	42 50
Fred. Hemenway,.....	124 37
Charles Harrison,.....	81 25
George Jockow,.....	301 81
Dennis Kohawn,.....	577 25
A. W. Livermore, ...	572 00
L. P. Little,.....	927 50
Charles Lund,.....	172 25
Gancelo Leighton,.....	242 50
C. M. Leeman,.....	51 75
C. F. Lane,.....	309 68
J. K. Laffan, ...	54 37
Job Moody,.....	666 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$15,778 73

Amount brought forward.....\$15,778 73

Paid for LABOR:

John E. Morris, ...	87 50
James Murch, ...	42 00
John Powers, ...	59 00
L. H. Quimby, ...	606 00
Patrick Quinn, ...	546 00
Daniel Reynolds, ...	652 00
H. E. Reynolds, ...	346 24
B. A. Smith, ...	854 31
John Smith, ...	60 00
Alphonso Smith, ...	28 88
Aaron Scadding, ...	419 25
Wyatt Stevens, ...	521 38
N. H. Sederquist, ...	285 75
John Swett, ...	141 25
John B. Sherman, ...	68 75
G. N. Trowbridge, ...	402 94
J. L. Thomson, ...	317 25
R. B. Walker, ...	215 50
L. J. West, ...	53 75
John McAleer (Engineer at City Gov- ernment Building), ...	839 00
Warren Fletcher, Janitor, Huntington Hall, ...	860 00
George S. Mowe, ...	12 00

23,197 48

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY:

To Lowell City Guards, for firing National Salute, ...	50 00
John Donahoe, for labor on flag-staffs, ..	4 00

54 00

MEMORIAL DAY:

To Post 42, Grand Army of the Republic (per resolution), ...	500 00
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500 00

**Paid for RECEPTION OF HIS MA-
JESTY THE KING OF THE HA-
WAIIAN ISLANDS:**

To Chapin, Gurney & Co., for entertain- tainment of committee, ...	\$143 00
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Amounts carried forward,.....\$143 00 \$23,751 48

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$143 00	\$23,751 48
Paid for RECEPTION OF HIS MA- JESTY THE KING OF THE HA- WAIIAN ISLANDS :		
To Nichols & Hutchins, for entertainment,	347 00	
S. M. Patterson & Co., for decorating		
Hall, ...	25 00	
George L. Huntton, for carriages,.....	80 00	
		595 00
FOURTH OF JULY :		
To Lowell City Guards, for firing National		
Salute, ...	100 00	
		100 00
Paid MEASURER OF WOOD AND BARK, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY SCALES :		
To Sydney Davis, Measurer (salary),.....	800 00	
Sydney Davis, Superintendent (salary),	200 00	
		1,000 00
Paid WARD OFFICERS :		
To John H. Durgin, Jr., for services as		
Warden, Ward 1, 1874, ...	10 00	
T. C. Howarth, for services as Clerk,		
Ward 1, 1875, ...	13 00	
Andrew Collins, for services as Inspect-		
or, Ward 1, 1875, ...	6 00	
William Guiney, for services as In-		
spectator, Ward 1, 1875, ...	8 00	
William H. Hard, for services as In-		
spectator, Ward 1, 1874, ...	6 00	
Silas O. Perry, for services as Inspect-		
or, Ward 1, 1875, ...	8 00	
Edwin Lamson, for services as Warden,		
Ward 2, 1875, ...	8 00	
Robert L. Read, for services as Warden,		
Ward 2, 1875, ...	5 00	
William D. Brown, for services as		
Clerk, Ward 2, 1875, ...	13 00	
John S. D'Evelyn, for services as In-		
spectator, Ward 2, 1875, ...	5 00	
Robert L. Read, for services as In-		
spectator, Ward 2, 1875, ...	3 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> , ...	\$85 00	\$25,446 48

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$85 00	\$25,446 48
Paid WARD OFFICERS :		
To Edward M. Tucke, for services as Inspector, Ward 2, 1875,.....	8 00	
Daniel H. Varnum, for services as Inspector, Ward 2, 1875,.....	6 00	
E. W. French, for services as Warden, Ward 3, 1875,.....	13 00	
Arthur H. Benner, for services as Clerk, Ward 3, 1875,.....	13 00	
M. F. Brennan, for services as Inspector, Ward 3, 1875,.....	8 00	
Michael F. Clark, for services as Inspector, Ward 3, 1874,.....	6 00	
Michael F. Clark, for services as Inspector, Ward 3, 1875,.....	5 00	
Horace E. Moody, for services as Inspector, Ward 3, 1875,.....	8 00	
A. C. Russell, for services as Warden, Ward 4, 1875, ...	13 00	
Wm. Lamson, for services as Warden, Ward 4, 1874,.....	5 00	
Charles E. Carter, for services as Clerk, Ward 4, 1875,.....	13 00	
H. P. Carter, for services as Inspector, Ward 4, 1875,.....	6 00	
Abner A. Jewett, for services as Inspector, Ward 4, 1875,.....	8 00	
David Lane, for services as Inspector, Ward 4, 1875,.....	3 00	
Horace Parmenter, for services as Inspector, Ward 4, 1875,.....	2 00	
A. L. Russell, for services as Inspector, Ward 4, 1875,.....	3 00	
W. A. Fifield, for services as Warden, Ward 5, 1875,.....	13 00	
A. P. Lake, for services as Clerk, Ward 5, 1875,.....	13 00	
J. W. Mitchell, for services as Inspector, Ward 5, 1875,.....	8 00	
John McQueston, for services as Inspector, Ward 5, 1875,.....	8 00	
F. B. Peabody, for services as Inspector, Ward 5, 1874,.....	6 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$253 00	\$25,446 48

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$253 00	\$25,446 48
Paid WARD OFFICERS :		
John F. Tabor, for services as Inspector, Ward 5, 1875,.....	8 00	
Frank N. Owen, for services as Warden, Ward 6, 1875,.....	13 00	
Willis Farrington, for services as Clerk, Ward 6, 1875,.....	10 00	
Edwin Lovejoy, for services as Clerk, Ward 6, 1875,.....	3 00	
Edwin Lovejoy, for services as Inspector, Ward 6, 1875,.....	6 00	
Levi M. Lucas, for services as Inspector, Ward 6, 1875,.....	2 00	
Asa W. Mead, for services as Inspector, Ward 6, 1875,.....	8 00	
George E. Owen, for services as In- specter, Ward 6, 1875,.....	6 00	
		309 00
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To S. G. Cressey, for ascertaining number of births in 1874,.....	29 10	
Joel Powers, for ascertaining number of births in 1874,.....	37 80	
W. W. Read, for ascertaining number of births in 1874,.....	28 60	
Levi B. Stevens, for ascertaining num- ber of births in 1874,.....	30 30	
Francis Goward, for services canvass- ing and transferring names of voters from one ward to another,.....	21 00	
James Marren, for services canvassing and transferring names of voters from one ward to another,.....	21 00	
William W. Read, for services canvass- ing and transferring names of voters from one ward to another,.....	21 00	
Levi B. Stevens, for services canvass- ing and transferring names of voters from one ward to another,.....	21 00	
A. M. Gray, for copying census returns, and expenses to Boston to verify same, ...	23 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	\$232 80	\$25,755 48

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$232 80	\$25,755 48
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Paid for SUNDRIES :

James Hopkins, for copying census returns, and expenses to Boston to verify same,.....	23 00
James McLaughlin, for copying census returns,.....	18 00
Owen McNamara, for copying census returns,.....	18 00
D. S. Metcalf, for copying census returns, and expenses to Boston to verify same,.....	23 00
Joel Powers, for copying census returns, and expenses to Boston to verify same,.....	27 00
D. Whithed, for copying census returns,	18 00
Abel Coburn, for services rendered in obtaining the valuation of property,.....	5 00
Willard Coburn, for services rendered in obtaining the valuation of property,.....	5 00
Bradford Marvel, for copying valuation books of 1874,.....	200 00
Frank R. Rix, for labor on voting lists,	27 00
Nichols and Fletcher, for soap and matches,.....	4 65
Alfred Barney, for basket,.....	2 00
C. B. Coburn & Co., for glass, felting, lantern, globes, rope, twine, &c.,..	21 31
Jonathan Kendall, for oil, lead and wicking,.....	3 65
H. R. Barker & Co., for shade and labor,.....	3 00
S. G. Mack & Co., for pail, pipe and labor,.....	6 85
H. H. Wilder & Co., for tin file boxes,	23 00
N. J. Wier & Co., for zinc,.....	1 04
Frederick Small, for die and die brass,	3 00
Cole and Nichols, for grate bars,.....	46 48
Charles E. Adams, for nails,.....	6 25
Fielding & Bartlett, for nails,.....	7 25
Jacob Rogers & Co., for butts and screws,.....	46
H. B. Shattuck, for hardware, &c.,....	12 73

<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$738 47	\$25,755 48
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<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$738 47	\$25,755 48
Paid for SUNDRIES:		
John A. Knowles, Jr., for repairing scale,	3 00	
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., for repairing scale,.....	60 59	
E. O. Blake, for globes and burners,...	5 50	
George Thatcher, for repairing clocks,	4 25	
William E. Livingston, for cement, sand, brick and lime,.....	16 65	
A. L. Brooks & Co., for shavings,.....	3 00	
A. Bachelder & Co., for shavings,.....	3 00	
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	377 90	
Howes & Burnham, for lumber and labor,.....	24 10	
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,...	36 20	
D. Bruce, for ventilator,.....	3 00	
O. L. Cambridge, for moulding,.....	4 00	
Daniel Gage, for ice,.....	22 70	
Warren Fletcher, for curtains and washing towels,.....	41 50	
Adams & Co., for chairs, carpet lining, feather dusters and labor,.....	94 50	
A. Merriam, for settees,.....	42 24	
D. O. Allen, for services as Clerk of the Committee on Revision of the City Charter and Ordinances,.....	50 00	
Abel L. Loughton, for serving notice on town of Chelmsford relating to annexation to city of Lowell,.....	7 86	
Henry G. Cushing, Deputy Sheriff, for services in case of City of Lowell vs. McCann,.....	5 48	
Clerk of Courts, Middlesex County, for copy of records, etc.,.....	7 10	
David Chase, for cash paid for postage stamps,.....	3 00	
George E. Evans, for cash paid expenses of committee to Lawrence to examine Water Works,.....	18 80	
Francis Jewett, for Atlas of Middlesex County, and expenses of sundry committees,.....	103 23	
John H. McAlvin, for cash paid for postage stamps, postal cards, pens, repairing stamp, etc.,.....	180 54	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$1,856 61	\$25,755 48

Amounts brought forward,..... \$1,856 61 \$25,755 48

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Samuel A. McPhetres, for cash paid for copy City Charter, postage stamps, and expressage,.....	36 70
John H. Nichols, for cash paid for postage stamps, rent of box in Post Office, telegrams, matches, expressage, labor cleaning City Government Building, soap, etc.,.....	97 75
F. P. Coggeshall, for blank books, stationery, etc.,.....	134 30
Bacheller, Dumas and Co., for blank books, etc.,.....	25 45
Henry C. Church, for blank books, stationery, etc.,.....	86 64
Joshua Merrill & Son, for directories, stationery, etc.,.....	112 60
S. S. Scranton, for copy "Rights of City,".....	4 50
Sampson, Davenport & Co., for maps of city of Lowell,.....	19 80
N. C. Sanborn, for plans of Huntington Hall,.....	30 00
J. P. Folsom, for stand cover,.....	1 25
Folsom & Tucker, for towels,.....	7 00
French & Puffer, for ewer and basin, spittoons, soap, dishes and tumblers,.....	17 25
Edward McEnniss, for soap,.....	5 30
Offutt & Whitaker, for lamps and wicks,.....	90
J. & J. M. Pearson, for soap,.....	1 21
Nichols & Hutchins, for refreshments,..	116 00
C. P. Talbot & Co., for copperas,.....	1 68
L. G. Gilson, for use of sleigh, &c.,...	16 50
G. L. Huntoon, for use of wagon and sleigh,.....	13 00
H. O. Morse, for horse and carriage hire,.....	59 00
George W. Norris, for horse and carriage hire,.....	66 00
N. A. Ranlett, for use of horse and wagon,.....	4 00
Hatch & Littlefield, for boxes,.....	13 50

Amounts carried forward,..... \$2,726 94 \$25,755 48

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,726 94 \$25,755 48

Paid for SUNDRIES :

Penniman & Co.'s Express, for transportation, ...	6 05
Sargent & Co.'s Express, for transportation, ...	8 40
Benjamin Franklin, for labor in burying ground, ...	6 00
John Huntley, for labor in burying ground, ...	82 50
George Harris, for labor in burying ground, ...	26 32
O. N. Huse, for labor in burying ground, ...	151 50
Warren Fletcher, for cash paid for sawdust, soap and labor, ...	53 40
James C. Blakeslee, for pump and tub at burying ground, ...	16 13
F. A. Durant, for mason work, ...	8 75
Peter Buckman, for lumber, ...	5 50
William Roberts, for teaming, ...	6 25
O. A. Simpson, for teaming, ...	32 50
Moses H. Swett, for stone posts, ...	110 00
E. H. Lord, for analyzing milk, ...	3 00
Cummiskey & Lennon, for use of Fair Grounds for military companies, ..	60 00
Lowell City Guards, for firing minute guns on the occasion of the funeral of Vice President Wilson, ...	80 00
Alfred Gilman & Son, for repairing flags, ...	7 00
Middlesex Mechanics' Association, for use of hall for conventions, ...	20 00
Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroad Company, for rent of land on Merrimack and Dutton streets, occupied by Huntington and Jackson Halls, ...	500 00
Appropriation for Schools, for pails, brooms, mats, mop handles, etc., ..	17 16
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for fuel, ...	3,775 27
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for surveying city boundary lines, setting bounds, labor, etc., ...	792 96

Amounts carried forward,..... \$8,495 63 \$25,755 48

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$8,495 63	\$25,755 48
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
Appropriation for Police, for services of officers at Huntington Hall and Peoples' Club Room,.....	74 25	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	3 75	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water at City Government Building, Jackson Hall, Armories, and City Carpenter Shop,.....	275 59	
		8,849 22
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		34,604 70

ABATEMENT OF TAXES :

For taxes of 1873, abated by the Asses- sors before collection,.....	6,008 93	
For taxes of 1874, abated by the Assessors before collection,.....	275 50	
		6,284 43

TRANSFERS :

Transferred to Appropriation for Roads and Bridges,.....	20,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Paupers,	4,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Police,..	5,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Fire De- partment,.....	2,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings,.....	2,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Salaries,	1,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for Water Works, ...	110,000 00	
Transferred to Appropriation for City Debt,.....	510 53	
Transferred to Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings,.....	2,000 00	
		146,510 53
		187,399 66
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		23,781 60
		\$211,181 26

PAUPERS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	5,285 35	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	17,000 00	
		22,285 35

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
Paupers:

From City of Boston, for aid rendered Thomas McDermott, W. W. Whitcomb, H. Stewart, Amos L. Cook, Mary Mur- phy, Margaret Murphy, Bridget Breen and Mary Johnson, and support of boys at Reform School,.....	118 46	
From City of Cambridge, for aid rendered Michael Mehan and Mary Kershaw,....	85 72	
From City of Chelsea, for support of boys at Reform School,.....	517 36	
From City of Haverhill, for aid rendered Martha J. Poor,.....	52 00	
From City of Fitchburg, for aid rendered Catherine Lawless,.....	37 00	
From City of Lawrence, for aid rendered Dennis Harman, Charles Knapp, Joseph A. Weeks, Mary Kelley and Elizabeth Knott,.....	267 00	
From City of New Bedford, for aid ren- dered A. T. Smith,.....	16 00	
From City of Newburyport, for aid ren- dered A. L. Shute,.....	10 00	
From City of Salem, for aid rendered E. C. Coughlin,.....	6 00	
From Town of Bridgewater, for aid ren- dered J. Quinn,.....	37 00	
From Town of Burlington, for aid rendered Nancy M. Travis,.....	15 00	
From Town of Chelmsford, for aid rendered Richard Mealey and Philip Whalen,...	62 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$1,223 54</i>	<i>\$22,285 35</i>

Amounts brought forward,..... \$1,223 54 \$22,285 35

Received into the Treasury on account of
Paupers:

From Town of Concord, for aid rendered Elizabeth Howe, ...	33 00
From Town of Danvers, for aid rendered Ann M. Welch and children, ...	460 29
From Town of Dracut, for support of J. Kittredge, ...	97 50
From Town of Groton, for aid rendered Allen Baker, ...	23 00
From Town of Manchester, for aid rendered Ann Quinn, ...	30 00
From Town of Milford, for aid rendered Margaret Quinn, ...	70 00
From Town of Natick, for aid rendered E. Witherell, ...	99 72
From City of Somerville, for aid rendered J. J. Liddell, ...	66 29
From Town of Pembroke, for aid rendered Sarah Ford, ...	5 00
From Town of Salisbury, for aid rendered John Thorn, ...	29 00
From Town of Somerset, for aid rendered Francis Drum, ...	23 00
From Town of Tewksbury, for aid rendered A. McDonald, ...	17 00
From Town of Watertown, for aid rendered Catherine Kerwin, ...	42 50
From Town of Weymouth, for aid rendered Hannah Handley, ...	9 00
From Town of Winchester, for support of boys at Reform School, ...	51 15
From Town of Woburn, for aid rendered M. O'Connors, E. Shea, L. Looby, and support of boys at Reform School, ...	184 77
From Commonwealth, on account of State Paupers, ...	620 16
From Tempest Hellewell, for board of Susanna Hellewell at the Worcester Insane Asylum, ...	142 90
From Isaac N. Fitts, for board of W. L. Fitts at the Worcester Insane Asylum, ..	149 61
From Charles H. Knowles, for board of Charles V. Knowles at the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, ...	140 88

Amounts carried forward,..... \$3,518 31 \$22,285 35

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$3,518 31	\$22,285 35
Received into the Treasury on account of Paupers :		
From John Ray, on account of board of Mary Ann Ray at State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,.....	15 99	
From William Kittredge, for board of J. Kittredge, ...	130 35	
From L. Phelps, for board of T. Cotter,...	29 14	
From Francis Jewett, on account of support of Robert McCann, after deducting the amount due Ann Sexton, daughter of said McCann,.....	671 77	
From Francis Jewett, for care of Bridget Ryan at the Almshouse, ...	5 88	
From E. S. Hunt, for board of E. S. Hunt at House of Correction,.....	25 43	
From J. N. Hoar, for amount due him on draft of 1874, refused, ...	75	
From Fiske and Spalding, for paint and oil,	34 26	
From Whithead & Atherton, for amount of note of Hanover Dickey, dated July 30, 1855, and interest due on same,.....	345 25	
From Lorenzo Phelps, for sales from farm,	2,225 30	
From Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for hay,.....	216 69	
From Appropriation for Fire Department, for hay,.....	227 41	
		7,446 53
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....		4,000 00
		<u>\$33,731 88</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To Lorenzo Phelps, Superintendent of the Almshouse and Farm,.....	1,500 00
William A. Lang, Chaplain and Teacher of Reform School, ...	1,300 00
Nicholas Pierce, for labor,.....	400 00
John P. Eaton, for labor,.....	405 00
H. S. Phillips, for labor,.....	297 00
Richard B. Tobie, for labor,.....	360 00
Maria L. Mooney, for labor,.....	260 00
	<u>\$4,522 00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	\$4,522 00

Amount brought forward,..... \$4,522 00

Expenditures :

Charlotte Kitchen, for labor,.....	145 50
Ella Wright, for labor,.....	126 00

4,793 50

Paid for GROCERIES, GRAIN, MEAT,
&c., USED AT THE ALMSHOUSE :

To Coggin, Kidder & Co., for flour,.....	444 63
William E. Livingston, for meal and shorts,.....	757 45
Stiles, Rogers & Co., for flour and meal,	43 10
Samuel N. Wood & Son, for meal and shorts, ...	422 19
Litchfield & Co., for beans,.....	109 58
Martin Morris, for flour, crackers and baking, ...	126 25
S. A. Scripture & Co., for flour, crackers and baking, ...	1,029 50
Charles A. Bailey, for beef,.....	27 90
Michael Corbett, for beef,.....	249 64
I. M. Chase, for beef,.....	91 60
Daniel S. Gray, for provisions,.....	214 56
Hunt & Wilder, for salt, &c.,.....	16 20
Foster Nowell, for poultry,.....	23 80
Richardson Bros., for beef,.....	21 45
E. C. Rice, for provisions,.....	116 05
J. A. G. Richardson, for provisions,..	94 17
J. L. Sargent & Co., for beef,.....	165 32
E. F. Wilder & Co., for provisions,...	162 11
A. F. Wright & Co., for beef and poul- try, ...	169 62
Samuel G. Davis & Co., for fish,.....	21 87
Knowles, Freeman & Co., for fish,.....	279 49
Coburn & Smith, for salt,.....	3 25
William Calderwood, for tobacco, etc.,	158 72
Ela & Page, for groceries,.....	55 92
Nichols & Fletcher, for groceries,.....	106 59
R. Simpson, for coffee,.....	63 48
H. W. Streeter, for groceries,.....	50 70
Wadley, Andrews & Co., for molasses,	315 75
J. Henry Read, for cider,.....	6 00
H. S. Perham, for making cider,.....	5 40

Amounts carried forward,.....\$5,352 29 \$4,793 50

Amounts brought forward,..... \$5,352 29 \$4,793 50

Paid for GROCERIES, GRAIN, MEAT,
&c., USED AT THE ALMSHOUSE:

Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroad Company, for freight on molasses,.....	9 63	
Boston & Maine Railroad, for freight on fish,.....	55	
S. Harnden, for fish,.....	9 96	
		5,372 43

Paid for GROCERIES FURNISHED
SUNDRY PERSONS ON ORDERS
FROM THE OVERSEERS OF THE
POOR:

To V. Burrows,.....	3 00	
Charles Callahan,.....	3 00	
F. H. Chandler,.....	60 00	
Coburn & Smith,.....	13 97	
Gibson Brothers,.....	15 00	
Greenwood Brothers,.....	3 00	
Miller Brothers,.....	4 00	
William McAloon,.....	3 00	
Nichols & Fletcher,.....	30 98	
F. E. Putnam & Co.,.....	3 00	
A. D. Puffer & Co.,.....	9 48	
J. B. Richardson,.....	6 00	
R. K. Runals,.....	16 01	
Ranlett & Plaisted,.....	5 00	
Russell & Cheney,.....	6 00	
A. L. Russell,.....	3 00	
J. W. Smith,.....	46 00	
Stickney & Spofford,.....	7 00	
C. E. Shorey & Co.,.....	3 00	
John Stiles & Co.,.....	2 00	
Harrison W. Streeter,.....	3 00	
Worthen & Coburn,.....	24 60	
E. B. Worthen,.....	2 00	
A. C. Wright & Co.,.....	6 00	
I. W. Whittemore,.....	18 45	
		296 49

Amount carried forward,.....\$10,462 42

Amount brought forward,..... \$10,462 42

**Paid for NURSING AND BOARDING
PERSONS OUT OF THE ALMS-
HOUSE:**

To Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for support of Eliza Perry, Susan Morey, Kate Glancy, Edward Keenan, Maurice Dunleary, George Connell and Margaret Connors,...	215 93	
St. John's Hospital, for board and medical attendance of Catherine Hallacy, Thomas Doyle, Patrick O'Day, John Crowley, Mary Sullivan,.....	181 71	
Hospital for the Insane (Northampton), for support of Charles V. Knowles,	190 03	
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, for support of Charles R. Watts, Michael Sullivan, John Garmon, Enoch Lewis and John Conant,.....	826 89	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, for support of Caroline M. Prescott, Louisa Parker, Joseph Carpenter, Laurena Boorne, Josephine B. McCarty, Angie A. Brown, Mary Casey, Ellen Golden, Michael Welch, Nancy Peabody, Elizabeth Gibbons, Susannah Hellewell, George T. Lawrence, Roxanna Putnam, George Connell, Eliza Perry, Margaret Connors, Maurice Dunleary, James Hoyle, Nathan C. Morse, Rachel Robertson and Margaret Harrington,.....	3,436 47	
State Reform School (Westborough), for keeping Edward Butterfield, Edward Follen, Patrick Flannagan, Albert Johnson, Charles H. Lovett, Matt McCormick, Ed. H. Wyman, Fred A. Keizer and Richard Robinson,.....	162 12	
State Industrial School for Girls (Lancaster), for support of Lizzie A. Durivage, Rachael Hay, Emma Spooney, Delia Conley, Mary Ann McDonough, Mary Ann Garrity and Anis Doe,.....	86 35	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$5,099 50	\$10,462 42

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$5,099 50	\$10,462 42
Paid for NURSING AND BOARDING PERSONS OUT OF THE ALMS- HOUSE:		
To C. J. Adams, for support of prisoners in the House of Correction (Middle- sex County),.....	116 57	
City of Boston, for aid rendered John Callahan, Robert Gannon, Patrick Garrity, Bridget Gallagher, James Hunt, Thomas Mooney, Michael T. McNamara, Bridget O'Brien, Jo- anna O'Sullivan, Catherine Sexton, Sarah Shehan, Hannah K. Stevens, Joanna Stevens, George H. Shep- ard and burial of wife, George B. Wood, Gerald Shanley, Elizabeth Williams, Daniel Crowley, Thomas O'Riley, James L. Hanson, Mary E. Oakes, Patrick Purcell, Eliza- beth Kenniston, Eliza Kenniston, burial of John C. Crowley, Nathan- iel Lew, Mary Shanley, Patrick Welsh, burial of Hook child, Mar- garet Buchanan, Mary Brown, Ca- milo Bravo, James J. Crowley, Jesse T. Oakley, John Riley, James Smith, Charles Williams, Thomas B. Pierce, John Rogers and Edward Fallon, ...	1,590 38	
City of Cambridge, for aid rendered Benjamin Wilde, James Dailey, Henry Quinn and Sarah E. Chip- man, ...	76 49	
City of Chelsea, for aid rendered Eve- lyn Clapp and Mary E. Oakes,....	52 40	
City of Fall River, for aid rendered Mary Spotwood, Mary Connelly and family, and George M. Glover,	55 80	
City of Fitchburg, for aid rendered Mrs. McDonald,.....	85 00	
City of Haverhill, for aid rendered Frank Carr and Mrs. Occonna Taylor,....	294 12	
Essex County House of Correction, for the support of John F. Glynn,.....	18 42	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$7,388 68	\$10,462 42

Amounts brought forward,.....\$7,388 68 \$10,462 42

**Paid for NURSING AND BOARDING
PERSONS OUT OF THE ALMS-
HOUSE:**

To City of Lawrence, for aid rendered Ar- thur P. Killen, Mrs. Michael Brad- ley, Julia Kelcone, Thomas Mongan, James Driscoll, Charles W. Keyser, J. W. McDonald, Michael Sangan, Mrs. Norman Leslie, William Heff- eron and Frank Hewing,.....	95 10
City of Lynn, for aid rendered Nellie C. Mower, Mrs. Samuel C. Morey and Edwin G. Howe,.....	148 99
City of Springfield, for aid rendered Hosea Q. Davis and family,.....	29 85
City of Worcester, for aid rendered Patrick Behan,.....	103 20
Town of Abington, for aid rendered John W. Willard and wife,.....	23 98
Town of Beverly, for aid rendered A. W. Montcalm,.....	118 44
Town of Dighton, for aid rendered Ed- ward Fitzgerald and family,.....	51 13
Town of North Brookfield, for aid ren- dered Bridget Coughlin and family,	40 11
Town of Sutton, for aid rendered Michael O'Brien, ...	28 81
Town of Woburn, for aid rendered Peter O'Riley, ...	48 89
Town of Westford, for aid rendered H. W. Boyden,.....	29 50
Mrs. N. G. Bennett, for board and nursing of C. Morgan,.....	116 95
Cynthia J. Brown, for board and nursing of Mrs. Judith Edds,.....	12 00
Mary L. Copp, for board and nursing of Anna Wade,.....	49 97
Thomas Donohoe, for board of Michael Daily, ...	28 00
W. P. Ellis, for board of Sam'l Randall,	117 32
Mary A. Gibbin, for nursing Margaret Reynolds, ...	3 00
Mrs. Betsey Hodge, for board of Mary L. Copp, while nursing Anna Wade,	2 25

Amounts carried forward,..... \$8,436 17 \$10,462 42

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>		\$8,436 17	\$10,462 42
Paid for NURSING AND BOARDING PERSONS OUT OF THE ALMS- HOUSE:			
To Francis Jewett, for cash paid to Charles Beebe for assistance rendered Lewis Lunt, ...			
		3 00	
Charles Knapp, for monthly assistance in cash,.....		144 00	
B. F. Libbey, for board and nursing of Nellie Loyd,.....		6 43	
Sarah A. Proper, for board and aid ren- dered Ella D. Witherell,.....		99 72	
Margaret Quinn, for monthly assistance in cash,.....		60 00	
Mrs. S. P. Stiles, for board of George H. Stewart and wife,.....		4 00	
Mrs. K. Williamson, for board of Anna Wade,.....		4 50	
J. F. Puffer, for furniture delivered to Patrick Gillespie,.....		10 00	
A. W. Buttrick, for professional services,		7 00	
J. H. Gilman, for professional services,		2 00	
Hermion J. Smith, for professional ser- vices and medical attendance,....		192 40	
G. E. Pinkham, for professional services,		1 00	
			8,970 22
Paid for CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, &c.:			
To William P. Brazer & Co., for mittens and hats,.....			
		33 00	
J. P. Folsom, for dry goods,.....		125 98	
Folsom & Tucker, for dry goods,.....		66 12	
H. Hosford & Co., for dry goods,.....		64 97	
Keyes & Wightman, for dry goods,...		50 07	
Marin & McCormick, for dry goods,..		138 42	
Putnam & Son, for caps,.....		37 50	
William Walker & Co., for cloth,.....		140 93	
F. H. Hardy, for cloth,.....		98 62	
L. V. Randall, for boots and shoes,...		6 00	
D. Swan, for boots,.....		1 35	
H. Wright & Co., for rubbers,.....		1 25	
D. L. Dimock, for leather and findings,		239 16	
			1,003 37
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>			\$20,436 01

Amount brought forward,..... \$20,436 01

Paid for COFFINS, INTERMENTS, etc.:

To J. W. Brooks, ...	130 55
J. B. Currier,.....	40 50
Terrance Hanover,.....	200 00
C. B. Coburn & Co., for shellac, etc....	4 50
Jonathan Kendall, for shellac,.....	4 00
Reserved Fund, for labor making cof- fins,.....	93 42

472 97

Paid for SUNDRIES:

To Joseph H. Smith, for examinations of cases of insanity,.....	12 00
Charles A. Savory, for medical attend- ance and consultation with Dr. J. H. Smith,.....	5 00
Albert M. Gray, for expenses incurred investigating cases of paupers and making report to Board of State Charities,.....	46 50
John P. Eaton, for expenses incurred investigating cases of paupers,....	17 05
Francis Jewett, for cash paid expenses of committee to Worcester and tickets to Boston and return,.....	55 90
Lorenzo Phelps, for expenses incurred investigating cases of paupers,....	25 03
John H. Nichols, for railroad fares, etc.,	82 27
C. B. Coburn & Co., for alcohol, lead, varnish, oil, window cord, glass, paint, shellac, whiting, etc.,.....	143 98
Fisk & Spalding, for grease, oil, lead and shellac,.....	11 90
A. P. Quimby, for labor, painting, putty, whiting, etc.,.....	30 71
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	2 33
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware and seeds,.....	118 20
Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware,....	2 12
N. J. Wier & Co., for stoves, stove pipe, pails, etc.,.....	47 80
S. G. Mack & Co., for grates, boilers, pipe, labor, etc.,.....	94 58
Rice & Co., for wire cloth,.....	6 00

Amounts carried forward,..... \$701 37 \$20,908 98

Amounts brought forward,..... \$701 37 \$20,908 98

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To T. Costello & Co., for lead pipe, repairing stoves, plumbing, &c.,.....	66 75
John C. Bennett, for repairing wringer,	5 00
Wallingford & Callahan, for furnace, tin pipe, &c.,.....	159 45
H. H. Wilder & Co., for pump, pipe, milk cans, coal hods, &c.,.....	29 24
Dodge, Gilbert & Co., for hubs, &c.,...	5 00
J. S. Shed, for plough points,.....	3 08
M. V. B. Libbey, for horse shoeing,...	54 75
J. A. Brabrook, for whips, straps, sponge, collar, repairing harnesses, &c.,.....	53 90
George H. Convers, for repairing carriages, &c.,.....	7 75
A. L. Brooks, for lumber,.....	24 99
A. Bachelder & Co., for door and door frames,.....	6 00
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	67 34
William Kelley, for windows and doors,	17 70
M. C. Pratt & Co., for sawing,.....	75
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	324 97
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	25 80
E. W. Hall & Co., for fireworks,.....	11 15
E. G. Parker, for bean poles and apples,	13 00
William E. Livingston, for lime, cement and plaster, ...	26 20
William Kittredge, for coal,.....	23 00
Alfred Barney, for baskets, brooms, pails, brushes, wash-boards, &c.,.....	44 48
Benner Bros., for sofa,.....	8 00
French and Puffer, for wicks, chimnies, burners, lantern, &c.,.....	8 21
H. A. & S. A. Coburn, for horse and cow,.....	280 00
F. H. Butler & Co., for drugs and medicine, ...	13 30
C. R. Kimball, for drugs and medicine,	11 85
C. P. Talbot & Co., for copperas and chloride lime,.....	6 20
Brown & Chase, for printing,.....	14 25
F. P. Coggeshall, for school books, blank books and stationery,.....	48 13

Amounts carried forward,..... \$2,061 61 \$20,908 98

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,061 61 \$20,908 98

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Henry C. Church, for stationery,.....	2 38
S. Horn & Co., for scraps,.....	29 97
D. Gage, for ice,.....	17 54
Samuel N. Wood & Son, for grass seed,	32 84
J. C. Ayer & Co., for liquor barrels,..	6 00
H. O. Morse, for carriage hire,.....	8 00
G. W. Norris, for carriage hire,.....	25 50
J. H. Haskell, for filing saws,.....	5 50
Drew & Harper, for supper for police and guests,.....	65 00
Nichols & Hutchins, for refreshments, use of ware, etc.,.....	126 35
D. Bruce, for ventilators,.....	10 00
Clerk of Courts, Middlesex County, for copying papers,.....	8 40
Henry J. McAlvin, for making out State pauper bills and recording same,.....	3 66
George Thatcher, for cleaning and re- pairing clocks,.....	5 00
C. W. Fletcher, for labor on State pau- per burial bills,.....	4 50
Henry S. Phillips, for labor,.....	21 25
William H. True, for labor whitewash- ing, ...	100 00
Joseph S. Brown, for services in taking account of stock, etc., at City Farm,	5 00
L. R. J. Varnum, for services in taking account of stock, &c., at City Farm,	5 00
C. A. Welsh, for services in taking ac- count of stock, &c., at City Farm, and recording same,.....	10 00
Town of Chelmsford, for taxes,.....	55 20
Appropriation for Fire Department, for manure, wool-waste, and filling re- servoirs, ...	149 50
Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for lumber and nails used at the Mattox House in Ayer's City,.....	4 35
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for fuel at City Farm,.....	577 19

Amounts carried forward,..... \$3,339 74 \$20,908 98

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$3,339 74	\$20,908 98
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for fuel, on orders from Overseers of the Poor,.....	3,363 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for manure, blacksmith work, &c.,..	258 57	
Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	1 38	
		6,962 69
Whole expenditure for the year, ...		27,871 67
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		5,860 21
		<u>\$33,731 88</u>

POLICE.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$13,283 03	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	48,000 00	
		\$61,283 03

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
Police :

From Samuel P. Hadley, Clerk of the Police Court, for services of police officers, fines and costs in city ordinance cases, etc.,.....	2,870 85	
From William H. Clemence, City Marshal, for services of police officers,.....	2,670 44	
From County of Middlesex, for rent of Police Court Rooms for 1874,.....	500 00	
From Town of Leominster, for police buttons, ...	8 83	
From Appropriation for Schools, for services of police officers,.....	131 08	
From Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for services of police officers, ...	30 25	
		6,211 45
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....		5,000 00
		72,494 48

EXPENDITURES.

Paid William H. Clemence, City Marshal (salary),.....	1,800 00	
Paid Nathan Crosby, Police Justice, in truant cases (salary),.....	100 00	
		1,900 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>		
		\$1,900 00

<i>Amount brought forward,.....</i>		\$1,900 00
Paid for SERVICES OF POLICE OFFICERS :		
To Jacob G. Favor, Deputy Marshal,....	1,179 75	
Theophilus C. Blaisdell, Captain of the		
Night Police,.....	1,186 25	
Otis Bullard,.....	928 14	
Andrew Blood,.....	1,003 75	
Allen P. Bickford,.....	979 00	
Levi Brown,.....	877 26	
Squire L. Bailey, ...	1,007 88	
John Buchanan,.....	880 01	
William H. Adams,.....	23 38	
William L. Clark,.....	1,046 39	
Charles F. Cooper, :... .	1,035 39	
John Callahan,.....	922 66	
James Crowley,.....	842 43	
Daniel Crane,.....	734 27	
Thomas Cunningham,.....	125 13	
Alfred Day,.....	1,014 76	
John Dougherty,.....	1,042 26	
Moses Davenport,.....	13 73	
Asa F. Esty,.....	976 26	
Harrison H. Fuller,.....	996 89	
Augustus B. Foss,.....	1,014 76	
William P. Farrington,.....	928 15	
Henry Farrington,.....	1,045 02	
Michael Flynn,.....	122 39	
David H. Goodhue,.....	990 00	
Frank Goodwin,.....	1,012 02	
Henry Garrison,.....	1,045 01	
Jerome B. Gilbert,.....	906 16	
Charles Howard,.....	1,042 26	
Daniel Hayes,.....	1,043 64	
S. B. Harris,.....	339 63	
Thomas Ingalls,.....	935 00	
Patrick Kelley,.....	1,046 40	
A. E. Libby,.....	996 89	
Isaac L. Libby, ...	968 01	
Charles C. Langley,.....	1,002 38	
William M. Lee,.....	994 14	
Orrison Lewis,.....	60 51	
William H. Lovejoy,.....	54 55	
William M. Locke,.....	24 76	
Frank N. Miles,.....	979 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$33,366 29	\$1,900 00

Amounts brought forward,..... \$33,366 29 \$1,900 00

Paid for SERVICES OF POLICE OFFICERS :

To John A. Meloy,.....	902 00	
Benjamin G. Mooney,.....	979 01	
John F. McCaffrey,.....	863 52	
Frank McQuade,.....	860 76	
Mason W. Presby,.....	1,054 64	
Alonzo Page,.....	980 38	
Albert Pindar, ...	239 26	
John H. Ring,.....	824 10	
D. C. Robinson,.....	817 22	
Thomas J. Sanborn,.....	1,029 89	
Daniel H. Sinclair,.....	929 51	
Jacob R. Smith,.....	13 75	
Frank T. Thissell,.....	919 89	
John W. Tilton,.....	1,067 02	
Hermon N. Tilton,.....	908 89	
Henry M. Thompson,.....	24 75	
Alden A. Usher,.....	187 02	
Luke Veo,.....	1,034 00	
Thomas Walsh, ...	375 38	
Joseph R. Welch,.....	562 38	
James E. Webster,.....	1,014 78	
Levi H. Witham,.....	998 26	
Peter Watson,.....	5 50	
Stephen L. Young,.....	1,013 39	
		50,971 59

Paid for SPECIAL POLICE SERVICE :

To William H. Adams,.....	11 00
J. A. Brown,.....	8 25
J. C. Blakeslee,.....	11 00
C. E. Cummings,.....	8 25
T. Cunningham,.....	6 88
B. B. Dunbar,.....	8 25
W. T. Eldridge,.....	11 00
S. B. Harris,.....	38 50
S. D. Holmes,.....	8 25
I. B. Knapp,.....	11 00
William M. Locke,.....	11 00
Edward Lavelle,.....	8 25
H. G. Mitchell,.....	8 25
R. E. Norton,.....	11 00
S. O. Morse,.....	8 25

Amounts carried forward,..... \$169 13 \$52,871 59

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$169 13	\$52,871 59
Paid for SPECIAL POLICE SERVICE:		
To Levi Palmer,.....	5 50	
C. W. Pillsbury,.....	9 63	
A. M. Robinson, ...	6 88	
L. Ramsdell,.....	2 75	
J. R. Smith,.....	11 00	
C. J. Shackford,.....	8 25	
W. S. Thissell,.....	8 25	
H. M. Thompson, ...	11 00	
C. F. Urann,.....	8 25	
F. A. Wallace,.....	6 88	
		247 52
Paid for SPECIAL POLICE FOR FOURTH OF JULY, 1875:		
To William H. Adams, ...	5 50	
J. A. Brown,.....	5 50	
G. C. Blakeslee,.....	5 50	
Thomas Cunningham,.....	5 50	
Moses Davenport,.....	5 50	
B. B. Dunbar,.....	5 50	
I. B. Knapp,.....	5 50	
William M. Locke,.....	5 50	
E. Lavelle,.....	5 50	
S. O. Morse,.....	5 50	
H. G. Mitchell,.....	5 50	
Levi Palmer,.....	5 50	
A. M. Robinson,.....	5 50	
Chester E. Ryder,.....	5 50	
J. R. Smith,.....	5 50	
C. J. Shackford,.....	5 50	
H. M. Thompson,.....	5 50	
W. S. Thissell,.....	6 88	
C. F. Urann,.....	5 50	
		105 88
Paid for SUNDRIES:		
To C. B. Coburn & Co., for rent of Police Court Rooms to October 1st, 1875,	487 50	
S. L. Bailey, for conveyance of prison- ers to House of Correction, travel- ing expenses, telegrams, etc.,.....	94 12	
W. H. Clemence, for traveling expenses, telegraphing, etc.,.....	11 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$ 593 12	\$53,224 99

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$593 12	\$53,224 99
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Alfred Day, for conveyance of prisoners to House of Correction,.....	110 95	
H. H. Fuller, for conveyance of prisoners to House of Correction,.....	205 45	
Jacob G. FAVOR, for conveyance of prisoners to House of Correction, traveling expenses, telegrams, stamps, etc., ...	92 71	
William P. Farrington, for cash paid for burying dogs, and expenses to Nashua,.....	2 90	
Daniel Hayes, for traveling expenses,	12 50	
S. B. Harris, for cash paid expenses in larceny cases,.....	29 45	
Albert E. Libby, for cash paid expenses in larceny cases,.....	10 50	
B. G. Mooney, for cash paid expenses in conveying persons to State Lunatic Hospital, etc.,.....	130 68	
Isaac L. Libby, for cash paid for washing at Police Station, etc.,.....	48 75	
G. J. & D. Bradt, for crackers,.....	72 25	
S. A. Scripture & Co., for crackers,...	46 00	
Emerson & Wright, for tea, sugar and matches,.....	12 59	
C. D. Washburn, for brush,.....	1 25	
M. F. Wright, for tea and sugar,.....	1 20	
A. C. Wright & Co., for tea, sugar, matches and oil,.....	10 19	
Arthur McAloon, for soap,.....	17 60	
P. M. Jefferson, for soap,.....	4 50	
Daniel Gage, for ice,.....	18 90	
C. R. Kimball, for bandages,.....	3 00	
E. O. Blake, for globes and burners,..	7 50	
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, hose, scrapers, etc.,.....	26 50	
F. Calvert, for steam fixtures and labor,.....	12 96	
T. Costello & Co., for galvanized iron barrels,.....	24 00	
T. R. Garity & Co., for pipe,.....	2 88	
S. G. Mack & Co., for repairing stove, etc.,.....	3 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$1,501 83	\$53,224 99

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$1,501 83	\$53,224 99
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Offutt & Whitaker, for furniture, curtains, lamps, settees, repairing stoves, etc.,.....	220 20	
H. H. Wilder & Co., for plumbing, ash hods, etc.,.....	164 76	
N. J. Wier & Co., for match safes, dust pans, etc.,.....	2 75	
John Butcher, for iron,.....	96	
Fielding & Bartlett, for safe,.....	500 00	
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	4 54	
H. B. Shattuck, for hardware,.....	24 79	
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	8 44	
John J. Tower, for duplex police calls and lanterns,.....	62 00	
Milton Aldrich, for clubs,.....	21 80	
Mark Holmes, Jr., for ebony acorns,..	6 00	
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	6 10	
J. A. Brabrook, for police belts, strap-ping clubs, &c., ...	69 84	
George Thatcher, for repairing clock,..	1 25	
French & Puffer, for water cooler,.....	9 00	
Benner Bros., for feather duster,.....	3 75	
Brown & Chase, for printing, ...	8 50	
Bachelor, Dumas & Co., for blank books,.....	10 50	
F. P. Coggeshall, for blank books, stationery, &c.,.....	34 85	
Henry C. Church, for basket, inkstand, ink, pens, &c.,.....	19 35	
Joshua Merrill & Son, for blank books and stationery,.....	18 60	
J. C. Irish, for professional services,..	2 00	
Walter H. Leighton, for professional services, ...	2 00	
Joseph H. Smith, for professional services,.....	13 00	
G. W. Norris, for use of horse and wagon, ...	1 50	
William B. Moffatt, for teaming,.....	75	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	1 00	
J. R. Welsh, for cash paid for burying dog, ...	1 00	
William Clifford, for labor,.....	12 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$2,733 56	\$53,224 99

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,733 56 \$53,224 99

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To J. L. Powers, for whitewashing, ...	13 50	
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work and material,.....	124 25	
D. Woodward, for lettering door posts,	3 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for fuel,.....	569 04	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor,.....	2 88	
Appropriation for Schools, for brooms, mat, brushes, pails, &c.,.....	11 80	
Appropriation for repairs of Public Buildings, for lumber and moulding,	7 80	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water, ...	75 00	
Reserved Fund, for janitor and fireman at Police Station,.....	630 25	
Reserved Fund, for labor, ...	164 10	
		4,335 18
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		57,560 17
Balance undrawn January 1st, 1876,.....		14,934 31
		\$72,494 48

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$5,165 15	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	42,000 00	
		\$47,165 15

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
Fire Department:

From Boston & Maine Railroad Company, for labor,.....	26 00	
From Lowell Machine Shop, for hydrant,	5 00	
From J. W. Bennett, for rent of land,....	50 00	
From George Hobson, for hydrant, old material, filling cisterns, etc.,.....	118 63	
From Z. Goward, for filling cistern,.....	4 00	
From Cole & Nichols, for old copper,....	72 79	
From L. G. Howe, for old door,.....	1 68	
From J. Wight & Co., for hydrant,.....	7 80	
From Joseph S. Brown, for lantern tops,..	2 00	
From E. B. Wentworth, for fireman's badge,.....	5 00	
From C. D. Green, for fireman's badge,..	5 00	
From Appropriation for Schools, for labor,	4 00	
From Appropriation for School Houses, for labor,.....	16 25	
From Appropriation for Paupers, for la- bor, manure, etc., ...	328 50	
From Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor, etc.,.....	191 80	
From Appropriation for Commons, for la- bor,.....	1 50	
From Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for stove and boiler, ...	15 00	
From Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for labor,.....	23 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$877 05	\$47,165 15

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$877 95	\$47,165 15
Received into the Treasury on account of Fire Department :		
From Appropriation for Health Account, for labor, ...	15 00	
From Appropriation for Water Works, for hauling pipe, and labor,.....	2,200 79	
From Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	3 75	
	3,097 49	
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....	2,000 00	
		5,097 49
		\$52,262 64

EXPENDITURES.

Paid CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSIST-
ANT ENGINEERS :

To George Hobson, Chief Engineer, salary to January 1, 1876,.....	1,400 00	
Charles H. Arlin, Assistant Engineer, to November 1, 1875,.....	187 50	
Samuel W. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, to November 1, 1875,.....	125 00	
William W. Bates, Assistant Engineer, to May 1, 1875, ...	62 50	
Hiram M. Hall, Assistant Engineer, and Clerk for the Board of Engineers, to November 1, 1875, ...	150 00	
Edward S. Hosmer, Assistant Engineer, to November 1, 1875,.....	125 00	
		2,050 00

Paid to FIREMEN :

To Firemen, for annual pay to November 1, 1875,.....	11,960 00	
		11,960 00

Paid for SERVICES AS DRIVERS AND
STEWARDS OF STEAM FIRE EN-
GINES, &c. :

To George Teel, No. 1,.....	754 00	
Henry Boynton, No. 2,.....	728 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$1,482 00	\$14,010 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....		\$1,482 00	\$14,010 00
Paid for SERVICES AS DRIVERS AND STEWARDS OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES, &c.:			
To George B. Whitney, No. 3, ...	736 00		
H. J. Foster, Hook and Ladder.....	384 00		
C. F. Lane, Hook and Ladder, ...	176 00		
W. L. Peabody, Hook and Ladder,....	166 00		
J. F. Lord (temporary),.....	44 00		
Charles A. Lord, Horse Hose,.....	730 00		
			3,718 00
Paid for ENGINE HOUSE ON GORHAM STREET:			
To Cherrington & Cherrington, for plans, details and specifications,.....	293 52		
Merrill & Calef, for building brick engine house on Gorham street, as per contract,.....	9,784 00		
Merrill & Calef, for extra labor and material, ...	142 35		
D. M. Prescott & Co., for centre piece,	10 00		
			*10,229 87
Paid for HEATING APPARATUS, BELL, &c., FOR ENGINE HOUSE, GORHAM STREET:			
To H. R. Barker & Co., for heating apparatus, as per contract,.....	390 00		
H. R. Barker & Co., for boiler tools,..	3 00		
Gamewell & Co., for bell striker,.....	500 00		
Naylor & Co., for cast-steel bell,.....	199 10		
Robert Goulding, for tin, solder and labor,.....	6 00		
Fiske & Spalding, for window shades, etc., ...	52 62		
Reserved Fund, for labor, etc.,.....	54 77		
			1,205 49
Paid for HAY, GRAIN, &c.:			
To Appropriation for Paupers, for hay,...	227 41		
Milton Fox, for hay,.....	61 37		
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$288 78	\$29,163 36	

* Add to this amount \$2,882.80 paid for land in 1874, making the total cost of land and building, \$13,111.87.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$288 78	\$29,163 36
Paid for HAY, GRAIN, &c. :		
To Parker Fletcher, for hay,.....	35 94	
L. H. Parker, for hay,.....	16 87	
W. S. Parker, for hay,.....	19 14	
S. T. Spalding, for hay,.....	27 84	
A. J. Trull, for hay and straw,.....	210 83	
W. H. Wiggin, for hay,.....	44 23	
John Little & Co., for oats,.....	75 36	
William E. Livingston, for hay, meal and oats,.....	171 45	
Rogers & Lord, for oats, meal and corn,	283 78	
Samuel N. Wood & Son, for oats, meal and hay,.....	173 91	
		1,348 13

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Appropriation for Schools, for rent,...	150 00	
Appropriation for School Houses, for lumber, paint, nails, labor, etc.,...	31 02	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for fuel, labor, etc.,.....	504 82	
Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for lumber, nails, var- nish, paint, etc.,.....	35 37	
Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for matches,.....	6 24	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water,.....	11,288 56	
Appropriation for Water Works, for pipe, labor, etc.,.....	86 18	
Reserved Fund, for heating double En- gine House for one year, to January 1, 1876,.....	150 00	
Reserved Fund, for labor, etc.,.....	214 46	
George B. Whitney, for services as operator of Fire Alarm Telegraph,	300 00	
Peter F. Webster, for services as Stew- ard of Rocket Engine,.....	50 00	
John F. Lord, for labor on hydrants, &c.,	22 25	
E. L. Brown, for labor with steamer,..	3 00	
J. G. Merchant, for labor with steamer,	2 00	
John Gillogly, for labor,.....	10 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$12,854 40	\$30,511 49

Amounts brought forward,.....\$12,854 40 \$30,511 49

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To J. Harrington, for labor on water pipe and hydrants,.....	87 49
D. W. Hillard, for labor on water pipe and hydrants,.....	6 12
William Hunt, for labor on water pipe and hydrants,.....	195 10
George Maddocks, for labor on water pipe,.....	11 37
Charles McGivney, for labor on water pipe, ...	13 12
Nicholas Gibbey, for lettering and var- nishing hose sleighs,.....	9 00
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Com- pany, for telegraph poles,.....	16 75
Gamewell & Co., for gong, locks and signal box,.....	410 00
Allen Fire Department Supply Co., for gauge cocks, stop nozzles and spray tips,.....	88 25
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, couplings, elbows, brackets, labor, &c.,.....	110 18
J. W. Bennett, for composition, felt, moulding, labor, &c.,.....	12 20
John Butcher, for bolts,.....	20
George L. Cady, for repairing steamer No. 2,.....	1 32
George H. Convers, for repairing car- riages,.....	78 46
A. K. Lynch & Co., for repairing lamps, Swett & Clark, for hose sleigh,.....	6 25 100 00
T. H. Curtis, for repairing locks, keys, etc.,.....	2 10
Cole & Nichols, for zinc,.....	38 35
Matthias Mead, for repairing stove, etc.,.....	16 30
Rice & Co., for force pumps,.....	15 00
James Wight & Co., for couplings, re- ducers, hose, labor, etc.,.....	72 17
T. Costello & Co., for water fixtures and plumbing,.....	218 41
S. G. Mack & Co., for water fixtures and plumbing,.....	126 15

Amounts carried forward,..... \$14,488 69 \$30,511 49

Amounts brought forward,..... \$14,488 69 \$30,511 49

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To H. H. Wilder & Co., for pipe, shovels, dust pans, oil cans, sheet copper, labor, etc.,.....	49 18
West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Co., for telegraph wire.....	79 50
Hunneman & Co., for iron, screws and labor,.....	16 70
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	11 75
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware and tools,.....	28 67
Jacob Rogers & Co., for wire,.....	28
H. B. Shattuck, for force pumps, hard- ware, etc.,.....	33 43
Stearns & George, for wire, insulators, etc.,.....	38 00
L. C. Dodge, for polishing powder,....	5 00
S. L. Butman, for repairing harnesses,	13 60
J. A. Brabrook, for blankets, brushes, repairing harnesses, etc.,.....	54 49
Josiah Gates & Sons, for repairing hose and buckets,.....	64 50
A. Bacheller & Co., for moulding,....	2 76
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber, mould- ing, etc.,.....	43 97
Davis & Sargent, for lumber,.....	198 88
John Pettingell, for water tank,.....	40 00
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	14 11
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, mould- ing, sash and doors,.....	6 06
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	7 81
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber, ...	45 62
Brown & Carter, for painting,.....	13 10
C. B. Coburn & Co., for glass, paints, oil, sponge, rope, blocks, lantern globes, candles, etc.,.....	34 24
Fiske & Spalding, for chamois skins, feather dusters, window shades, cords, etc.,.....	44 15
Jonathan Kendall, for paints,.....	1 90
Nichols & Fletcher, for salt and cam- phor, ...	2 75
Runels, Davis & Foster, for stone posts,	20 00
G. P. Palmer, for oil,.....	4 00

Amounts carried forward,.....\$15,363 14 \$30,511 49

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$15,363 14	\$30,511 49
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Henry Moulton, for ladder,.....	17 00	
Charles F. Blanchard, for condition powders,.....	2 00	
J. R. Hayes, for hoof ointment,.....	1 00	
C. I. Hood & Co., for hoof ointment,..	50	
Alfred Barney, for brooms,.....	8 25	
Benner Brothers, for clocks, bureaus, chairs, repairing mattresses, etc.,..	75 75	
H. Hosford & Co., for blankets and cotton, ...	13 13	
Brown & Chase, for printing,.....	5 75	
F. P. Coggeshall, for blank books, sta- tionery, etc.,.....	7 45	
Henry C. Church, for waste, book and paper, ...	11 53	
John Conner, Agent, for coal and salt,	53 93	
Perkins & Job, for coal,.....	28 00	
C. H. Fletcher, for use of horse,.....	6 00	
G. L. Huntoon, for use of horse and carriage,.....	3 00	
H. O. Morse, for use of horse and car- riage, ...	4 50	
G. W. Norris, for storing hose car- riage,.....	5 00	
Robert Wood, for medicine and services as veterinary surgeon,.....	3 50	
J. C. Bennett, for ladder and number- ing doors,.....	7 00	
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for concrete,....	16 80	
George Hobson, for cash paid for ex- penses to New York, labor on pipe, brushes, waste, expenses to Wor- cester, etc.,.....	108 29	
James Fitzgerald, for labor,.....	26 25	
J. & W. Purcell, for labor and material,..	10 00	
Thomas Allen, for labor,.....	6 00	
Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroad Company, for transporta- tion,.....	9 93	
Sargent & Co.'s Express, for transpor- tation, ...	25	
Middlesex Company, for woolen waste,	24 58	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$15,818 53	\$30,511 49

Amounts brought forward,..... \$15,818 53 \$30,511 49

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To C. P. Talbot & Co., for blue vitriol and sulphate zinc,.....	150 47	
M. Meaney, for canvas cover,.....	4 00	
Bennett & Moulton, for mason work and material,.....	7 75	
Drew & Harper, for supper for firemen and guests,.....	230 00	
Berry's Brass Band, for services at firemen's parade,.....	66 00	
B. Goddard & Son, for damage to carriage and harness,.....	8 85	
		16,285 60
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		46,797 09
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		5,465 55
		\$52,262 64

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$10,396 09	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	65,000 00	
		\$75,396 09

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
Sewers and Drains :

IN JANUARY.

From Halliday & Vreeland, for pipe,.....	43 05	
From Appropriation for Water Works, for laying pipe,.....	960 00	
		1,003 05

IN FEBRUARY.

From Halliday & Vreeland, for pipe and paving,.....	31 63	
From Henry Gotham, for sewer assessment,	21 59	
From George Baron, for sewer assessment,	60 69	
From G. W. Haseltine, for sewer assess- ment,.....	24 69	
From P. H. Britton, for sewer assessment,	12 94	
From A. B. Richardson, for sewer assess- ment, ...	53 54	
From H. R. Barker, for sewer assessment,	75 27	
From J. G. Wood, for sewer assessment,	30 38	
From Mary A. Delaney, for sewer assess- ment, ...	16 52	
From Patrick Tighe, for sewer assessment,	13 86	
From Francis Conley, for sewer assessment,	35 88	
From Wm. Clark, for sewer assessment,..	27 48	
From Patrick Mead, for sewer assessment,	14 71	
From Patrick Riley, for sewer assessment,	14 39	
From Patrick Hurbert, for sewer assess- ment, ...	11 19	
<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$444 76	\$76,399 14

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$444 76	\$76,399 14
Received into the Treasury on account of Sewers and Drains:		
From Thomas Mooney, for sewer assessment, ...	14 74	
From Henry Castles, for sewer assessment, ...	29 02	
From Isabella Leach, for sewer assessment, ...	8 11	
From John Dodge, for sewer assessment, ...	41 70	
From W. B. Tyrrell, for sewer assessment, ...	14 98	
From H. G. Burgess, for sewer assessment, ...	26 75	
		580 06

IN MARCH.

From John Clee, for sewer assessment,...	16 53	
From Philip Donahoe, for sewer assessment, ...	9 86	
From Jacob Ames, for sewer assessment, ...	28 13	
From Mrs. R. Reed, for sewer assessment, ...	36 44	
From Peter Conley, for sewer assessment, ...	26 62	
From Sarah A. Stanwood, for sewer assessment, ...	44 76	
From M. Frye, for sewer assessment,....	46 49	
From Jane Wells, for sewer assessment,..	92 63	
From Thomas Birkenhead, for sewer assessment, ...	10 77	
From Mrs. Thomas Purcell, for sewer assessment, ...	7 68	
From Betsy Swan, for sewer assessment, ...	8 34	
From Caroline Stevens, for sewer assessment, ...	12 32	
From Margaret Lambert, for sewer assessment, ...	10 25	
From John Moran, for sewer assessment, ...	16 94	
From B. McDonald, for sewer assessment, ...	2 66	
From Edward McArdell, for sewer assessment, ...	18 17	
From M. Moran, for sewer assessment,...	16 94	
From A. P. Miller, for sewer assessment, ...	38 67	
From Appropriation for Commons, for sewer assessments, ...	853 32	
From John Dennis, for sewer assessment, ...	48 98	
From John Stott, for sewer assessment,..	30 62	
From Charles Stott, for sewer assessment, ...	9 92	

Amounts carried forward,..... \$1,387 04 \$76,979 20

Amounts brought forward,..... \$1,387 04 \$76,979 20

Received into the Treasury on account of
Sewers and Drains :

From Belvidere Woolen Mills, for sewer assessment, ...	18 46
From E. T. Wilson, for sewer assessment, ...	49 68
From William Phasey, for sewer assessment, ...	13 79
From Mrs. J. Evans, for sewer assessment, ...	46 62
From Mrs. A. Cummings, for sewer assessment, ...	25 97
From A. & J. Abbott, for sewer assessment, ...	24 41
From G. A. Bennett, for sewer assessment, ...	32 12
From W. G. Tilton, for sewer assessment, ...	30 00
From William Langley, for sewer assessment, ...	37 92
From John Young, for sewer assessment, ...	12 11
From J. B. Brown & Merriam, for sewer assessment,.....	94 68
From L. W. Slade, for sewer assessment, ...	23 93

1,796 73

IN APRIL.

From heirs of John Duff, for sewer assessment, ...	29 17
From Charles Harmon, for sewer assessment, ...	14 56
From Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for sewer assessment,.....	201 85
From West-Fifth Street Chapel, for sewer assessment,.....	68 14
From O. O. Davis, for sewer assessment, ...	48 25
From J. A. Buttrick, for sewer assessment, ...	26 93
From Ellen R. Smith, for sewer assessment, ...	12 05
From Charlotte Brothers, for sewer assessment, ...	3 42
From Mrs. J. E. Bailey, for sewer assessment, ...	94 33
From George L. Cady, for sewer assessment, ...	49 85
From L. C. Dodge, for sewer assessment, ...	48 66
From Nathan Morse, for sewer assessment, ...	27 53
From Halliday & Vreeland, for damage paid H. B. Shattuck,.....	25 00

649 74

Amount carried forward,.....

\$79,425 67

Amount brought forward,..... \$79,425 67

Received into the Treasury on account of
Sewers and Drains :

IN MAY.

From John Quinn, for sewer assessment,	26 93	
From A. C. Holt, for sewer assessment,..	17 23	
From H. C. Howe, for sewer assessment,	85 84	
From J. F. Howe, for sewer assessment,..	112 90	
From G. W. Walker, for sewer assessment,	65 84	
From Cutter & Walker, for sewer assess- ment, ...	9 49	
From Stephen Cutter, for sewer assess- ment, ...	125 50	
From Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank, for sewer assessment,.....	58 97	
From W. H. Anderson, for sewer assess- ment, ...	153 52	
From C. M. Gilman, for sewer assessment,	55 87	
		712 09

IN JUNE.

From L. Edgell, for sewer assessment,....	16 18	
From John Shanahan, for sewer assess- ment,.....	10 00	
From Thomas Carolin, for sewer assess- ment,.....	10 06	
From R. Butterfield, for sewer assessment,	61 83	
From Jason Fuller, for sewer assessment,	58 57	
		156 64

IN JULY.

From Charles B. Mellen, for sewer assess- ment,.....	12 48	
From George H. Marston, for sewer as- sessment, ...	43 94	
From E. J. Hubbard, for sewer assessment,	37 94	
From Francis Goward, for sewer assess- ment, ...	62 50	
From J. B. French, for amount refunded on award of September 23, 1873,.....	154 83	
		311 69

IN AUGUST.

From A. C. Ayer, for sewer assessment,..	26 44	
From A. Hovey, for sewer assessment,..	38 13	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$64 57	\$80,606 09

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$64 57	\$80,606 09
Received into the Treasury on account of Sewers and Drains:		
From E. A. Smith, for sewer assessment,	12 34	
From H. W. Blaisdell, for sewer assessment, ...	47 33	
From William G. Chase, for sewer assessment, ...	38 52	
From E. B. Howe, for sewer assessment,..	26 12	
From J. M. G. Parker, for sewer assessment, ...	21 42	
From Andrew Fahey, for sewer assessment, ...	18 99	
From State of New Hampshire, for sewer assessment, ...	81 07	
From heirs of John Nesmith, for sewer assessment, ...	79 63	
From S. Bartlett, for sewer assessment,..	67 38	
From W. A. Brown, for sewer assessment,	19 33	
From J. Riley, for sewer assessment,.....	7 68	
From T. Harrington, for sewer assessment,	14 18	
From A. C. Wright, for sewer assessment,	36 14	
		534 70

IN SEPTEMBER.

From Ira Hartwell, for overdraft,.....	27 00
From William Murkland, for sewer assessment, ...	90 64
From H. G. Leslie, for sewer assessment,	33 81
From James Marren, for sewer assessment,	118 31
From George W. Stanley, for sewer assessment,.....	10 63
From Abby A. Adams, for sewer assessment, ...	11 72
From Henry M. Ordway, for sewer assessment, ...	88 21
From James Bailey, for sewer assessment,	10 01
From John O'Hearn, for sewer assessment,	73 70
From Lowell Worsted Company, for sewer assessment, ...	128 22
From Mrs. H. M. Bruce, for sewer assessment, ...	62 15
From estate of D. Penniman, for sewer assessment, ...	99 38

Amounts carried forward,..... \$753 78 \$81,140 79

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$753 78	\$81,140 79
Received into the Treasury on account of Sewers and Drains :		
From Catherine McManus, for sewer assessment, ...	103 08	
From Robert Goulding, for sewer assessment, ...	37 98	
From heirs of C. Merrill, for sewer assessment, ...	21 38	
From John Bramhall, for sewer assessment, ...	123 12	
From H. H. Rodliff, for sewer assessment, ...	33 67	
From Horace Ela, for sewer assessment,..	17 51	
		1,090 52

IN OCTOBER.

From Mrs. G. L. Martin, for sewer assessment, ...	21 42	
From F. H. Penniman, for sewer assessment, ...	46 35	
From Appropriation for School Houses, for sewer assessment,.....	26 71	
From City Hospital, for sewer assessment, ...	293 85	
From C. A. F. Swan, for sewer assessment, ...	91 74	
From John LeBarge, for sewer assessment, ...	53 60	
From Charles W. Sleeper, for sewer assessment, ...	35 01	
From Mrs. H. M. Brown, for sewer assessment, ...	62 15	
		630 83

IN NOVEMBER.

From J. F. Manahan, for sewer assessment, ...	59 51	
From Henry Robbins, for sewer assessment, ...	25 56	
From James U. Gage, for sewer assessment, ...	38 69	
From W. Eaton, for sewer assessment,...	63 31	
From Thomas Dolan, for sewer assessment, ...	19 70	
From Mrs. A. Wright, for sewer assessment, ...	30 81	
From George Richardson, for sewer assessment, ...	89 95	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$327 53	\$82,862 14

<i>Amounts brought forward,.....</i>	\$327 53	\$82,862 14
Received into the Treasury on account of Sewers and Drains :		
From Daniel Murphy, for sewer assess- ment, ...	30 50	
From Michael Maguire, for sewer assess- ment, ...	36 00	
From M. Marshall, for sewer assessment, From S. T. Manahan, for sewer assess- ment, ...	25 47	
	74 36	
From Charles Abels, for sewer assessment,	11 46	
		505 32

IN DECEMBER.

From William Hird, for sewer assessment,	40 21
From John Grimes, for sewer assessment,	24 74
From E. R. Blair, for sewer assessment, ..	145 82
From E. M. Varnum, for sewer assessment,	57 07
From Edmund Elliott, for sewer assess- ment, ...	21 19
From Franklin Martin, for sewer assess- ment, ...	23 46
From Osgood & Prescott, for sewer assess- ment, ...	34 51
From Thomas Gibson, for sewer assess- ment, ...	69 86
From S. S. Fisher, for sewer assessment, ..	25 30
From S. Kidder, for remote drainage, ...	25 00
From B. F. Sargent, for labor, ...	4 82
From M. McMorro, for sewer assessment,	29 12
From Mrs. Ann Lord, for sewer assessment,	41 85
From Mrs. F. A. Hill, for sewer assess- ment, ...	23 55
From Royal Southwick, for sewer assess- ment, ...	251 50
From J. S. Russell, for remote drainage, ..	25 00
From R. M. Hutchinson, for remote drain- age, ...	25 00
From R. H. Staples for remote drainage, ..	50 00
From Ann Brown, for sewer assessment, ..	10 50
From J. A. Wheeler, for sewer assessment,	39 77
From John Connell, for sewer assessment,	25 62
From E. A. Smith, for sewer assessment,	29 34
From L. Chamberlin, for sewer assessment,	29 53
From L. C. Wing, for sewer assessment, ..	12 73

<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$1,065 49	\$83,367 46
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<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$1,065 49	\$83,367 46
Received into the Treasury on account of Sewers and Drains :		
From R. B. Whitney, for sewer assessment,	38 83	
From Edward Barrett, for sewer assessment, ...	48 53	
From Daniel Bryant, for sewer assessment,	59 10	
From T. C. Blaisdell, for sewer assessment,	97 30	
From S. N. Proctor, for remote drainage,	20 00	
From Stephen Griffin, for sewer assessment, ...	45 80	
From Joseph Plunkett, for sewer assessment, ...	75 37	
		1,450 42
		<u>\$84,817 88</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for CONSTRUCTING SEWER
IN MERRIMACK AND PRESCOTT
STREETS :

To Halliday & Vreeland, as per contract No. 12 (balance),.....	\$995 57	
		\$995 57

Paid for CONSTRUCTING SUFFOLK
STREET OUTLET SEWER :

To Halliday & Vreeland, as per contract No. 13 (balance),.....	7,646 50	
		7,646 50

Paid for CONSTRUCTING and RE-
PAIRING SEWERS under direction
of SUPERINTENDENT of STREETS :

Paid for LABOR, as per PAY ROLLS :

In January, ...	172 64	
April, ...	1,169 52	
May, ...	3,840 20	
June, ...	4,369 38	
July, ...	3,390 88	
August, ...	3,269 87	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$16,212 49	\$8,642 07

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....		\$16,212 49	\$8,642 07
Paid for CONSTRUCTING and RE- PAIRING SEWERS under direction of SUPERINTENDENT of STREETS:			
Paid for LABOR, as per PAY ROLLS:			
In September		3,363 91	
October		1,811 38	
November		1,440 68	
December		1,181 44	
			24,009 90
Paid for DAMAGES, &c.:			
To J. B. French, for damages awarded by Sheriff's jury, for constructing sewer through his land, from Railroad street to Boston and Lowell Rail- road, ...			
		3,868 12	
T. C. Blaisdell, for damage to estate in construction of sewer,.....			
		10 52	
Middlesex Company, for damage to gateway and boiler-house in con- struction of sewer in Hurd street,..			
		225 00	
Lowell Gas Light Company, for damages caused by construction of sewers in Warren, Central and Merrimack streets,.....			
		106 48	
James Thornton, for damage to crops in construction of sewer on Front street, ...			
		10 00	
Luther Richards, for damage to estate by overflowing of sewer in Water street, ...			
		50 00	
D. M. Wills, for damage to cellar and property by overflowing of sewer in Cabot street,.....			
		33 75	
W. Eaton, for damage to cellar and drain, ...			
		33 00	
George F. Richardson, for cash paid for summoning witnesses, etc., in case of J. B. French vs. City of Lowell,..			
		82 10	
George F. Richardson, for cash paid for summoning witnesses, etc., in case of Tighe vs. City of Lowell,.....			
		72 22	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....		\$4,491 19	\$32,651 97

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....	\$4,491 19	\$32,651 97
Paid for DAMAGES, &c. :		
To F. Nickerson, for advice and attendance at court in case of Tighe vs. City of Lowell,.....	25 00	
H. L. Williams, for services in case of J. B. French vs. City of Lowell,....	25 00	
J. B. French (as per resolution),.....	500 00	
		5,041 19
Paid for ABATEMENT OF SEWER AS- SESSMENTS :		
To Robert Ewan (as per resolution),.....	52 11	
Harry R. Rice (as per resolution),.....	230 36	
George W. Norris (as per resolution),..	72 00	
C. J. Eastman (as per resolution), ...	69 00	
William Clark, for amount overpaid on sewer assessment on West Fifth street,.....	13 55	
Emma J. Hubbard, for amount paid for remote drainage on Willow street in October, 1868,.....	15 00	
		452 02
Paid for SUNDRIES :		
To Appropriation for Fire Department, for use of steamer and labor,.....	10 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor, coal, brick, engineering, flagging, sand, etc.,.....	3,072 22	
Appropriation for Lighting, for kero- sene, etc.....	3 75	
Appropriation for Water Works, for blacksmithing, pipe, lead, labor, use of water, etc.,.....	515 48	
Wilder Bennett, for bricks,.....	2,437 07	
Warren C. Crosby, for drain pipe,.....	195 44	
Lewis D. Gumb, for stone,.....	75 00	
Lowell Gas Light Company, for sand and cement,.....	1 06	
Frye & Kittredge, for cement, etc.,....	1,191 72	
William E. Livingston, for brick, cement and sand,.....	4,612 52	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$12,114 26	\$38,145 18

Amounts brought forward,.....\$12,114 26 \$38,145 18

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Middleburgh Blue Stone Company, for catch basins,.....	506 25
Benjamin Palmer, for stone,.....	164 43
William Reed, for stone,.....	78 25
N. T. Staples & Sons, for drain pipe, labor, etc.,.....	9,014 23
Cole & Nichols, for catch basins, manhole covers, castings, etc.,.....	288 54
Henry W. Clapp, for sewer caps, etc.,..	192 54
Pevey Bros., for catch basins, manhole covers, castings, etc.,.....	1,632 85
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	47 40
F. E. Bennett, for shovels,.....	27 75
Fielding and Bartlett, for hardware,..	147 22
Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware,....	211 48
Jesse W. Starr & Sons, for pipe,.....	623 80
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., for forge and hood, ...	30 00
H. R. Barker & Co., for use of steam pump, labor, etc.,.....	92 00
American Bolt Company, for pile shoes,	15 80
John Butcher, for iron,.....	171 41
Fuller, Dana and Fitz, for iron,.....	9 07
Lowell Machine Shop, for castings,....	82 28
Dodge, Gilbert & Co., for iron,.....	28 24
S. A. Abbott, for repairing tinware,..	3 05
S. G. Mack & Co., for tinware and labor repairing pump,.....	4 20
H. H. Wilder & Co., for tinware, solder and labor,.....	44 23
J. C. Jockow, for blacksmithing,.....	7 10
J. W. Murkland, for drilling irons bars,	8 40
J. W. Trumbull, for filing saws,.....	1 65
J. H. Haskell, for filing saws,.....	14 85
William Robinson, for drilling iron bars,.....	4 00
A. L. Brooks & Co., for one ash pole,	50
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	548 20
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	453 09
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	106 46
H. & A. Whitney, for lumber,.....	76 16
C. B. Coburn & Co., for lanterns, twine, rope, blocks, oil, couplings, pails, oakum, waste, packing, etc.,	122 38

Amounts carried forward,.....\$26,872 07 \$38,145 18

Amounts brought forward,.....\$26,872 07 \$38,145 18

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To H. G. Holden, for dualin, electric fuse and labor,.....	666 40
A. L. Ready, for old rope, etc.,.....	62 04
Nichols & Fletcher, for powder, fuse, pails, rope, oatmeal, etc.,.....	42 61
A. L. Russell, for salt,.....	1 32
R. K. Runals, for oatmeal, salt, oil, etc.,	27 30
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for repairing concrete,.....	6 50
Stickney & Spofford, for oatmeal, oil, salt, etc.,.....	6 50
P. Quinn, for oil, soap, glass, etc.,....	3 83
H. Hosford, for glass and labor,.....	6 00
H. Wright & Co., for rubber boots,....	12 00
John G. Allen, for repairing pumps,...	52 75
Amos Green, for pick handles,.....	4 50
Josiah Gates & Sons, for scrap leather and cement,.....	50
F. P. Coggeshall, for books and stationery,.....	9 50
Joshua Merrill & Son, for books and stationery,.....	4 15
A. Whitney, for books,.....	1 00
J. T. Carter & Co., for book-case,....	40 00
George E. Evans, for cash paid for postage stamps,.....	3 50
John C. Woodward, for cash paid for salt,.....	13 20
Clerk of Courts, Middlesex County, for copies of records,.....	46 00
Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroad Company, for freight on brick, sewer caps, stone, etc.,...	1,275 71
Penniman & Co.'s Express, for freight on iron,.....	3 50
Sargent & Co.'s Express, for transportation,.....	1 50
Charles A. Bryant, for labor,.....	202 50
J. A. Sawtelle, for repairing pile machine,.....	32 00
George H. Brown, for labor,.....	12 50
James Bassett, for repairing bellows,..	2 50
C. J. Cheney, for use of patterns,.....	15 00

Amounts carried forward,..... \$29,426 88 \$38,145 18

Amounts brought forward,..... \$29,426 88 \$83,145 18

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Proprietors of Locks and Canals on		
Merrimack River, for use of water,	16 20	
Ira Hartwell, for labor,.....	2,579 03	
F. H. Penniman, for teaming,.....	704 95	
O. A. Simpson, for teaming, etc.,.....	1,365 73	
Middlesex Company, for use of water and forge, labor, bagging, shavings, felting, tar, etc.,.....	130 80	
N. W. Norcross, for repairing wood pavement, ...	10 00	
Edwin Sanborn, for labor,.....	6 50	
James Cowell, for teaming,.....	4 50	
Timothy Kelley, for teaming,.....	2 00	
Thomas Kerwin, for teaming,....	4 00	
James Leach, for teaming,.....	2 25	
Arthur F. Briggs, for labor,.....	30 00	
Daniel McCarthy, for teaming,.....	7 00	
William McCarty, for teaming,.....	6 00	
W. B. Moffatt, for teaming,.....	1 00	
James Nixon, for teaming,.....	2 75	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	11 25	
William M. Smith, for labor,.....	21 00	
Edward Smith, for labor,.....	5 75	
James T. Trask, for teaming,.....	1 50	
Peter Mahoney, for labor,.....	15 37	
John White, for teaming,.....	15 00	
		34,369 46
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		72,514 64
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		12,303 24
		84,817 88

COMMONS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$4,230 82	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	1,000 00	
		\$5,230 82

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of Commons:		
From S. L. Ward, for grass,.....	10 00	
From Joel A. Abbott, for sale of grass,..	101 00	
From Samuel A. McPhetres, for use of Common for circuses, etc.,.....	321 50	
		432 50
Transferred from Appropriation for Set- ting Trees,.....		81 87
		\$5,745 19

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Lewis D. Gumb, for labor and material furnished for new curbing around Park Common, as per contract,....	1,745 00
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water (1874),.....	162 00
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water on South Common,...	611 00
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water for drinking hydrants, lead, labor, etc.,.....	122 84
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for sewer assessments on South and Summer streets,.....	853 32
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for engineering services, edgestone, street scrapings, labor, etc.,.....	1,081 06
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	\$4,575 22

Amount brought forward,..... \$4,575 22

Paid for SUNDRIES:

To E. A. & A. T. Smith for concrete,....	327 13
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	4 86
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	2 40
H. R. Barker & Co., for water fixtures,	1 20
Drew & Tibbets, for blacksmithing,...	1 90
F. Calvert, for water fixtures, labor, etc.	44 10
Charles E. Adams, for lamps and globes,	22 75
S. G. Mack & Co., for dippers, chain,	
etc.,.....	5 91
H. H. Wilder & Co., for copper bolts	
and labor,.....	17 10
John Butcher, for iron,.....	70
Joel A. Abbott, for selling grass,.....	13 50
John A. Goodwin, for cash paid ex-	
penses of committee to Lawrence,..	3 05
F. H. Penniman, for teaming,.....	7 50
O. A. Simpson, for teaming,.....	3 00
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	4 50
James O'Brien, for labor,.....	52 50
James Richmond, for labor,.....	48 00

Whole expenditure for the year,.....	5,135 32
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....	609 87

\$5,745 19

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$1,551 69	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	3,500 00	
		<u>\$5,051 69</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Brown & Chase, for printing,.....	197 25
Bachelor, Dumas & Co., for blank books, binding, ruling, printing, etc.,.....	434 65
Hunt Brothers, for two copies of Morning Times, from January 1st, 1875, to December 15th, 1875,.....	11 50
Hunt Brothers, for printing and advertising, ...	631 39
Knapp & Morey, for printing (1300 copies) Auditor's Report,.....	586 56
Knapp & Morey, for two copies Daily Citizen, from January 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1876,.....	10 00
Knapp & Morey, for printing and advertising,.....	225 85
Lowell Daily Courier, for two copies, from January 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1876,.....	13 00
Marden & Rowell, for printing and advertising,.....	678 37
L. Prang & Co., for 600 plans,.....	15 00
S. B. Simonds, for binding Auditor's Report (1300 copies),.....	35 75
S. B. Simonds, for binding (2000 copies) Mayor's Address,.....	18 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$2,857 32</i>

Amount brought forward,..... \$2,857 32

EXPENDITURES :

Paid S. B. Simonds, for binding (400 copies) Water Board Report,...	9 00
W. S. Simons, for posting notices, etc.,.....	80 50
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing and advertising, ...	765 72
Whole expenditure for the year,.....	3,712 54
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....	1,339 15
	<u>\$5,051 69</u>

LIGHTING STREETS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$3,355 58	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	20,000 00	
		\$23,355 58

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of Lighting Streets and Public Buildings:		
From George Hobson, for lamp posts,....	14 00	
From S. P. Marin, for gas consumed in Ward Room No. 5,.....	1 37	
From Pevey Brothers, for old iron,.....	13 95	
From Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor,.....	5 15	
From Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor,.....	3 75	
From Appropriation for Commons, for labor,.....	12 75	
From Appropriation for Fire Department, for matches,.....	6 24	
		57 21
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....		2,000 00
		25,412 79

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for LIGHTING STREETS:

To Fred A. Bates,.....	902 50
Fred Boynton,.....	48 00
G. W. Bulmer,.....	100 06
Scott Bickford,.....	29 96
E. G. Child,.....	24 00
John Crowley,.....	24 00
Eugene Cunningham,.....	107 75
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$1,236 27</i>

Amount brought forward,..... \$1,236 27

Paid for LIGHTING STREETS:

To George Curtis,.....	16 00
James M. Conners,.....	5 76
E. A. Davis,.....	26 40
George W. Dana,.....	22 00
C. E. Dodge,.....	35 95
F. L. Farrington,.....	10 00
B. H. Forbes,.....	8 82
John Gallagher,.....	24 00
Enoch Gerrish,.....	66 26
N. M. Herbert,.....	11 16
George Hickey,.....	24 00
Arthur Kennedy,.....	307 00
William Kennedy,.....	447 00
Allie Lang,.....	12 00
R. J. McKenzie,.....	63 81
C. E. Munn,.....	199 81
F. W. Morrison,.....	20 00
J. L. Pindar,.....	61 34
F. A. Richardson,.....	131 47
Willie Shehan,.....	66 30
Waldo Smith,.....	14 00
Alexander Walker,.....	24 00
Willie Woods,.....	136 25
William Hunt,.....	8 75

2,978 35

Paid for SUNDRIES:

To Lowell Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in street burners during the year 1875,.....	13,406 88
Charles E. Adams, for lamps, globes, rivets, etc.,.....	418 20
H. R. Barker & Co., for gas fixtures, fittings, pipe, labor, etc.,.....	157 86
George L. Cady, for cap screws, labor, etc.,.....	47 25
Cole & Nichols, for lamp posts,.....	143 00
Pevey Brothers, for lamp posts, etc.,..	200 90
James Wight & Co., for lamp post cocks, labor, etc.,.....	45 28
H. H. Wilder & Co., for lantern frames, cans, lamps, repairing lanterns, etc.,	246 87
J. W. Bartlett, for street lamps,.....	17 12

Amounts carried forward,..... \$14,683 36 \$2,978 35

Amounts brought forward,.....\$14,683 36 \$2,978 35

Paid for LIGHTING STREETS:

To New England Gas Light Company, for burners, ...	21 00	
Globe Gas Light Company, for fixtures, ...	21 00	
B. F. & C. E. Russell, for burners, reducers, jets and naphtha, ...	34 47	
C. B. Coburn & Co., for naphtha, spirits turpentine, glass, wicking, alcohol, oil, varnish, lead, brooms, brushes, paint, etc., ...	332 11	
L. C. Dodge, for polishing powder, ...	2 40	
Jonathan Kendall, for gasoline, ...	98 96	
Nichols & Fletcher, for matches, ...	20 80	
Henry C. Church, for paper, ...	35	
F. P. Coggeshall, for book and pencils, ...	1 75	
Fiske & Spalding, for lettering glasses, glazing, gilding, etc., ...	16 92	
Thomas Kennedy, for painting lamp posts, ...	15 00	
A. K. Lynch, for street signs, ...	39 55	
M. Robbins, for painting wagon, ...	22 00	
Mark Holmes, Jr., for chestnut post and turning lamp posts, ...	23 65	
C. C. Thompson, for shoeing horse, etc., ...	3 75	
S. L. Butman, for blankets, sponge, brush, harness, robe, repairing harnesses, etc., ...	101 02	
William H. Wiggin, for chestnut posts, ...	18 00	
George S. Butters, for exchange of horses, ...	130 00	
Sargent & Co.'s Express, for transportation, ...	1 25	
Boston & Lowell and Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company, for transportation, ...	81	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for keeping horses, horse-shoeing, fuel, labor, etc., ...	678 47	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for stove and boiler, ...	15 00	
Appropriation for Water Works, for making lantern frames, ...	42 00	
		16,323 62
<i>Amount carried forward</i> , ...		\$19,301 97

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$19,301 97
Paid for LIGHTING PUBLIC BUILD- INGS:	
To Lowell Gas Light Company, for gas,...	2,759 66
	<u>2,759 66</u>
Whole expenditure for the year,.....	22,061 63
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....	3,351 16
	<u>\$25,412 79</u>

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$20,381 75
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	13,000 00
	\$33,381 75

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
Repairs of Public Buildings:

From Boston and Lowell Railroad Com- pany, for repairs on Huntington Hall building,.....	64 52
From L. G. Howe, for desk, old material, lumber, use of ward room, etc.,.....	24 43
From T. Delany, for old counter,.....	2 00
From S. P. Marin, for gas,.....	2 20
From John Boyle, for gas,.....	1 25
From G. Jockow, for chips,.....	2 50
From A. H. Sederquist, for chips,.....	2 50
From C. W. Chapman, for chips,.....	2 50
From E. P. Brickett, for chips,.....	5 00
From John H. Nichols, for chips,.....	2 50
From P. Quinn, for chips,.....	2 50
From A. B. Carle, for chips,.....	2 50
From A. M. Heath, for chips,.....	2 50
From G. F. Hustick, for chips,.....	2 50
From A. Scadding, for chips,.....	2 50
From Appropriation for Schools, for labor and chips,.....	18 30
From Appropriation for School Houses, for labor,.....	4 33
From Appropriation for Fire Department, for lumber, nails and labor,.....	35 37
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	\$179 70

<i>Amount brought forward, ...</i>	\$179 90	
Received into the Treasury on account of Repairs of Public Buildings:		
From Appropriation for Police, for lumber,	7 80	
From Appropriation for Water Works, for glass, paint and labor, ...	29 09	
		216 79
Transferred from Appropriation for School Houses, ...	5,000 00	
Transferred from Reserved Fund, ...	2,000 00	
		7,000 00
		\$40,598 54

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND RE-
PAIRS IN MARKET HOUSE BUILD-
ING, FOR POLICE COURT ROOMS
AND POLICE STATION:

To Reserved Fund, for labor, ...	1,220 10
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber, ...	46 17
Howes & Burnham, for lumber, ...	36 52
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber, ...	26 40
N. B. Favor & Son, for sash, ...	52 60
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for posts, rails, mouldings, labor, etc., ...	144 58
Mark Holmes, Jr., for rosettes, brack- ets, etc., ...	59 50
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, labor, etc.,	922 94
H. R. Barker & Co., for boiler and heating apparatus, ...	2,539 16
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, fixtures, labor, etc., ...	90 00
Cole & Nichols, for sash weights, ...	18 52
A. D. & O. N. Clark, for iron rods, ...	8 40
T. Costello & Co., for plumbing, ...	237 54
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware, ...	132 52
T. R. Garrity & Co., for pipe, coup- lings, labor, etc., ...	8 79
Jacob Rogers & Co., for hardware, ...	28 59
Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware, ...	10 59
<i>Amount carried forward, ...</i>	\$5,582 92

Amount brought forward,..... \$5,582 92

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN MARKET HOUSE BUILDING, FOR POLICE COURT ROOMS AND POLICE STATION:

S. Bean, for labor painting,.....	11 00
A. L. Kittredge, for gilding,.....	7 50
Wilder Leeman, for bronze, varnish, labor, etc.,.....	58 80
F. Frye & Co., for labor,.....	46 37
A. W. Mead, for labor,.....	2 50
George P. Trowbridge, for labor,.....	2 50
D. M. Prescott & Co., for labor and material,.....	453 00
C. B. Coburn & Co., for glass and window cords,.....	82 86
Jonathan Kendall, for glass, oil, etc.,..	30 14
William E. Livingston, for lime, sand and cement,.....	25 05
C. H. Brown, for labor, ...	22 50
James Leach, for teaming,.....	6 75
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	37 50
Adams & Company, for furniture, carpets, etc.,.....	700 37

7,069 76

aid for ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, &c., IN HUNTINGTON HALL:

To Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	1,868 67
Appropriation for School Houses, for paint, varnish, etc.,.....	63 91
Appropriation for Water Works, for labor,.....	10 00
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	493 19
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	438 00
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	263 98
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	124 88
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for posts, caps, rails, labor, etc.,.....	478 75
William Kelley, for doors,.....	13 00
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, moulding, sash, doors, labor, etc.,.....	289 06
Charles E. Adams, for brads,.....	2 82
American Bolt Company, for bolts and rods,.....	211 52

Amounts carried forward,..... \$4,257 78 \$7,069 76

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....		\$4,257 78	\$7,069 76
Paid for ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, &c., IN HUNTINGTON HALL:			
To John Butcher, for iron,.....	14 51		
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	354 85		
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	134 01		
J. C. Jockow, for stay irons, bolts and posts,.....	23 00		
Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware,....	34 73		
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, fixtures, labor, etc.,.....	597 04		
T. Costello & Co., for plumbing,.....	193 75		
S. G. Mack & Co., for tin, solder and labor, ...	12 40		
Rice & Company, for wire netting,....	10 20		
Clough & Sweatt, for stove and labor,	20 17		
Bennett & Moulton, for brick, cement, sand, labor, etc.,.....	92 86		
D. M. Prescott & Co., for laths, lime, sand, plaster, hair, labor, etc.,....	274 03		
C. B. Coburn & Co., for lead, glass, brushes, starch, whiting, magnesia, shellac, vermilion, etc.,.....	61 20		
Jonathan Kendall, for glass, lead, bronze, vermilion, shellac, sponge, spirits turpentine, varnish, etc.,...	86 39		
Fiske & Spalding, for drawing paper and labor,.....	44 30		
Brown & Carter, for labor,.....	67 50		
William Kelley, for labor,.....	50 00		
Wilder Leeman, for labor,.....	9 00		
D. Woodward, for labor,.....	15 00		
A. R. Bunton, for labor,.....	30 62		
A. Merriam, for chairs,.....	454 83		
Adams & Co., for furniture, carpets, etc.	878 95		
			7,717 12
Paid for ALTERATIONS AND RE- PAIRS ON ARMORY BUILDING, MIDDLE STREET:			
To Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	2,918 83		
Appropriation for Police, for services of police officers,.....	30 25		
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor,.....	10 00		
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....		\$2,959 08	\$14,786 88

Amounts brought forward,.....\$2,959 08 \$14,786 88

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS ON ARMORY BUILDING, MIDDLE STREET:

Appropriation for Water Works, for labor, ...	2 00
H. & A. Whitney, for lumber,.....	857 74
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	151 36
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	68 43
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	1,133 75
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	667 19
N. B. Favor & Son, for doors and sash, Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for rails, brackets, etc.,.....	184 10
Mark Holmes, Jr., for rosettes,.....	58 44
William Kelley, for sash,.....	2 00
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, circles, braces, moulding, blinds, &c.,.....	51 00
J. T. Carter & Co., for gun racks,.....	562 50
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	584 40
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,....	172 35
Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware,....	55 31
H. R. Barker & Co., for heating apparatus,.....	38 74
H. R. Barker & Co., for gas and water fixtures, labor, etc.,.....	745 84
John Butcher, for iron,.....	298 21
A. D. & O. N. Clark, for rods, bolts, labor, etc.,.....	5 85
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	82 31
J. C. Jockow, for blacksmithing,.....	66 28
S. G. Mack & Co., for plumbing, conductors, gutters, etc.,.....	6 00
H. H. Wilder & Co., for plumbing, water fixtures, labor, etc.,.....	209 87
Bennett & Moulton, for material and labor, as per contract,.....	575 01
Bennett & Moulton, for brick, cement and labor,.....	3,477 00
Clough & Sweatt, for stone and labor, Charles E. Dame, for mason work and material,.....	95 40
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work and material,.....	135 57
	145 00
	51 90

Amounts carried forward,..... \$13,442 63 \$14,786 88

Amounts brought forward,..... \$13,442 63 \$14,786 88

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS ON ARMORY BUILDING, MIDDLE STREET:

To C. B. Coburn & Co., for shellac, alcohol, glass, varnish, brushes, glue, etc.,.....	221 57	
Jonathan Kendall, for glass, varnish lead, whiting, etc.,.....	341 67	
William E. Livingston, for cement and stone,.....	21 25	
Adams & Co., for desks and chairs,...	194 00	
Artemas Merriam, for settees,.....	53 76	
James Boyd, for labor,.....	37 64	
Robert Goulding, for slating,.....	406 17	
Sugden Herbert, for labor,.....	42 75	
L. & L. J. Richards, for labor,.....	98 25	
O. A. Simpson, for plank and labor,...	80 70	
		14,940 29

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN ARMORIES IN MARKET HOUSE BUILDING :

To Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	681 25	
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	38 60	
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	6 00	
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	363 86	
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber and labor,	9 00	
Griffin, Lake & Gordon, for lumber and labor, ...	24 40	
William Kelley, for sash,.....	10 50	
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, fixtures, labor, etc.,.....	259 78	
Cole & Nichols, for castings,.....	8 00	
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,....	27 89	
Horace B. Shattuck, for nails and paper, ...	12 02	
T. Costello & Co., for plumbing,.....	538 73	
S. G. Mack & Co., for stoppers,.....	1 25	
George Jockow, for making desks,....	61 75	
S. D. Butterworth, for laths, nails, labor, etc.,.....	149 25	
Wilder Leeman, for labor,.....	25 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$2,217 78	\$29,727 17

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,217 78 \$29,727 17

Paid for ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN ARMORIES IN MARKET HOUSE BUILDING:

To C. B. Coburn & Co., for lead, bronze, umber, felting, whiting, varnish, spirits turpentine, shellac, japan, etc.,.....	64 75	
Jonathan Kendall, for graining color, starch and magnesia,.....	1 64	
S. Bean, for labor,.....	30 00	
		2,314 17

Paid for SUNDRIES:

To Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	892 05	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor, sand, sidewalk assessment, etc.,.....	680 49	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	13 00	
Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for sewer assessment on Merrimack street, ...	201 85	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water and labor,.....	18 30	
A. L. Brooks & Co., for lumber,.....	259 89	
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	683 78	
C. W. Saunders & Co., for lumber,....	84 55	
H. & A. Whitney, for lumber,.....	60 92	
H. Whitney & Co., for lumber,.....	121 29	
Milton Aldrich, for ladder rounds, etc.,	6 52	
A. Bachelder & Co., for moulding,.....	94	
J. W. Bennett, for roofing and collars,	33 47	
J. T. Carter & Co., for moulding,.....	1 50	
Crosby Furniture Company, for mouldings, pulls, etc.,.....	3 40	
Mark Holmes, Jr., for turning circles,	5 00	
William Kelley, for doors and sash,....	14 00	
M. C. Pratt & Co., for lumber, moulding, doors, sash, labor, etc.,.....	267 15	
Parker & Cheney, for oak column,....	5 50	
S. H. Weaver, for roofing,.....	40 56	
Charles E. Adams, for hardware,.....	26 49	
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware,.....	6 98	
Jacob Rogers & Co., for hardware,.....	63 32	

Amounts carried forward,..... \$3,490 95 \$32,041 34

Amounts brought forward,..... \$3,490 95 \$32,041 34

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Horace B. Shattuck, for hardware,....	113 10
Rice & Company, for wire cloth,.....	29 25
H. R. Barker & Co., for pipe, fixtures, labor, etc.,.....	638 54
Cole & Nichols, for grates,.....	70 89
John Butcher, for iron and steel,.....	2 54
J. C. Jockow, for hoisting-clamps, bolts, etc.,.....	6 50
S. G. Mack & Co., for pipe, lead, sol- der, basin, conductor, labor, etc.,...	115 68
H. H. Wilder & Co., for lantern frame, pans, putty, solder, labor, etc.,....	23 90
C. C. Thompson, for shoeing horse,....	4 20
Sweatt & Clark, for wagon seat and cushion, ...	20 50
Buttrick & Co., for soap,.....	17
C. B. Coburn & Co., for shellac, ben- zine, alcohol, spirits turpentine, varnish, japan, oil, lead, zinc, bronze, glue, baskets, brushes, magnesia, graining colors, sash cord, sponge, vermilion, waste, etc.,.....	303 02
Fiske & Spalding, for labor,.....	184 09
Jonathan Kendall, for glass, varnish, turpentine, benzine, shellac, japan, alcohol, oil, lead, zinc, vermilion, carmine, copperas, etc.,.....	124 11
William E. Livingston, for lime, cement and brick,.....	19 30
C. P. Talbot & Co., for soda-ash, pot- ash and muriatic acid,.....	6 52
Albert Wheeler & Co., for salt,.....	1 38
J. R. Hayes, for condition powders and ginger, ...	7 40
H. C. Church, for books, paper, ink and waste, ...	7 33
Clough & Sweatt, for stone and labor,	14 20
Warren C. Crosby, for drain pipe,....	9 52
Frye & Kittredge, for pipe, cement, sand and labor,.....	44 39
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work and material,.....	583 55

Amounts carried forward,..... \$5,821 03 \$32,041 34

Amounts brought forward,..... \$5,821 03 \$32,041 34

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Robert Goulding, for slate, lead, zinc, solder, labor, etc.....	148 28	
Benner Brothers, for carpet, chairs, feather dusters, curtains, fixtures, etc.,.....	85 25	
W. T. Bradley, for safe,.....	150 00	
S. Bean, for labor,.....	17 50	
Brown & Carter, for labor,.....	65 00	
John E. Morris, for labor,.....	4 00	
James Cowell, for teaming,.....	7 00	
James Leach, for teaming,.....	2 25	
J. C. Little, for teaming,.....	4 50	
Daniel McCarthy, for teaming,.....	75	
W. B. Moffatt, for teaming,.....	75	
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	101 25	
F. S. Smith, for teaming,.....	2 00	
C. H. Whitney, for teaming,.....	4 50	
John C. Bennett, for numbering doors,	2 25	
Frank E. Cleaveland, for labor,.....	2 50	
W. G. Cleaves, for labor,.....	21 87	
Charles E. Dow, for labor on boilers,..	28 00	
John Douglass, for labor,.....	7 00	
Charles G. Day, for labor,.....	2 25	
G. S. Butters, for horse,.....	200 00	
L. G. Howe, for cash paid for labor, and expenses of committee to Bos- ton,.....	25 75	
L. G. Howe, for keeping horse,.....	103 00	
John H. McAlvin, for cash paid for recording deed,.....	75	
Proprietors of Urban block, for rent of store, ...	37 50	
		6,844 93
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		38,886 27
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		1,712 27
		<u>40,598 54</u>

CITY LIBRARY.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$1,366 30	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	1,500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$2,866 30

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
CITY LIBRARY:

From County of Middlesex, on account of dog licenses of 1874,.....	2,553 60	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for subscriptions,.....	878 50	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for catalogues,.....	85 50	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for supplements,.....	34 90	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for fines,.....	39 10	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for lost books,.....	12 35	
From Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for paper,.....	6 70	
	<u> </u>	3,610 65
		<u><u>\$6,476 95</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, (sal- ary), ...	1,200 00	
Marshall H. Clough, Librarian, for clerk hire,.....	300 00	
	<u> </u>	1,500 00
Paid for SUNDRIES:		
To H. Hosford, for rent of rooms in Ma- sonic Temple building,.....	1,200 00	
H. Hosford, for heating rooms,.....	200 00	
	<u> </u>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,400 00	<u><u>\$1,500 00</u></u>

Amounts brought forward,..... \$1,400 00 \$1,500 00

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Lowell Gas Light Company, for gas,..	173 95	
M. H. Clough, for cash paid for books, cleaning rooms, soap, matches, post- age stamps and expressage,.....	76 63	
F. P. Coggeshall, for books and sta- tionery,.....	890 09	
J. B. Beers & Co., for atlas of Middle- sex County,.....	12 00	
A. Whitney, for tracing cloth and paper knife,.....	2 62	
Joshua Merrill & Son, for binding books,.....	38 95	
Henry C. Church, for paper,.....	1 00	
G. W. Pease & Co., for paper,.....	70 29	
F. & E. Bailey & Co., for dextrine,..	3 30	
French & Puffer, for cuspadores,.....	7 50	
H. R. Barker & Co., for gas fixtures and labor,.....	7 57	
George Thatcher, for repairing clock,..	1 00	
Samuel Spalding, for cleaning carpet,..	2 00	
Bachelor, Dumas & Co., for blank books and binding,.....	166 45	
Hunt Brothers, for advertising,.....	1 75	
Knapp & Morey, for advertising,.....	2 00	
Marden & Rowell, for printing and ad- vertising,.....	15 13	
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing (1500 copies) supplement to catalogue,..	169 05	
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing and advertising,.....	13 00	
Appropriation for Schools, for feather duster, ...	3 50	
Appropriation for Water Works, for use of water,.....	7 00	
		3,064 78
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		4,564 78
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		1,912 17

\$6,476 95

SALARIES.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$2,743 53	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	20,000 00	
		\$22,743 53
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....		1,000 00
		<u>\$23,743 53</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Francis Jewett, Mayor,.....	2,500 00
John H. McAlvin, Treasurer and Col- lector, ...	2,500 00
John H. McAlvin, for clerk hire,....	500 00
Samuel A. McPhetres, City Clerk,...	2,000 00
Samuel A. McPhetres, for clerk hire,	300 00
David Chase, Auditor and Clerk of Common Council,.....	2,000 00
David Chase, for clerk hire, ...	300 00
John F. McEvoy, City Solicitor,....	250 00
George F. Richardson, City Solicitor,	1,250 00
Lorenzo G. Howe, Superintendent of Public Buildings,.....	1,600 00
John H. Nichols, Messenger to the City Council, ...	1,200 00
Hermon J. Smith, City Physician and Superintendent of Burials,.....	700 00
John A. Knowles, Jr., Sealer of Weights and Measures,.....	300 00
John A. Knowles, Jr., Inspector of Milk,.....	150 00
Sylvester Crosby, Pound Keeper,....	25 00
Francis Goward, Chairman of the Board of Assessors,.....	1,000 00
James Marren, Assessor,.....	800 00
Isaac A. Fletcher, Assessor,.....	800 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$18,175 00</i>

Amount brought forward,..... \$18,175 00

SALARIES :

Paid William W. Read, Assessor,.....	800 00
Levi B. Stevens, Assessor,.....	800 00
Board of Assessors, for clerk hire,...	1,000 00

Whole expenditure for the year,.....	20,775 00
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Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....	2,968 53
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	\$23,743 53
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SETTING TREES.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$81 87	
		\$81 87

TRANSFER.

Transferred to Appropriation for Com- mons,.....	81 87	
		81 87

HEALTH ACCOUNT.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$1,081 54	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	2,500 00	
		\$3,581 54

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
HEALTH ACCOUNT:

From Joseph Barrett, for labor, ...	13 00	
		13 00
		3,594 54

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for PUBLIC BATHING HOUSES :

To Reserved Fund, for labor,.....	88 74
Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, ...	15 00
John Butcher, for bolts and chain,....	26 01
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	37 85
C. B. Coburn & Co., for oil casks, oil, lanterns, wicks and rope,.....	58 04
Fielding and Bartlett, for lock and keys, ...	1 00
S. G. Mack & Co., for repairing lantern,.....	75
Miller Brothers, for oil and matches,..	72
Horace B. Shattuck, for nails,.....	11 25
Joseph Raynes & Co., for police badge,	2 50
John Donahue, for use of boats,.....	10 00
W. G. Howe, for labor,.....	47 86
James Leach, for teaming,.....	75
William Roberts, for teaming,.....	10 75
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	\$311 92

<i>Amount brought forward,.....</i>	\$311 22	
Paid for PUBLIC BATHING HOUSES:		
To James Duffy, for services at bathing house, Lawrence street,.....	149 60	
Owen F. Havey, for services at bathing house, Lawrence street,.....	17 00	
Mrs. A. B. Whitney, for services at bathing house, Centralville,.....	97 00	
		<u>574 82</u>
Paid for SUNDRIES:		
To Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor with teams, cleaning alleys, etc.,.....	339 00	
Joseph Barrett, for labor,.....	248 51	
William Donovan, for labor,.....	259 00	
W. S. Simons, for posting bills,.....	3 75	
		<u>850 26</u>
Whole expenditure for the year,.....		1,425 08
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		2,169 46
		<u>\$3,594 54</u>

STATE AID,

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, &C.

Paid to Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families, and for the Families of the Slain, under an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, chapter 172, approved April 23, 1866 (as per resolution of the City Council) :

Due from the Commonwealth, Jan. 1, 1875, \$25,397 84	
	\$25,397 84

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
STATE AID :

From Sarah A. Davis (overdraft), ...	4 00	
From Jane Bush (overdraft), ...	8 00	
From J. L. Edds (overdraft), ...	3 00	
From J. H. Wilson (overdraft), ...	8 00	
From W. A. Loomis (overdraft), ...	15 00	
From James Teelan (overdraft), ...	24 00	
From James M. Whitney (overdraft).....	8 00	
From J. Christy (overdraft), ...	4 00	
From Commonwealth, reimbursement State Aid, ...	14,447 51	
		14,521 51
		\$10,876 33

EXPENDITURES.

To amonnt paid as per Resolution in 1875, 13,399 68	
	13,399 68
Due from Commonwealth, January 1, 1876,	\$24,276 01

WATER WORKS.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$54,624 14	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	40,000 00	
		\$94,624 14

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
WATER WORKS :

For use of water and service pipe,....	93,094 35
From Appropriation for Schools, for labor,	5 50
From Appropriation for School Houses, for labor and pipe,.....	56 79
From Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for labor, etc.,.....	8 30
From Appropriation for Fire Department, for labor, etc.,.....	70 35
From Appropriation for Sewers and Drains, for labor and pipe,.....	191 44
From Appropriation for Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, for labor,.....	119 44
From Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for labor,.....	26 80
From Appropriation for Commons, for labor,.....	40
From G. S. Butters, for labor, ...	10 80
From Bennett and Moulton, for labor,....	2 20
From Wilder Bennett, for labor, ...	1 20
From C. A. Bailey, for pork,.....	31 33
From A. Bachelder & Co., for kyanizing, labor, etc.,.....	178 98
From Boston and Lowell Railroad Com- pany, for labor,.....	52 06
From A. E. Conant, for labor,.....	20 00
From C. J. Cheney, for labor,.....	6 15
From George E. Evans, for pipe and labor,	11 44
From Frye & Kittredge, for labor,.....	32 40

<i>Amounts carried forward,.....</i>	\$93,919 93	\$94,624 14
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Amounts brought forward,.....\$93,919 93 \$94,624 14

Received into the Treasury on account of
WATER WORKS:

From Luther Kittredge, for labor,.....	14 85	
From J. B. Francis, for labor,.....	18 20	
From F. E. French, for blacksmithing,..	29 35	
From G. L. Fowler, for labor,.....	11 55	
From S. P. Griffin, for labor, hay, etc.,...	105 00	
From T. R. Garity & Co., for service box, ...	80	
From Daniel Gage, for labor,.....	4 25	
From Halladay & Vreeland, for labor,....	1 86	
From H. A. Hildreth, for labor,.....	8 55	
From C. I. Hood & Co., for service box,..	55	
From L. G. Howe, for labor,....	1 75	
From Nelson Holmes, for rent,.....	276 00	
From Lowell Machine Shop, for sleeve,...	2 28	
From Jonathan Ladd, for pipe,.....	3 94	
From J. L. Moulton, for labor and dualin,	16 06	
From Massachusetts Cotton Mills, for labor, etc.,.....	5 00	
From Merrimack Print Works, for pipe,...	75 04	
From Middlesex Company, for pipe,.....	9 61	
From Nichols & Hutchins, for rammer,...	1 35	
From J. Nichols, for wrench,.....	1 50	
From Norcross & Saunders, for kyan- izing,.....	5 45	
From Pevey Brothers, for pipe,.....	1 88	
From Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, for labor, etc.,.....	131 95	
From C. B. Richmond & Co., for pipe,....	16 80	
From Levi Sprague, for grass and hay,...	30 70	
From N. T. Staples & Sons, for labor,....	5 20	
From Charles Stott, for labor,.....	11 25	
From Suffolk and Tremont Mills, for labor,	5 50	
From E. A. Thissell, for labor,.....	4 90	
From Wamesit Steam Mills, for labor and pipe,.....	28 33	
From William Walker, for labor, ...	3 10	
From S. N. Wood & Co., for old pipe,....	5 66	
From fees for shutting off and letting on water,.....	150 00	
		94,908 14
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....		110,000 00
		<u>\$299,532 28</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid S. P. Griffin, Superintendent, (salary) from May 1st to December 31st, 1875,.....	1,200 00	
		1,200 00
Paid for LABOR, as per monthly pay rolls :		
In January,.....	2,002 11	
February,.....	1,338 55	
March,.....	1,456 67	
April,.....	1,719 14	
May, ...	2,147 18	
June, ...	2,174 16	
July, ...	2,359 30	
August, ...	2,482 21	
September,.....	3,011 17	
October, ...	2,663 38	
November, ...	2,732 13	
December,.....	1,431 66	
		25,517 66
Paid for INTEREST :		
To Lowell Institution for Savings, interest (on three notes),.....	25,100 00	
City Institution for Savings, interest (on note),.....	1,625 00	
Interest on Lowell Water Loan Bonds (coupons), ...	78,840 00	
		105,565 00
Paid for DAMAGES :		
To Stevens, Dockham & Co., as per resolution,.....	5,000 00	
Lowell Gas Light Company, for damages caused by laying water pipe in Appleton and Railroad streets,....	14 74	
Estate of Fisher A. Hildreth, for damage to estate caused by construction of Water Works, and interest,....	6,084 17	
Bridget Donahoe, for damage to her estate on Sixth street, ...	200 00	
Gardner L. Willard, for damage to his estate and interest, ...	2,471 57	
Alfred Brown <i>et ux.</i> , for damage to their estate and interest,.....	1,756 70	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$15,527 18	\$132,282 66

Amounts brought forward,..... \$15,527 18 \$132,282 66

Paid for DAMAGES:

To Abram French, for damage to his estate on Middlesex street,.....	120 56	
Josiah B. French, for damage to his estate and interest, ...	2,800 70	
Sarah A. Bodwell <i>et al.</i> , for damage to their estate,.....	3,700 00	
G. F. Richardson, for cash paid wit- nesses in case Dockham <i>et al. vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	19 22	
Alfred Day, for cash paid witnesses in case Franklin <i>et al. vs.</i> City of Lowell,.....	9 40	
Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, and other Corpor- ations, as per resolution of City Council, passed Dec. 31st, 1875,...	50,000 00	
		72,177 06

Paid for PIPE, HYDRANTS, WATER
GATES, VALVES, &c.:

To Boston Machine Co., for flush hydrants, water gates, valves, etc.,.....	3,875 49	
Boston Lead Co., for lead and solder,..	1,149 95	
Cole & Nichols, for gate frames, covers, pipe, reducers, etc.,.....	154 57	
Dalton & Ingersoll, for stops and bibb,	17 12	
L. W. Faulkner & Son, for pipe,.....	4 34	
Lowell Machine Shop, for brass screws and pipe,.....	58 43	
Morris Tasker & Co., for pipe, ells, plugs, crosses, etc.,.....	2,301 31	
Pattee & Perkins, for double hydrant,..	51 50	
Pevey Brothers, for hydrant covers, gate covers and frames, service caps, etc.,	458 98	
N. T. Staples & Sons, for drain pipe,..	39 13	
Jesse W. Starr & Sons, for pipe, caps, sleeves, etc.,.....	20,528 58	
Union Water Meter Co., for meters, couplings, etc.,.....	436 50	
R. D. Wood & Co., for pipe, sleeves, reducers, etc.,.....	6,025 69	
Henry R. Worthington, for screws, pack- ing, meters, etc.,.....	783 56	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....	\$35,885 15	\$204,459 72

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> ,.....		\$35,885 15	\$204,459 72
Paid for PIPE, HYDRANTS, WATER GATES, VALVES, &c.:			
To D. H. Wilson & Co., for pipe, solder and labor, ...	11 40		
James Wight & Co., for cocks, ...	2 25		
Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroad Co., for freight on pipe, etc.,	1,623 75		
Framingham & Lowell Railroad Co, for freight on castings, ...	40 77		
Sargent & Co.'s Express, for transporta- tion, ...	2 25		
			37,565 57
Paid for NEW PUMPING ENGINE:			
To Henry R. Worthington, on account of pumping engine, as per contract,...	17,000 00		
			17,000 00
Paid for FUEL:			
To Daniel Gage, for wood, ...	260 99		
E. A. Hill, for sawdust, ...	12 00		
William Kittredge, for coal, ...	44 86		
William E. Livingston, for coal, ...	3,067 69		
Bernard Riley, for coal, ...	62 40		
			3,447 94
Paid for SUNDRIES:			
To John Butcher, for iron, steel, borax, etc.,	171 68		
A. D. & O. N. Clark, for rods, bolts, etc.,	12 75		
Dodge, Gilbert & Co., for iron, steel, borax, etc., ...	196 55		
Richard Dobbins, for iron, rivets, labor, etc., ...	260 50		
Shapley Morgan, for heater and iron,..	198 90		
Thomas Firth & Sons, for steel, ...	91 04		
John N. Pierce, for drill, ...	20 00		
S. C. Smith, for screws and taps, ...	9 00		
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., for scales,...	56 00		
Charles E. Adams, for hardware, ...	33 68		
F. E. Bennett, for shovels, ...	7 00		
Fielding & Bartlett, for hardware, ...	92 10		
Rice & Co., for coal screen, ...	9 00		
Horace B. Shattuck, for lead and hard- ware, ...	909 43		
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> ,.....		\$2,067 63	\$262,473 23

Amounts brought forward,..... \$2,067 63 \$262,473 23

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To Horace R. Barker & Co., for sidewalk cocks, tees, sockets, unions, plugs, waste, boiler, labor, etc.,.....	2,095 48
T. Costello & Co., for lead pipe, solder, labor, etc.,.....	45 58
H. H. Wilder & Co., for lead pipe, pump, solder, tin, labor, etc.,.....	95 53
S. G. Mack & Co., for fence castings, lead, labor, etc.,.....	37 81
N. J. Wier & Co., for labor on stove,..	1 00
Sager Ashworth & Co., for recutting files,	4 56
J. H. Haskell, for filing saws,.....	7 35
George Thatcher, for hanging bells and cleaning clock,.....	7 00
George H. Convers, for repairing har- nesses, carriages, etc.,.....	117 01
Ross & Jewett, for repairing wagon,..	6 25
Milton Aldrich, for turning plug,.....	1 25
Amos Green, for spokes, pick handles, etc.,.....	7 94
Brady Brothers, for plug,.....	1 25
A. Bachelder & Co., for hydrant boxes, lumber, moulding, labor, etc.,.....	575 61
Howes & Burnham, for lumber,.....	4 72
C. W. Saunders & Co., for stop-cock boxes, lumber, etc.,.....	558 43
George W. Pearson, for lumber, hard- ware, labor, etc.,.....	142 22
Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, for kyanizing lum- ber, ...	269 61
Frye & Kittredge, for cement, sand and labor, ...	122 62
John G. Ham, for mason work,.....	7 50
Ira Hartwell, for mason work,.....	17 00
D. M. Prescott & Co., for mason work,	5 25
Runals, Davis & Foster, for stone,....	218 69
Cheney & Tallant, for concrete,.....	1 80
E. A. & A. T. Smith, for concrete,....	115 43
Halladay & Vreeland, for laying water pipe,.....	1,669 92
William Waugh, for slate, zinc and labor, ...	21 83

Amounts carried forward,..... \$8,226 27 \$262,473 23

Amounts brought forward,..... \$8,226 27 \$262,473 23

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To William E. Livingston, for brick, cement, sand, lime, grain, etc.,.....	210 76
C. B. Coburn & Co., for oil, benzine, varnish, spirits turpentine, lead, packing, fire clay, brushes, feather dusters, candles, etc.,.....	326 53
Samuel Horn & Co., for tallow,.....	24 73
Leonard & Ellis, for oil,.....	55 95
H. M. & J. Rice & Co., for tallow,....	48 60
Fiske & Spalding, for oil, spirits turpentine, varnish, paints, brushes, lanterns, labor, etc.,.....	434 29
Josiah Gates & Sons, for leather,.....	12 39
L. C. Dodge, for polishing powder,....	2 00
Henry C. Church, for books, stationery, waste, etc.,.....	24 60
Rogers & Lord, for grain,.....	4 40
Stiles, Rogers & Co., for oatmeal,.....	8 45
Boott Cotton Mills, for waste,.....	10 09
Middlesex Company, for waste,.....	1 00
S. P. Griffin, for traveling expenses, expressing, telegrams, postage stamps, County atlas, use of horse, etc.,....	361 19
Lowell Gas Light Company, for gas, cement, pipe, labor, etc.,.....	48 24
Charles L. Andrews, for dualin,.....	50 00
Nichols & Fletcher, for powder, fuse, salt, brooms, matches, grass seed and candles,.....	175 90
George H. Sampson, for powder,.....	89 60
Bacheller, Dumas & Co., for blank books, printing, binding, etc.,.....	68 61
Brown & Chase, for printing,.....	30 50
Hunt Brothers, for printing and advertising, ...	43 12
Knapp & Morey, for printing and advertising, ...	11 25
Marden & Rowell, for printing and advertising, ...	33 42
Stone, Huse & Co., for printing,.....	31 62
S. B. Simonds, for binding reports,...	4 50
Clerk of Courts, Middlesex County, for recording,.....	11 35
Middlesex County, N. D., Registry of Deeds, for recording,.....	4 25

Amounts carried forward,..... \$10,353 61 \$262,473 23

Amounts brought forward,..... \$10,353 61 \$262,473 23

Paid for SUNDRIES :

To John H. McAlvin, for cash paid for recording deed, ...	65
F. P. Coggeshall, for blank books, stationery, etc., ...	22 55
Aaron R. Gay & Co., for rubber bands, ...	1 40
Joshua Merrill & Son, for blank books, etc., ...	11 80
Henry Moulton & Co., for ladders, ...	11 38
William Whitmore, for stencil figures, brush and ink, ...	1 28
Adams & Co., for carpeting, ...	3 75
C. H. Frost, for brooms, ...	3 50
Merchants' National Bank, for rent, ...	412 50
George L. Huntoon, for hack hire, ...	8 00
H. O. Morse, for use of horse, ...	13 50
E. J. Noyes, for use of horse and sleigh, ..	6 00
G. W. Norris, for straw, ...	8 31
John C. Bennett, for numbering doors, ..	1 25
James Critchett, for labor, ...	2 00
W. Brown, for labor, ...	4 37
John Francis, for labor, ...	24 75
Samuel Sweatt, for labor, ...	16 40
James Leach, for teaming, ...	1 50
G. E. Stanley, for teaming, ...	18 80
O. A. Simpson, for teaming, etc., ...	267 77
George E. Evans, for traveling expenses, telegrams, etc., ...	4 55
C. H. Latham, for cash paid for expenses to New York, ...	17 00
Nichols & Hutchins, for entertainment of Water Commissioners from Lawrence, ...	2 50
John Ayer, for amount overpaid on water bill, ...	27 62
Boott Cotton Mills, for amount overpaid on water bill, ...	1 00
Isaac Cartmel, for amount overpaid on water bill, ...	1 88
Gilman Kimball, for amount overpaid on water bill, ...	50
H. P. Clough, for amount overpaid on water bill, ...	3 00

Amounts carried forward,.....\$11,253 12 \$262,473 23

Amounts brought forward,..... \$11,253 12 \$262,473 23

Paid for SUNDRIES:

To John McLarney, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	3 00	
Mechanics' Savings Bank, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	20 00	
Patrick Plunkett, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	5 00	
J. M. G. Parker, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	9 00	
Joel Spalding, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	7 00	
Wing Brothers, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	17 42	
A. C. Wheelock, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	138 74	
Joseph Whiteley, for amount overpaid on water bill,.....	5 00	
E. A. Thissell, for amount overpaid for shoeing horse,.....	1 75	
Appropriation for Schools, for desk,...	2 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for engineering services from January 1st to December 1st, 1875,...	475 00	
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, for edgestone, sand, filling, labor, etc.,	265 85	
Appropriation for Fire Department, for teaming pipe, etc.,.....	901 29	
Appropriation for Repairs of Public Buildings, for lumber, nails, paint, varnish, glass, labor, etc.,.....	29 09	
Reserved Fund, for labor and glass,...	54 29	
		<u>13,187 55</u>
*Whole expenditure for the year,.....		275,660 78
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		23,871 50
		<u>\$299,532 28</u>

*Expended in 1870,.....	\$95,057 00
Expended in 1871,.....	624,151 66
Expended in 1872,.....	560,708 40
Expended in 1873,.....	349,717 87
Expended in 1874,.....	233,370 63
Expended in 1875,.....	275,660 78

Whole amount expended to January 1st, 1876,.....	2,138,666 34
Less amount received from various sources,.....	262,537 84

Making net cost of Water Works to January 1, 1876,..... \$1,876,128 50

CORPORATION TAX.

Balance unappropriated January 1, 1875, \$4,553 87	<u> </u>	\$4,553 87
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RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
CORPORATION TAX :

From Commonwealth, on account of taxes on Corporation Stocks for 1874, collected by the State,.....	572 95	
From Commonwealth, on account of taxes on Corporation Stocks for 1875, collected by the State,.....	26,299 60	
	<u> </u>	26,872 55
Balance unappropriated January 1, 1876,		<u><u>\$31,426 42</u></u>

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

Balance unappropriated January 1, 1875,	\$5,385	28
Amount assessed on Stocks in National		
Banks owned by non-residents,.....	21,583	53
		\$26,968 81

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
NATIONAL BANK TAX:

From Commonwealth, on account of Na-		
tional Bank Tax of 1875,.....	4,276	57
		4,276 57
		\$31,245 38

PAYMENTS.

Paid Commonwealth, on account of Na-		
tional Bank Tax of 1874,.....	168	39
Commonwealth, on account of Na-		
tional Bank Tax of 1875,.....	21,357	04
		21,525 43
Balance unappropriated January 1, 1876,		9,719 95
		\$31,245 38

CITY DEBT.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$9,989 47	
	<u> </u>	\$9,989 47

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
CITY DEBT:

From Lowell Institution for Savings,.....	10,000 00	
Transferred from Reserved Fund,.....	510 53	
	<u> </u>	10,510 53
		\$20,500 00

PAYMENTS.

Paid County of Middlesex, amount of as- essment for the construction of a bridge across the Merrimack River at Tyngsborough,.....	10,000 00	
City Institution for Savings,.....	10,500 00	
	<u> </u>	20,500 00
		<u> </u>

INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$9,667 86	
Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	30,000 00	
		\$39,667 86

RECEIPTS.

Received into the Treasury on account of
CITY DEBT:

From Appleton National Bank, for interest on daily balances from July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875,.....	8,204 89	
From Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank,...	32 50	
From Commonwealth, for interest on State tax, paid before it was due,.....	385 80	
		8,623 19
		\$48,291 05

PAYMENTS.

Paid to City Institution for Savings,.....	13,179 55	
Salem Savings Bank,.....	1,625 00	
Mechanics Savings Bank,.....	2,275 00	
Lowell Institution for Savings,...	13,525 83	
Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank,.	2,725 00	
Trustees of the will of Thomas Nesmith,.....	1,500 00	
Trustees of the will of Thomas Nesmith (High Street Church),	60 00	
Edward Ordway, Trustee,.....	97 50	
Appleton National Bank (on tem- porary loan),.....	177 92	
		35,165 80
Balance undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		13,125 25
		\$48,291 05

TAXES.

The amount of Taxes assessed on the Polls, and on the Real and Personal Estate in the City of Lowell, for the year 1875, was as follows :

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Of Corporations, \$16,262,755 00	Tax \$16.20 per \$1,000, \$263,456 60
Residents,... 20,967,790 00	“ “ “ “ 339,677 81
Non-Residents, 1,459,950 00	“ “ “ “ 23,651 19
\$38,690,495 00	\$626,785 60
Number of polls, 11,250, at \$2.00 each,.....	22,500 00
	649,285 60
Add Bank Tax assessed on Non-Residents, on shares of stock owned by them, which were not included in the valuation of the city,.....	21,583 53
Total amount of taxes assessed in 1875,.....	\$670,869 13
The City's proportion of the State Tax for 1875, was	\$38,580 00
The City's proportion of the State Tax for 1874, was	38,580 00
The City's proportion of the County Tax for 1874, was.....	\$26,400 11
The City's proportion of the County Tax for 1875, was.....	24,750 16
Decrease from 1874,.....	\$1,649 95
The number of Polls in 1875, as returned by the Assessors, was.....	11,250
The number of Polls in 1874, as returned by the Assessors, was.....	11,126
Increase over 1874,.....	124

Amount of Taxes assessed in 1875,.....	\$670,869 13
Amount of Taxes collected of the assessment of 1875,.....	\$650,333 65
Amount of Taxes abated on the assessment of 1875, by the Assessors, as per their Report,.....	1,037 01
	<u>651,370 66</u>
Leaving the amount of Taxes (assessed in 1875) uncollected January 1, 1876,.....	<u>\$19,498 47</u>

APPROPRIATED AND ASSESSED IN 1875.

For the ordinary expenses of the City,.....	\$569,500 00
For State Tax,.....	38,580 00
For County Tax,.....	24,750 16
For Overlays (an apportionment),.....	16,455 44
For Bank Tax on non-residents, assessed, and which shares of stock were not included in the valuation of the city,.....	21,583 53
Total amount of Taxes on Property and Polls,.....	<u>\$670,869 13</u>
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1872, uncollected January 1, 1875,.....	\$89 62
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1872, uncollected January 1, 1876,.....	<u>89 62</u>
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1873, uncollected January 1, 1875,.....	<u>\$13,355 78</u>
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1873, collected in 1875,.....	\$7,172 10
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1873, abated by the Assessors in 1875, as per their Report,.....	6,008 93
	<u>13,181 03</u>
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1873, uncollected January 1, 1876,.....	174 75
	<u>\$13,355 78</u>

Amount of Taxes assessed in 1874, uncollected January 1, 1875,.....	\$21,883 14
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1874, collected in 1875,....	\$16,117 10
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1874, abated by the Assessors in 1875, as per their Report, ...	275 50
	16,392 60
Amount of Taxes assessed in 1874, uncollected January 1, 1876,.....	5,490 54
	<u>\$21,883 14</u>

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Amount of overlays assessed in 1875,.....	\$16,455 44	
		\$16,455 44

EXPENDITURE.

Amount abated by Assessors, on Taxes of		
1875, ...	1,037 01	
Balance unexpended January 1, 1876,.....	15,418 43	
		16,455 44

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\$61,000 00

\$61,000 00

CARNEY MEDAL FUND.

*Received of James G. Carney, Esq., in 1858 and 1859, the amount of two hundred dollars, which is to remain a perpetual debt of the city forever; the interest to be applied in payment for the "Carney Medals," to the departments of the High School (annually),.....	\$20 00	
		\$200 00
Undrawn January 1, 1876,.....		
		\$200 00

* One Hundred dollars was donated August 24, 1858, and accepted by the City Council September 14, 1858, and One Hundred dollars additional, July 15, 1859, and accepted July 26, 1859. For the information of the citizens of Lowell, the Auditor respectfully refers them to the "Annual Report of the School Committee," for the year 1859, where all the correspondence between the donor and the recipient may be found.

SINKING FUND

FOR REDUCTION OF THE WATER DEBT.

Appropriated and assessed in 1875,.....	\$25,000 00	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Invested at interest,.....	\$25,000 00	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1875,

INCLUDING THE BALANCES UNDRAWN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR, AND THE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES DURING THE YEAR; ALSO, THE EXPENDITURES FOR 1875, AND THE BALANCES UNDRAWN JANUARY 1, 1876.

	APPROPRIA- TIONS.	EXPENDITURES.	BALANCES.
Schools, ...	\$140,895 14	\$126,739 85	\$14,155 29
School Houses, ...	48,045 23	47,312 76	732 47
Roads and Bridges, ...	165,281 53	142,379 60	22,901 93
Reserved Fund, ...	211,181 26	187,399 66	23,781 60
*State Aid for Disabled Sol- diers and Sailors and their Families, and for the Fam- ilies of the Slain, ...			
Paupers, ...	33,731 88	27,871 67	5,860 21
Police, ...	72,494 48	57,560 17	14,934 31
Fire Department, ...	52,262 64	46,797 09	5,465 55
Sewers and Drains, ...	84,817 88	72,514 64	12,303 24
Commons, ...	5,745 19	5,135 32	609 87
Printing and Advertising, ...	5,051 69	3,712 54	1,339 15
Lighting Streets and Public Buildings, ...	25,412 79	22,061 63	3,351 16
Repairs of Public Buildings,	40,598 54	38,886 27	1,712 27
City Library, ...	6,476 95	4,564 78	1,912 17
Salaries, ...	23,743 53	20,775 00	2,968 53
Setting Trees, ...	81 87	81 87	
City Debt, ...	20,500 00	20,500 00	
Interest on City Debt, ...	48,291 05	35,165 80	13,125 25
Carney Medal Fund, ...	200 00		200 00
Corporation Tax, ...	31,426 42		31,426 42
Water Works, ...	299,532 28	275,660 78	23,871 50
Health Account, ...	3,594 54	1,425 08	2,169 46
National Bank Tax, ...	31,245 38	21,525 43	9,719 95
Sinking Fund for Water Debt	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Abatement of Taxes, ...	16,455 44	1,037 01	15,418 43

* Unsettled account with the Commonwealth.

NOTES DUE FROM THE CITY,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

DATE OF NOTES.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.	PER CENT.	INTEREST, WHEN DUE.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	INSTALLMENTS, WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS.
1852, Sept. 1,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	\$30,000 00	5	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1,	\$1,500 00	1882, Sept. 1,	\$30,000 00
1862, Sept. 13,	Lowell Five Cents Sav- ings Bank,	10,000 00	5½	Mar. 13 and Sept. 13,	550 00	1877, Sept. 13,	10,000 00
1862, Sept. 13,	Lowell Five Cents Sav- ings Bank,	10,000 00	5½	Mar. 13 and Sept. 13,	550 00	1882, Sept. 13,	10,000 00
1862, Nov. 3,	City Institu't'n for Savings,	30,000 00	5½	May 3 and Nov. 3,	1,650 00	1887, Nov. 3,	30,000 00
1864, April 1,	City Institu't'n for Savings,	38,000 00	5½	April 1 and Oct. 1,	1,995 00	1884, April 1,	38,000 00
1865, Jan. 13,	City Institu't'n for Savings,	50,000 00	6	Jan. 13 and July 13,	3,000 00	1880, January 13,	50,000 00
1865, Mar. 22,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	37,000 00	6	Mar. 22 and Sept. 22,	2,220 00	1880, March 22,	37,000 00
1869, June 1,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	21,000 00	6	June 1 and Dec. 1,	1,260 00	1879, June 1,	21,000 00
1870, Mar. 1,	Mechanics Savings Bank,	17,500 00	6½	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1,	1,137 50	1876, October 1,	17,500 00
1870, Mar. 1,	Mechanics Savings Bank,	17,500 00	6½	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1,	1,137 50	1878, October 1,	17,500 00
1870, April 1,	City Institu't'n for Savings,	20,000 00	6 ⁴ / ₁₀	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1,	1,200 00	1881, October 1,	20,000 00
1870, June 1,	City Institu't'n for Savings,	20,000 00	6 ⁴ / ₁₀	June 1 and Dec. 1,	1,200 00	1883, October 1,	20,000 00

1870, Aug. 1,	City Institu'n for Savings,	20,000 00	6 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀₀	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1,	1,290 00	1885, October 1,	20,000 00
*1871, Mar. 6,	Bequest of Thomas Nesmith,	25,000 00	6	Mar. 6 and Sept. 6,	1,500 00	Perpetual debt,	25,000 00
†1871, Apr. 10,	Bequest of Thomas Nesmith,	1,000 00	6	Apr. 10 and Oct. 10,	60 00	Perpetual debt,	1,000 00
1872, Aug. 5,	Salem Savings Bank,	25,000 00	6½	Feb. 5 and Aug. 5,	1,625 00	1882, August 5,	25,000 00
1873, Oct. 17,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	30,000 00	7	Apr. 17 and Oct. 17,	2,100 00	1883, October 17,	30,000 00
1874, Aug. 7,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	100,000 00	6½	Feb. 7 and Aug. 7,	6,500 00	1894, August 7,	100,000 00
1874, Nov. 18,	Edward Ordway, Trustee,	1,500 00	6½	May 18 and Nov. 18,	97 50	1879, Nov. 18,	1,500 00
1874, Nov. 25,	Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank,	25,000 00	6½	May 25 and Nov. 25,	1,625 00	1894, Nov. 25,	25,000 00
1875, July 1,	Lowell Inst'n for Savings,	10,000 00	6	Jan. 1 and July 1,	600 00	1885, July 1,	10,000 00
	Amount of City Debt (ordinary),	\$538,500 00		Interest on ordinary City debt,	\$32,977 50		\$538,500 00
	Amount of Water Loans,	1,750,000 00		Interest on Water Loans,	106,350 00	Amount of Water Loans,	1,750,000 00
	Total amount of City debt,	\$2,288,500 00		Total Interest on City debt,	\$139,327 50		\$2,288,500 00

* Interest on the same (for the poor).

† Interest on the same (High Street Church).

DUE FROM THE CITY ON WATER LOANS,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

DATE OF NOTES AND BONDS.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.	PER CENT.		INTEREST, WHEN DUE.	ANNUAL INTERST.	INSTALLMENTS, WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS.
1870, Nov. 1,	Merchants Nat'l Bank	\$500,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	\$30,000 00	1890, Nov. 1,	\$500,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Railroad Nat'l Bank,	150,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	9,000 00	1890, Nov. 1,	150,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	City Institution for Savings,	100,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	6,000 00	1890, Nov. 1,	100,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Mechanics Sav. Bank,	50,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	3,000 00	1890, Nov. 1,	50,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank,	46,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	2,760 00	1890, Nov. 1,	46,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Worcester County In- stitu'n for Savings,	30,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	1,800 00	1890, Nov. 1,	30,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Marlborough Savings Bank, Marlborough	10,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	600 00	1890, Nov. 1,	10,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Lowell Water Loan Sinking Fund,	4,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	240 00	1890, Nov. 1,	4,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	William Shepard,	227,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	13,620 00	1890, Nov. 1,	227,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	Brewster, Sweet & Co	160,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	9,600 00	1890, Nov. 1,	160,000 00
1870, Nov. 1,	G. T. Williams,	8,000 00 6		Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	480 00	1890, Nov. 1,	8,000 00

1870, Nov. 1, R. L. Day & Cobb,	5,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	300 00 1890, Nov. 1,	5,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, Frederick Bailey,	3,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	180 00 1890, Nov. 1,	3,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, E. G. Woodman,	2,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	120 00 1890, Nov. 1,	2,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, Lucian H. Reed,	2,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	120 00 1890, Nov. 1,	2,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, John F. Kimball,	1,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	60 00 1890, Nov. 1,	1,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, Weld Spalding,	1,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	60 00 1890, Nov. 1,	1,000 00
1870, Nov. 1, James Harper,	1,000 00 6	Bonds,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	60 00 1890, Nov. 1,	1,000 00
1871, May 1, Lowell Institution for Savings,	200,000 00 6	City's Note,	May 1 and Nov. 1,	12,000 00 1891, May 1,	200,000 00
1873, June 14 Lowell Institution for Savings,	100,000 00 6 6-10	City's Note,	June 14 and Dec. 14,	6,600 00 1893, June 14,	100,000 00
1874, Oct. 14, City Institution for Savings,	50,000 00 6½	City's Note,	Apr. 14 and Oct. 14,	3,250 00 1894, Oct. 14,	50,000 00
1874, Nov. 12 Lowell Institution for Savings,	100,000 00 6½	City's Note,	May 12 and Nov. 12,	6,500 00 1894, Nov. 12,	100,000 00
	<u>\$1,750,000 00</u>			<u>\$106,350 00</u>	<u>\$1,750,000 00</u>

DEBTS DUE THE CITY,

JANUARY 1, 1876.

For Taxes of 1872,.....	\$ 89 62	
Taxes of 1873,.....	174 75	
Taxes of 1874,.....	5,490 54	
Taxes of 1875,.....	19,498 47	
		\$25,253 38
Sidewalk Assessments,.....	7,241 77	
Sewer Assessments,.....	6,771 18	
Water Rates and Service Pipe,.....	3,968 17	
Execution against Horace Howard,..	48 21	
Sundry persons, book account,.....	2,270 72	
		20,300 05
*From Commonwealth, State aid,.....	24,276 01	
Commonwealth, rent of armories,	2,050 00	
		26,326 01
		<u>\$71,879 44</u>

* Unsettled account with Commonwealth.

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE CITY.

City Government Building,.....	\$25,000 00
Huntington and Jackson Halls,.....	41,200 00
Market House,.....	56,000 00
City Scales, rear of Market House,.....	1,000 00
High School-house, on Anne and Kirk streets,.....	43,000 00
Bartlett School-house, on Clark street,.....	13,000 00
Edson School-house, on Highland street,.....	13,000 00
Colburn School-house, on Lawrence street,.....	21,000 00
Franklin School-house, on Middlesex and Branch streets, ...	12,500 00
Moody School-house, on East Merrimack street,.	12,000 00
Green School-house, on Merrimack street,.....	105,800 00
Mann School-house, on Lewis street,.....	12,500 00
Varnum School-house, on Myrtle street,.....	17,000 00
Sherman School-house, on Powell street,.....	7,000 00
Primary School-house and Ward Room, on Merrimack and Race streets.....	3,400 00
Primary School-house and Ward Room, on Church street,.....	4,600 00
Primary School-house, on Middlesex and Elliot streets,	6,000 00
Primary School-house, on School street,.....	1,000 00
Primary School-house, on High street,.....	3,600 00
Primary School-house, on Paige street,.....	2,300 00
Primary School-house, on Grand street,.....	1,000 00
Primary School-houses, on Carter street,.....	7,500 00
Primary School-house, on Charles street,.....	2,000 00
Primary School-house, on Fayette street,.....	5,500 00
Primary School-house, on Cabot street,.....	2,600 00
Primary School-house, on Rock street,.....	2,100 00
Primary School-house, on West-Sixth street,.....	7,000 00
Primary School-house, on Fourth street, ...	2,500 00
Primary School-house, on Ames and Lawrence streets,	7,700 00
Primary School-house, on Chapel street,.....	5,400 00
Primary School-houses, on Central and Chapel streets,	9,000 00
Primary School-house, on Howard street,.....	4,000 00
Primary School-house, on Worthen street,.....	26,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$483,200 00</i>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$483,200 00
Primary School-house, on Common street,.....	34,000 00
Primary School-house, on High street,....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, on Varnum avenue,.....	500 00
Primary School-house, on Mammoth Road,.....	3,000 00
Primary School-house, at Middlesex Village,.....	3,000 00
Hose Carriage House and Ward Room, on Fayette street,.....	3,100 00
Hook and Ladder House, Ward Room, Carpenter's Shop and Armory, on Middle street,.....	21,000 00
Double Engine House and Stable, on Middle street,..	10,250 00
Engine House and Stable, on Middlesex street,.....	6,550 00
Engine House and Stable, on Gorham street,.....	13,200 00
Engine House, at Ayer's City,.....	500 00
Hose Carriage House, on Willie and Fletcher streets,	2,500 00
Hose Carriage House, on Central street,.....	1,700 00
Hose Carriage and Engine House, on Warren street,	1,800 00
Gun House and Ward Room, on South street,.....	1,200 00
Almshouse and Farm,.....	25,000 00
House for Chaplain, at City Farm,.....	2,500 00
Pest House, at City Farm,.....	2,500 00
Land and Buildings, on Kirk and Lee streets,.....	16,000 00
Land and Buildings, on Western avenue,.....	10,000 00
Land and Buildings, on Adams, Lagrange, Fletcher and Cross streets,.....	27,000 00
Public Landing, rear Market House, exclusive of the Landing set off by the Locks and Canals,.....	1,250 00
Lot of Land, on Chelmsford street,.....	600 00
Lot of Land, on First street,.....	190 00
Lot of Land, on Fletcher and Whiting streets,.....	2,133 99
Lot of Land and Stone Ledge, on Fletcher street,....	1,956 68
Lot of Land and Stone Ledge, on Whiting street,....	2,200 00
Lot of Land, on Middle street,.....	10,600 00
South Common,.....	23,300 00
North Common,.....	18,300 00
Belvidere Park,.....	2,300 00
Mount Vernon Park,.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$747,330 67</u>

WATER WORKS.

The Real Estate and Personal Property belonging to the City, occupied and used by the Water Works, the net cost of which is, to January 1, 1876,....\$1,876,128 50

PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY.

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CARE OF JOHN C. WOODWARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, JANUARY 1, 1876:

Stone Crusher and Engine,.....	\$1,200 00
Blacksmith Tools and Stock,.....	600 00
380 cords Hard Wood,.....	2,660 00
399 cords Pine Wood,.....	1,191 00
175 tons Coal,.....	1,575 00
12 tons Hay,.....	264 00
5 tons Straw,.....	100 00
6 tons Carrots,.....	78 00
130 bushels Oats,.....	71 50
11 bags Meal,.....	17 16
4 Rakes,.....	2 00
8 Street Rakes,....	6 00
9 Forks,.....	9 00
30 Horses,.....	7,500 00
11 sets Double Harnesses,.....	550 00
9 sets Single Harnesses,.....	360 00
5 sets Lead Harnesses,.....	50 00
20 Feed Baskets,.....	10 00
36 Curry Combs and Brushes,.....	81 00
36 Collars,.....	108 00
32 Halters,.....	32 00
35 Blankets,.....	70 00
30 Surcingles,.....	35 00
1 Horse Sling,.....	15 00
4 Horse Covers,....	20 00
2 Buffalo Robes,.....	16 00
1 Hay Cutter,.....	7 00
1 Boiler,.....	3 00
11 Double Carts,.....	1,100 00
6 Single Carts,....	480 00
1 Watering Cart,.....	120 00
1 pair Draught Wheels,....	110 00
5 Wood Wagons,.....	450 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	\$18,890 66

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$18,890 66
1 Pauper Wagon, ...	75 00
1 Lumber Wagon,.....	80 00
2 Single Wagons,.....	180 00
12 Double Wood Sleds,.....	600 00
2 Scavenger Dump Sleds,.....	160 00
1 Single Sleigh,.....	40 00
1 Pauper Sleigh,.....	100 00
2 Stone Truck Drags,.....	100 00
24 Wheelbarrows,.....	48 00
10,000 feet Old Sewer Plank,.....	100 00
4,000 feet Oak Plank,.....	160 00
1,000 feet Pine Plank,.....	24 00
30,000 feet Spruce Plank,.....	660 00
159 Shovels,.....	119 25
20 Snow Shovels,.....	20 00
27 Hoes, ...	27 00
4 Corn Brooms,.....	2 00
14 Street Brooms,.....	4 50
36 Lanterns,.....	36 00
11 Oil Cans,.....	6 00
5 Pails,.....	2 50
66 Picks,.....	80 00
567 lbs. Drills,.....	94 50
2 Churn Drills,.....	6 00
38 Crowbars,.....	114 00
14 Striking Hammers,.....	28 00
10 Face Hammers,.....	20 00
7 Paving Hammers,.....	9 00
12 Axes,.....	9 00
1 Adze,.....	1 50
32 Plug Drills,.....	7 80
2 Well Jacks,.....	90 00
2 Jack Screws,.....	10 00
4 Hand Hammers,.....	4 00
2 Ploughs,.....	18 00
2 Street Scrapers,.....	12 00
2 Scythes,.....	4 00
60 Stake Chains,.....	30 00
9 Draught Chains,.....	45 00
1 Stone Drag,.....	10 00
1 Platform Scale,.....	10 00
1 Stone Roller,.....	75 00
1 Grindstone,.....	6 00
1 Boring Machine,.....	8 00
2 Sand Screens,.....	20 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$22,146 71

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$22,146 71
1 Coal Screen,.....	15 00
119 feet Flagging,.....	101 15
1200 feet Edgestone,.....	504 00
4 Stone Bounds,.....	6 00
1 Copper Pump,.....	8 00
3 Sewer Pumps,.....	50 00
4 Manhole Castings,.....	40 00
27 Catch Basin Castings,.....	378 00
1 Concord Grate,.....	9 00
4 Stoves,.....	25 00
40 Sign Boards,.....	20 00
2 Saws and Saw Frame,.....	50 00
3 Hand Saws,.....	3 00
3 Wood Saws,.....	3 50
2 Saw Horses,.....	1 50
9 Tool Chests,.....	45 00
Bed and Bedding,.....	65 00
3 Shear Poles and Rigging,.....	75 00
3 Dump Tubs,.....	30 00
3 Spirit Levels,.....	4 50
18 Steel Wedges,.....	11 50
6 Coal Baskets,.....	7 50
3 Coal Shovels,.....	4 50
34 Stone-Cutters' Points,.....	14 17
3 Masons' Trowels,.....	2 25
9 Paving Mauls,.....	45 00
1 Cross-Cut Saw,.....	5 90
3 Ladders,.....	15 20
1 Hand Cart,.....	20 00
1 pair Draught Wheels,.....	125 00
4 pairs Rubber Boots,.....	18 00
50 feet Rubber Hose,.....	16 00
3 Tubs,.....	3 75
5 Snow Scrapers,.....	25 00
1 Snow Plough,.....	25 00
	\$23,919 13

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY IN THE CARE OF LOR-
ENZO PHELPS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALMS-
HOUSE AND FARM, JANUARY 1, 1876:

6 Horses,.....	\$1,075 00
6 Cows,.....	360 00
15 Pigs,.....	210 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$1,645 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,645 00
40 Fowls,.....	24 80
36 tons English Hay,.....	900 00
8½ tons English Hay,.....	127 50
13 tons Meadow Hay,.....	182 00
63 tons Coal,.....	475 65
30 cords Wood,.....	240 00
800 bushels Potatoes,.....	480 00
75 bushels Turnips,.....	24 75
35 bushels French Turnips,.....	17 50
25 bushels Beets,.....	18 75
260 bushels Sugar Beets,.....	65 00
1200 lbs. Carrots,.....	12 00
16 bushels Onions,.....	10 00
225 gallons Cider,.....	45 00
275 gallons Vinegar,.....	68 75
15 bushels Parsnips,.....	11 25
10½ bushels Beans,.....	25 00
750 lbs. Pop Corn,.....	18 75
Lot Grass Seed,.....	5 00
Lot Bran, Meal, etc.,.....	20 00
Lot Cabbages,.....	20 00
8 barrels Flour,.....	64 00
3 barrels Apples,.....	7 50
2400 lbs. Codfish,.....	132 00
350 lbs. Beef,.....	28 00
3,050 lbs. Pork, Lard and Hams,.....	396 50
190 gallons Molasses,.....	85 50
7 Hogsheads,.....	7 00
8 Pork Barrels,.....	6 00
Lot Flour Barrels, Baskets, etc.,.....	7 00
1 bushel Cranberries,.....	3 00
25 gallons Oil,.....	3 50
Tools, Stock, Machinery, etc., in Shoe Shop,.....	25 00
Tools, Stock, Machinery, etc., in Blacksmith Shop,...	25 00
Tools and Lumber in Carpenter Shop,.....	47 00
Lot of Groceries, etc.,.....	163 00
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.,.....	5,511 15
2 Farmers' Boilers,.....	50 00
1 Soap Box,.....	10 00
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc., in Pest House,...	401 10
1 Hand Engine and Hose,.....	150 00
2 Two-Horse Wagons,.....	215 00
3 Express Wagons,.....	375 00
1 Hay Wagon,.....	115 00
3 Carts,.....	300 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$12,563 95

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$12,563 95
1 Night Cart,.....	100 00
1 Hay Rack,.....	25 00
1 Hand Cart,.....	10 00
2 Traverse Runner Sleighs,.....	150 00
1 Sled,.....	15 00
1 Carryall,.....	200 00
2 Sleighs,.....	70 00
2 Double Harnesses,.....	70 00
5 Harnesses,.....	90 00
2 Lap Robes,.....	4 00
6 Wheelbarrows,.....	25 00
4 Ox Yokes,.....	16 00
1 Swill Box,.....	7 00
1 Horse Rake,.....	15 00
Cradles, Scythes, etc.,.....	8 50
Market Boxes,.....	20 80
Strawberry Boxes,.....	13 00
Coffins,.....	120 00
12 Pitchforks,.....	12 00
Ladders,.....	25 80
Hot Bed and Window Sashes, Glass, etc.,.....	162 50
7 Ploughs,.....	70 00
12 Shovels,.....	10 00
4 Manure Forks,.....	2 50
32 Hoes,.....	7 50
3 Harrows,.....	24 00
1 Seed Sower,.....	5 00
5 Picks,.....	5 00
6 Iron Bars,.....	6 00
1 Fan Mill,.....	5 00
Rakes,.....	10 00
1 Mowing Machine,.....	37 00
1 Hay Tedder,.....	55 00
Grindstones, etc.,.....	25 00
Hay Cutter and other tools,.....	25 00
1 Corn Sheller,.....	5 00
	\$14,015 55

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CARE
OF LORENZO G. HOWE, SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AT THE CITY'S SHOP, JAN-
UARY 1, 1876:

4,200 feet Canada Boards,.....	\$168 00
200 feet Birch Boards,.....	6 00
800 feet Georgia Pine Boards,.....	32 00
300 feet Georgia Pine Sheathing,.....	7 00
200 feet Chalk Trough,.....	6 00
200 feet Sheathing,.....	8 00
200 feet Moulding,.....	6 00
250 feet Cherry Boards,.....	10 00
2,000 feet Lumber (old),.....	20 00
900 feet Old Finish Boards and Plank,.....	18 00
400 Fence Picks,.....	12 00
1 M Shingles,.....	3 00
7 casks Nails,.....	30 00
6 boxes Glass,.....	21 00
10 old Windows,.....	10 00
10 old Doors,.....	10 00
250 Primary School Desks,.....	312 25
8 Teachers' Desks,.....	32 00
175 School Chairs,.....	131 25
100 sets Desk Irons,.....	100 00
100 Pedestals for Chairs,.....	50 00
5 Stoves,.....	50 00
1 Wardrobe,.....	8 00
6 Tables,.....	6 00
12 Settees,.....	8 00
39 New Desks,.....	58 50
15 Pails,.....	3 75
14 Brooms,.....	3 75
54 boxes White Crayons,.....	5 94
13 boxes Assorted Crayons,.....	13 00
4 Chairs,.....	10 00
4 Coal Hods,.....	5 00
8 Dust Pans,.....	3 50
16 Stove Shovels,.....	4 00
4 Stove Brushes,.....	1 20
6 Floor Brushes,.....	5 40
39 Floor Mats,.....	81 00
12 Feather Dusters,.....	20 85
3 Mop Handles,.....	75
6 Gas Fixtures,.....	12 00
12 dozen Ink Wells,.....	8 64
200 lbs. White Lead,.....	22 00
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$1,323 78</i>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$1,323 78
5 yards Enameled Cloth,.....	3 75
150 Chairs, at Ward Room No. 3 (Evening Schools),	75 00
12 Tables, at Ward Room No. 3 (Evening Schools),	18 00
30 Chairs, at Primitive Methodist Vestry (Evening Schools),.....	15 00
2 Stoves, at Primitive Methodist Vestry (Evening Schools),.....	50 00
20 Settees and 2 Tables, at Primitive Methodist Ves- try (Evening Schools),.....	60 00
370 Chairs, at Green School (Evening Schools),....	370 00
90 Tables, at Green School (Evening Schools),.....	315 00
40 Stools, at Green School (Evening Schools),.....	40 00
4 Tables, at Howard Chapel (Evening Schools),....	12 00
12 Tables, at Ward Room No. 3 (Evening Schools),..	36 00
100 Hard Wood Stools, at Green School (Drawing School),.....	105 00
300 feet Rubber Hose,.....	60 00
25 old Chairs,.....	12 50
31 Settees,.....	106 00
2 yards Carpet,.....	5 00
12 pairs Butts,.....	5 00
4 lbs. Trunk Nails,.....	60
4 lbs. Brads,.....	98
3 Door Knobs,.....	39
21 Locks, ...	15 00
1 dozen Sash Fastenings,.....	60
70 Erasers, ...	14 00
18 large Coffins,.....	54 00
25 small Coffins,.....	50 00
	\$2,747 60

SCHEDULE OF TOOLS IN CHARGE OF SUPERINTEN-
DENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, JANUARY 1, 1876:

2 Picks,.....	1 75
10 Shovels, ...	5 00
1 Iron Bar,.....	2 50
9 Wheelbarrows,.....	17 00
1 Shingle Ripper,.....	1 50
1 Jack Screw,.....	1 50
1 Grindstone,.....	5 00
1 Steelyard,.....	1 50
2 Augers,.....	2 50
3 Door Sets,.....	3 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$41 25

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$41 25
11 Ladders,.....	25 00
5 pairs Steps,.....	10 00
6 Wood Saws,.....	6 00
4 Hand Screws,.....	3 00
3 Pump Hooks,.....	1 50
8 Axes,.....	7 00
5 pairs Pipers' Tongs,.....	13 0
4 Masons' Jacks,.....	10 00
12 Paint Pots,.....	6 00
15 Oil Cans,.....	11 25
5 Stone Jugs,.....	2 50
15 Paint Brushes,.....	7 50
1 set Painter's Rigging,.....	40 00

\$184 00

Furniture in City Government Building, Huntington Hall and Jackson Hall,.....	\$9,000 00
Furniture in School Houses, not included in the Real Estate, ...	10,000 00
Furniture in Ward Rooms,.....	50 00
Furniture in Armories and Drill Room,.....	500 00
Cast-Steel Bell on Market House Building,.....	900 00
Bell on Varnum School-house,.....	1,000 00
Bell in High-Street Church Tower,.....	500 00
Flag Staffs,.....	1,000 00
In care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department (personal property),.....	42,000 00
In care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department (Fire Alarm Telegraph),.....	18,000 00
	\$82,950 00

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CARE
OF GEORGE HOBSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF
STREET LAMPS, JANUARY 1, 1876:

623 Gas and 56 Fluid Lanterns, Posts, etc.,.....	\$16,000 00
1 Building,.....	100 00
2 Horses,.....	250 00
2 Wagons,.....	225 00
1 Wagon Cover,.....	15 00
1 Lamp Rack,.....	15 00
3 Sleighs,.....	150 00
3 Harnesses,.....	75 00
4 Horse Blankets,.....	15 00

Amount carried forward,..... \$16,845 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$16,845 00
1 Horse Cover,.....	3 00
1 Buffalo Robe,.....	12 00
3 Curry Combs and Brushes,.....	3 00
1 Stove and Copper Boiler,.....	15 00
4 Miner Lanterns,.....	32 00
2 Bartlett Lanterns,.....	17 00
1 Square Lantern (old),.....	5 00
12 Square Lanterns (unglazed),.....	72 00
2 Globes,.....	2 50
2 Square Fluid Lanterns,.....	8 00
10 Oil Cans,.....	23 00
112 Fluid Lamps,.....	56 00
6 Fluid Fixtures,.....	42 00
100 Lamp-post Cocks,.....	25 00
7 Fluid Lantern Frames,.....	10 00
9 Gas Lantern Frames,.....	18 00
13 Iron Arms,.....	18 20
3½ gross Matches,.....	7 00
40 gallons Alcohol,.....	100 00
25 gallons Naphtha,.....	4 25
20 gallons Kerosene,.....	2 80
20 Ladders,.....	25 00
Glass, Paint and Brushes,.....	7 00
1 Iron Bar,.....	3 00
1 pair Nippers,.....	1 00
2 pairs Pliers,.....	4 00
3 pairs Gas Tongs,.....	5 00
1 Air Pump,.....	25 00
1 Coal Hod and Water Pot,.....	2 25
Lamps, Tools, Brooms, etc.,.....	10 00
	<u>\$17,403 00</u>

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY UNDER THE
CHARGE OF W. H. CLEMENCE, CITY MARSHAL,
AT POLICE COURT ROOMS, JANUARY 1, 1876:

1 Fire-Proof Safe,.....	\$500 00
1 Black Walnut Chair,.....	20 00
4 Black Walnut Tables,.....	80 00
1 Mahogany Table,.....	10 00
39 Settees,.....	109 60
2 Waste Baskets,.....	1 00
3 Spittoons,.....	2 25
12 Pen Holders,.....	60
3 Ink Stands,.....	2 25
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	<u>\$725 70</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$725 70
168 yards Carpet,.....	145 25
6 yards Oil Cloth,.....	2 40
8 yards Crumb Cloth,.....	4 50
6 Door Mats,.....	11 19
Paper under Carpets,.....	12 36
1 cord Pine Wood,.....	5 00
7 tons Coal,.....	56 00
1 Hammer,.....	1 12
1 Wheelbarrow,.....	3 00
10 Ash Hods,.....	28 00
1 Shovel,.....	25
2 Clocks,.....	35 00
	<u>\$1,029 77</u>

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY UNDER THE
CHARGE OF W. H. CLEMENCE, CITY MARSHAL,
AT POLICE STATION, JANUARY 1, 1876:

1 Iron Safe,.....	225 00
6 Desks,.....	145 00
55 Chairs,.....	51 25
3 Waste Baskets,.....	1 50
12 Spittoons,.....	6 75
24 Pen Holders and Pens,.....	1 35
2 Ink Stands,.....	1 50
2 Clocks,.....	16 00
9 Door Mats,.....	15 41
6 Thermometers,.....	3 00
1 Feather Duster,.....	2 50
1 Floor Brush,.....	75
1 Hand Brush,.....	37
Dust Pan, Pail and Broom,.....	50
Pen Rack and Pens,.....	22
5 Frames for Notices,.....	2 50
1 cord Pine Wood,.....	5 00
7 tons Coal,.....	56 00
1 Hammer,.....	1 13
2 Dies for Police Buttons,.....	60 00
2 gross Police Buttons,.....	18 00
75 Police Whistles,.....	75 00
65 Police Badges,.....	280 00
54 Police Clubs and Belts,.....	54 00
50 Police Clubs,.....	25 00
15 Record Books,.....	30 00
46 Office Chairs,.....	46 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	<u>\$1,123 73</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$1,123 73
9 Office Desks,.....	72 00
2 Waste Baskets,.....	2 00
3 Tables,.....	25 00
1 Settee and Lounge,.....	18 00
4 Mirrors, ...	8 00
4 Bedsteads,.....	16 00
14 Mattresses,.....	28 00
39 Blankets,.....	39 00
24 Buckets,.....	24 00
2 Pails,.....	1 00
9 Dippers,.....	90
1 Tub,.....	1 50
1 Coal Hod,.....	1 00
3 Brooms,.....	1 00
2 Hand Brushes,.....	1 00
2 Dust Pans,.....	50
1 Coffee Pot,.....	75
1 Ice Tank,.....	9 00
3 Comforters,.....	3 00
3 Pillow Cases,.....	1 50
1 Slate,.....	50
1 Wash Basin,.....	3 00
7 Pen Racks,.....	3 75
9 Ink Stands,.....	5 00
1 Chain,.....	75
7 Lanterns,.....	3 75
50 feet Rubber Hose,.....	8 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Soap,.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{4}$ quart Ink,.....	1 00
3 Match Safes,.....	30
1 copy Lowell Directory,.....	1 50
1 copy General Statutes,.....	5 00
1 copy Revised Statutes,.....	5 00
1 copy City Ordinances,.....	1 00
Stationery, ...	12 00
Postage Stamps,.....	50
	\$1,430 43

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following schedule, furnished by the Chief Engineer, shows the number of Engines and Firemen, and condition of the Apparatus belonging to the Fire Department:

HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

13 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON GORHAM STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

This Company was reorganized and put in service November 15, 1875. The steamer was built by the Union Machine Company, of Fitchburg, in October, 1870. The engine has two double-acting steam cylinders, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and 8-inch stroke, and two double-acting pumps, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and 8-inch stroke; weight, when loaded, 7,575 lbs.; hose carriage built by Hunneman & Co. in 1874, carrying 800 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1,750 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leading hose, in good condition; 32 feet suction hose; 6 reducing couplings; 2 axes; 2 horses; 1 pair harnesses; 4 blankets; 1 pair hoods; 1 pair lead bars; 2 whiffletrees; 3 beds and bedding; 2 bureaus; 14 cane seat chairs; 6 common chairs; 1 table; 1 clock; 1 mirror; 1 two-way chuck; 1 spreading nozzle; 1 stop nozzle and pipe, and all necessary tools for cleaning horses and repairing engine; 13 silver badges.

TORRENT STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

13 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON MIDDLESEX STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

This Company was organized and put into service May 1, 1861. The steamer was built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, and given in charge of this Company February 28, 1868. The engine has two double-acting steam cylinders, 8 inches in diameter, and 8-inch stroke; and two double-acting pumps, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and 8-inch stroke. The pumps are so arranged that they can be worked separately in case of accident to either of them; the boiler will make steam enough to run the engine in five minutes; weight, when loaded, 7,720 lbs.; 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings; hose

carriage built in 1868, by Hunneman & Co., drawn by hand, carrying 500 feet of hose; 1,700 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leading hose, in good condition; 2 axes; 1 reducing coupling; 1 spreading nozzle; 1 stop nozzle, with pipe; 14 cane-seat chairs; 3 common chairs; 1 table; 2 stoves; 1 bureau; 3 beds and bedding; 2 mirrors; 1 clock; 1 pair horses; 1 pair harnesses; 4 blankets; 1 pair lead bars; and all necessary tools for cleaning horses and repairs of engine; 1 two-way chuck; 1 copper boiler; 1 jack-screw; 1 fuel wagon; 1 hose sleigh; 13 hat fronts; 1 carriage jack; 75 feet small rubber hose; 1 rotary pump; 13 silver badges.

WAMESIT STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

13 MEMBERS.—HOUSE ON MIDDLE STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

This Company was organized and put into service in October, 1859. In November, 1866, they were given in charge of a new steamer built by Hunneman & Co., of the same style, capacity, etc., as Steam Fire Engine No. 2; weight, when loaded, 7,650 lbs.; 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings; hose carriage built by Amoskeag Company in 1874, carrying 800 feet hose; 1 horse hose sleigh; 2 reducing couplings; 2 axes; 1 spreading nozzle; 1 stop nozzle, with pipe; 1,650 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leather hose, in good condition; 6 wooden chairs; 18 cane-seat chairs; 1 two-way chuck; 1 table; two mirrors; 2 desks; 1 bureau; 3 beds and bedding; 2 jack screws; 1 pair horses; 2 pairs harnesses; 4 blankets; 1 pair lead bars; 2 whiffletrees; 1 large stove; 1 clock; 50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rubber hose and pipe; 1 copper boiler; 1 fuel wagon; 1 traverse-runner sleigh; 1 small wagon; and all necessary tools for cleaning horses and repairs of engine; 13 hat fronts; 13 silver badges.

RELIEF STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

HOUSE ON WARREN STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of Steward of Ocean Hose Company.

Engine built by Silsby, Mynderse & Co., Seneca Falls, in 1861, on the rotary principle, 12-inch engine, 6-inch pump. In 1866, a new boiler was built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, which will make steam enough to run the engine in five minutes; weight, when loaded, 8,300 lbs.; 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings; hose carriage built in 1861, by Joel Jenkins, drawn by horse, carrying 800 feet of hose, and all necessary tools for repairs of engine; 500 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hose; 100 feet rubber hose.

OCEAN HOSE COMPANY, No. 1.

12 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON WARREN STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, drawn by hand, carrying 750 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 2,000 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leading hose, in good condition; 1 spreading nozzle; 2 axes; 2 stoves; 1 two-way chuck; 4 reducing couplings; 1 table; 1 copper boiler; 1 harness; 20 chairs; 2 mirrors; 1 jack; 1 coal hod; 12 hat fronts; 30 feet of small rubber hose; 1 settee; 2 lanterns; 1 carriage jack; 2 shovels; 12 silver badges.

MECHANICS HOSE COMPANY, No. 2.

12 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON CROSS STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage built by Jukett & Freeman, of Boston, in 1869, carrying 900 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1,600 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leading hose, in good condition; 1 reducer; 1 spreading nozzle; 1 jack; 50 feet rubber hose and pipe; 2 settees; 6 common chairs; 12 cane-seat chairs; 1 mirror; 1 table; 2 ladders; 1 axe; 1 two-way chuck; 2 stoves; 12 hat fronts; 12 silver badges.

EXCELSIOR HOSE COMPANY, No. 3.

12 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON CENTRAL STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage built by Jukett & Freeman, Boston, in 1869, drawn by hand, carrying 900 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1,600 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose; 30 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose; 2 axes; 4 buckets; 8 common chairs; 13 cane-seat chairs; 1 clock; 1 mirror; 1 stove; 1 table; 2 settees; 2 coal hods; 1 jack; 25 feet rubber hose; 1 ladder; 4 reducers; 6 hat fronts; 1 two-way chuck; 1 two-horse carriage pole; 1 copper boiler; 1 coal sifter; 2 shovels; 1 carriage jack; 3 lanterns; 1 wrench; 1 reducer; 1 pair steps; 12 silver badges.

MAZEPPA HOSE COMPANY, No. 4.

12 MEMBERS. — HOUSE ON FAYETTE STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose carriage built by Wright & Co., Lowell, in 1871, carrying 900 feet of hose, drawn by hand; 1 hose sleigh; 1,650 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch

hose, in good condition; 1 spreading nozzle; 2 axes; 1 two-way chuck; 2 reducing couplings; 2 stoves; 1 coal hod; 1 mirror; 1 table; 23 chairs; 1 settee; 30 feet of rubber hose and pipe; 12 hat fronts; 5 lanterns; 1 clock; 1 iron bar; 1 shovel; 12 silver badges; 1 large clock.

WELLMAN HOSE COMPANY, No. 5.

12 MEMBERS.—HOUSE ON FOURTH STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage formerly used by Steamer Company No. 1, carrying 500 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1,500 feet of 2½-inch leather hose; 1 34-foot ladder; 1 two-way chuck; 1 wrench; 2 reducing couplings; 1 branch coupling; 1 bar; 8 spanners; 2 lanterns; 1 stove (Aldrich); 1 settee; 2 brooms; 1 small shovel; 1 coal hod; 1 duster; 18 chairs; 1 table; 2 pails; 12 silver badges.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.

28 MEMBERS.—HOUSE ON MIDDLE STREET.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Two Hook and Ladder Carriages, built by Jukett & Freeman, of Boston, in 1869, carrying the following apparatus: 8 hooks; 12 props; 10 rakes; 8 pitchforks; 4 sledges; 4 axes; 6 stakes; 4 guy ropes, of 84 feet each; 200 feet street rope; 16 ladders, of the following lengths: 2 roof ladders, 18 feet each; 1 do. do., of 20 feet; 2 do. do., of 25 feet each; 1 do. do., of 28 feet; 1 ladder, of 12 feet; 1 do., of 24 feet; 4 do., of 33 feet; 2 butt ladders, of 28 feet each; 2 tip ladders, of 30 feet each. By joining the tips and butts together, they are enabled to raise ladders of 58 feet in length; 25 feet of rubber hose and pipe; 6 ladders; 4 shovels; 100 feet of rope; 10 chairs; 1 stove; 1 mirror; 1 copper boiler; 1 horse and harness; 2 blankets; 29 silver badges; 2 small fire extinguishers (Steiner's).

FIRE APPARATUS AT STATIONARY POINTS.

ROCKET ENGINE, No. 2.—*House, Ayer City.* Hunneman & Co. engine, owned by city; diameter of cylinders, 5½ inches; 16 inch stroke of piston; 200 feet of leading hose; 20 feet suction hose; 1 two-wheeled jumper; 1 copper goose neck, with reducer 5 to 2¼ inches.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Four circuits, 7 bell strikers, 35 signal boxes, 3 large gongs, 7 small gongs, and all necessary apparatus for the working of the same.

RECAPITULATION.

5 engineers ; 128 firemen ; 1 hand engine ; 4 steam fire engines ; 1 horse hose carriage ; 10 hose carriages ; 8 hose reels, on runners ; 2 hook and ladder carriages ; 15,000 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch leading hose ; 600 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch leading hose ; 132 feet suction hose ; 8 horses ; 2 fuel wagons ; 1 small wagon ; 2 trucks ; 1 large traverse-runner sleigh ; 60 hat fronts ; 4 double harnesses ; 2 single harnesses ; 8 hooks ; 26 ladders ; 12 props ; 10 rakes ; 8 pitchforks ; 4 sledges ; 19 axes ; 200 feet strong rope ; 28 reducing couplings ; 7 spreading nozzles ; 8 stop nozzles, with pipe ; 9 beds and bedding ; 160 chairs ; 11 settees ; 10 mirrors ; 14 stoves ; 8 tables ; 5 bureaus ; 3 clocks ; 6 blankets ; 7 two-way chucks ; 1 four-way chuck ; 5 copper boilers ; 4 jack screws ; 2 desks ; 135 silver badges ; 1 set dies for department badge.

The above apparatus is owned by the city, and is in good working order. The several companies are furnished with spanners, lanterns, signal lanterns, belts, axes, crowbars, shovels, and all necessary apparatus for the performance of their respective duties. There are seven fire buckets at the Middle street engine house.

The City of Lowell has 16 Reservoirs, where water can be procured in case of fire, situated as follows : 1 on Tyler street, at the corner of George street ; 1 on Chestnut street, at the corner of Willow street ; 1 on Salem street, near the intersection of Willie street ; 1 on Cross street, between Fletcher and Willie streets ; 1 on Central street, Hosford square ; 1 on Myrtle street, at the head of Fifth street, Centralville ; 1 on Union street, at the corner of Chapel street ; 1 on the corner of Westford and Grand streets ; 1 on Fourth street, near Read street ; 1 on Chapel street, at the corner of Keene street ; 1 on Varney street, near Mt. Vernon street ; 1 on the corner of Queen street and Branch street ; 1 on the corner of Wilder street and Middlesex street ; 1 at the corner of Bridge and Seventh streets ; 1 on Howard street, at the corner of Hale street ; 1 on Forest street. Average amount of water in each, 20,000 gallons.

COMMON SEWERS AND RESERVOIRS

BUILT BY THE CITY, AND COST OF THE SAME.

From the Merrimack Canal through Market street to Concord River,.....	\$6,708 19
From the Merrimack Canal, westerly, and from the Western Canal, easterly, through Lowell street, crossing under Merrimack street, through Tilden street, to the Merrimack River,.....	13,800 00
On Central street, from Charles street to Union street,	231 31
On Alder and Bartlett streets, from Livermore street to Merrimack River,.....	714 50
On Merrimack street, from Cabot street, westerly, to the west side of Austin street, also from Race street to Suffolk street,.....	635 58
On Race street, from the northerly side of the Northern Canal to Merrimack street, ...	865 87
On Moody street, from Race street, westerly, to the west side of Austin street,.....	855 36
On Dodge street, from Race street to Suffolk street,..	184 68
On Cabot street, from a point near Northern Canal, southerly, to Salem street,.....	539 95
On Middlesex street, from Pearl street, westerly, 200 feet, ...	485 22
On Church and Lawrence streets, from Concord River to George street, and from Church to Tyler street,.....	1,247 31
From south side of City Hall, back of Merrimack street, to Unitarian Church, to Middle street, through Central street, entering the sewer at the corner of Central and Market streets,.....	1,112 00
Through Middle street, from Central to Merrimack Canal,.....	1,498 92
From Garnet street to Concord River, near Warren street,.....	4,980 37
On Jefferson street, from Lowell to Lewis street,.....	385 00
On Gorham street, from Middlesex to Charles street,	924 93
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$35,169 19</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$35,169 19
On Willow street,.....	297 00
On Merrimack street, from Nesmith to Fayette street,	935 35
On Merrimack and Prescott streets,.....	503 62
On Merrimack street, near Colburn street,.....	255 30
On Garnet street,.....	102 50
From Pawtucket Canal, through Middlesex street to Grand street,.....	526 11
On Suffolk street,.....	1,137 33
On Bartlett street,.....	350 40
On Gorham street, from Union to Auburn street,....	625 94
Through Middlesex to Queen street, and Queen to Somerset street,.....	529 07
On Fenwick street,.....	526 60
On Dummer street, from Lowell to Mechanic street,..	349 48
On Worthen street, from Lowell to Mechanic street,	563 83
On Lee street, to John street, and through John to Vine street and passage-way east of the Museum ; also a drain through John street avenue,.....	555 23
On Middlesex street,.....	352 12
On Alder street,.....	249 52
From Central, through Charles and Lawrence streets, to Concord River,.....	2,090 11
On Hurd street,.....	703 76
On Middlesex place,.....	281 49
On Merrimack Street, from Race street, westerly,....	41 66
On Lowell street, from Suffolk to Cabot street,.....	508 37
On Central street, from Union to Ames street,.....	518 34
Through part of Andover, through Clay, and partly through Oak and High streets,.....	2,269 31
Through Elliot to Appleton street, westerly, to Thorn- dike street,.....	1,455 66
On Merrimack street, from Tremont to Hanover street,	317 75
On Middlesex street, from Grand street, westerly,..	187 81
On Ash street,.....	147 20
On Dutton street,.....	493 24
On Chestnut street,.....	340 69
On Adams street,.....	885 80
On Union and Chapel streets,.....	724 85
On Third street,.....	748 16
On Kirk avenue,.....	238 64
On East Merrimack street,.....	231 43
On Bridge street,.....	1,500 00
On Branch street,.....	152 44
On Water street,.....	383 54
On Salem street,.....	217 53
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$57,466 37

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$57,466 37
On Jackson street,.....	185 89
On Fourth street,.....	927 98
On Adams and Lagrange streets,.....	1,257 47
On Fayette street,.....	192 95
On Hanover street,.....	85 85
On Merrimack street, from Decatur street, westerly,	136 55
On Andover street,.....	418 99
On Tyler street,.....	468 24
On Branch street,.....	764 58
On Fifth street,.....	469 41
On Favor street,.....	132 22
On Dutton street, from Lowell street, westerly,.....	234 51
On Suffolk street, from Cross street, southerly,.....	459 32
On River street,.....	301 30
On Andover street,.....	490 00
On Pawtucket street,.....	423 00
On Seventh street,.....	282 00
On Cady and Lawrence streets,.....	620 92
On North street,.....	331 80
On Warren street, sixty feet from Central street,....	181 30
On John street avenue,.....	156 44
On Bridge street, commencing at Tenth street, to Ferry Lane Road,.....	258 42
On Elm, Linden, Union, to Auburn street,.....	1,667 74
On Winter street,.....	632 10
On Crosby street, from Meadow River Brook, to Cen- tral street,.....	3,309 43
On Sixth street, from Read street, to the sewer in Bridge street,.....	650 50
On Mount Vernon street, from Rock street to Fulton street,.....	2,128 00
On Cedar street to Keene street,.....	1,304 55
On Marion street, from Cross street to Lagrange street,.....	1,165 70
On Branch street, from School street to a point near Loring street,.....	964 00
On Chapel, Walnut and Central streets, from Crosby street to near Gorham street,.....	3,834 86
On Cross street, from Fletcher street, westerly, to Mount Vernon street,.....	1,398 15
On passage-way between Fletcher street and Willie street, crossing Broadway, to land of A. L. Brooks, ...	372 40
On Wamesit street, from Lawrence street, to within about seventy-seven feet of Hosford square,.....	1,302 16
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$84,975 10

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$84,975 10
On Taylor street, from Wamesit street to Concord River,.....	1,402 95
On Oak street, from Clay street to Harrison street,..	800 57
On South street, from Summer street to the sewer on Appleton street,.....	895 81
For re-constructing sewer from Concord River through Chnrch street to George street; thence through George street to Tyler street; thence through Tyler street to Central street; thence through Central street to Charles street; thence through Charles street to Gorham street; thence through Summer street to the South Common (no assessments made),.....	27,640 51
On Central street, from present sewer in said street, at the intersection of Central and Chapel streets, northerly, through Central street to Elm street,..	4,559 80
On Lawrence street, from present sewer in Taylor street, northerly, through Lawrence street to Richmond avenue,.....	3,179 80
On Gorham and Central streets, from Walnut street through Gorham street to Central street; thence through Central street to Crosby street,.....	5,356 50
On Highland street, from Gorham street,.....	3,153 80
On Thorndike street,.....	2,932 75
On School and Grove streets, from Branch street through School street to Grove street; thence through Grove street to Coral street,.....	2,847 88
On East Merrimack street,.....	494 00
On Dutton street, from Market street to Broadway,..	2,582 06
On Jewett, West-Sixth and Hampshire streets, from Coburn street through Jewett street to the Pumping Station of the Lowell Water Works; thence through West-Sixth street, from the sewer in Jewett street, to the old stone drain which crosses West-Sixth street, and from the sewer in West-Sixth street, northerly, about fifty feet in Hampshire street,.....	2,817 16
On Howard street, and Howard street outlet, between Middlesex and Railroad streets,.....	6,304 94
From intersection of Suffolk street and Broadway, through Suffolk, Moody, Cabot and Perkins streets, and vacant land, to Merrimack River,...	74,101 47
On Clark street, and Hancock and Willie avenues, from Clark street through Hancock and Willie avenues to Salem street,.....	1,181 78
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$225,226 88

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$225,226 88
On South street, from Summer street,.....	1,840 70
On High street, from Everett street to Andover street,	658 14
On West-Fourth and West-Fifth streets, from Bridge street through West-Fifth street and West-Fourth street to Jewett street,.....	1,838 92
On Davidson, Howe and Wall streets, from Merrimack street to the Concord River,.....	2,284 07
On Carleton street, from Marshal street to Middlesex street, and in East Pine street, from Nichols to Carleton street,.....	1,394 83
On Railroad street,.....	705 25
On Eleventh street, from a point near Methuen street, to Bridge street,.....	1,380 28
On Summer street,.....	3,246 68
On Willow street, from Andover street,.....	618 60
On Merrimack and Prescott streets, from a point opposite the City Government Building to a point opposite storehouse of Prescott Mills,.....	9,715 79
On Salem, Dane and Fletcher streets,.....	2,728 94
On Broadway, from Suffolk street to Fletcher street,..	4,800 73
On Hurd, Central and Jackson streets,.....	3,283 15
For re-constructing sewer from Appleton street, through Gorham and Union streets, to a point near South street,.....	1,799 68
For re-constructing sewer on Andover street, from Clay street to Harrison street,.....	719 05
On West-Fourth street,.....	493 42
On Second street, from Bridge street to Read street,..	784 43
On River street, from a point opposite Coburn street, and through passage-way to Merrimack River,...	3,882 78
On East Merrimack street, from Park street, easterly, and outlet to Merrimack River,.....	2,284 84
On Pleasant street,.....	1,103 37
On Cabot and Salem streets,.....	9,511 06
On Merrimack street, from Gage street, easterly,...	1,531 75
On Moody street, from Cabot street, westerly,.....	2,945 60
On Fletcher street, from Dane street to Pawtucket street,.....	398 82
On School street, north of Pawtucket street,.....	668 82
On Broadway, from Fletcher street to a point near the Pawtucket Canal,.....	8,180 54
On Little street,.....	176 24
On Lewis street,.....	917 37
On Hurd street and outlet to Concord River,.....	8,452 91
On Chapel street, from Walnut street, northerly, ...	790 13
<i>Amount carried forward</i> ,.....	\$304,363 77

<i>Amount brought forward,.....</i>	\$304,363 77
On Gorham street, from River Meadow Brook, south- erly, ...	407 17
On Loring and Grove streets,.....	1,639 70
On Oak street,.....	112 57
	\$306,523 21

RESERVOIRS.

On Union street, at foot of Chapel street,.....	\$680 00
On Tyler street, at junction with George street,.....	669 00
On Chestnut street, at junction with Willow street,..	763 00
On Cross street,.....	675 00
*On East Merrimack street, at junction with High street, and one on Salem street, near Common street, both,.....	1,964 82
On Central street, at foot of Elm street,.....	600 00
In Centralville,.....	650 00
On Branch street,.....	588 86
On Fourth street, Centralville,.....	397 88
On Westford street,.....	280 48
On Chapel street,.....	474 21
On Varney street,.....	474 21
On the corner of Wilder and Middlesex streets,.....	994 44
On the corner of Bridge and Seventh streets,.....	1,472 94
On the corner of Howard and Hale streets,.....	1,146 92
On Forest street,.....	770 00
	\$12,601 76

* East Merrimack Street Reservoir dispensed with.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY, NOT AVAILABLE.

Old Burial Ground on School street.

Burial Ground on the Boston Road, south of the Railroad.

Burial Ground on the same Road, south of the last named.

RECAPITULATION OF ASSETS OF THE CITY.

Real Estate,.....	\$747,330 67
Water Works,.....	1,876,128 50
Personal Property in care of Superintendent of Streets,.....	23,919 13
Personal Property in care of Superintendent of Alms-house,.....	14,015 55
Personal Property in care of Superintendent of Street Lamps,.....	17,403 00
Personal Property in care of Superintendent of Public Buildings,.....	2,931 60
Personal Property in care of Chief Engineer,.....	42,000 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph in care of Chief Engineer,.....	18,000 00
Personal Property at City Marshal's Office and Police Station, and Police Court Room,.....	2,460 20
Personal Property at the Government Building, Huntington Hall and Jackson Hall,.....	9,000 00
Personal Property in School-houses,.....	10,000 00
Books in the City Library,.....	12,800 00
Debts due the City,.....	71,879 44
Bell in High Street Church Tower,.....	500 00
Bell on Varnum School-house,.....	1,000 00
Cast-Steel Bell on Market House Building,.....	900 00
Flag Staffs,.....	1,000 00
Furniture in Armories and Drill Rooms,.....	500 00
Furniture in Ward Rooms,.....	50 00
Cash in Treasury, less draft for December, 1875,.....	158,429 37
	\$3,010,247 46

LEASES AND RENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE CITY.

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
Rented to Carleton & Hovey, one store in City Government Building,.....	\$1,300 00
Leased to William Bascom, one store in City Government Building, five years, from January 1, 1872,	700 00
Rented to E. C. Leslie & Co., one store in City Government Building,.....	940 00
Leased to Alfred Gilman & Son, one store in City Government Building, four years, from January 1, 1873,.....	900 00
Leased to Charles P. Talbot & Co., store and cellar in Market House Building, for five years, from October 1, 1873,.....	1,200 00
Rented to Commonwealth, for Armories,.....	2,000 00
Rented to J. W. Bennett, land, corner of Middlesex and Grand streets,.....	50 00
Rented to County of Middlesex, Police Court Rooms,	750 00
Rented to J. J. Furbish, tenement No. 27 Kirk street,	300 00
Rented to Mrs. C. S. Finn, tenement No. 25 Kirk street,.....	400 00
	\$8,540 00

LANDS AND BUILDINGS FOR WHICH THE CITY PAYS RENT.

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
The City pays to the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company, for ground rent for Huntington and Jackson Hall Building, (on lease),.....	\$475 00
The City pays on lease to Hocum Hosford, for rent of rooms for City Library (Masonic Temple) for ten years from January 1, 1872,.....	1,200 00
The City pays on lease to Merchants National Bank for rent of rooms, for purposes connected with the Water Works, for five years from April 1, 1873, ...	550 00
	\$2,225 00

DAVID CHASE, *Auditor.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1875.

CITY OF LOWELL,

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 11, 1876.

To the City Council:

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to present herewith an account of the Receipts and Payments from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. MCALVIN, *City Treasurer.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 11, 1876.

Read and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts; sent up for concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 11, 1876.

Read and referred in concurrence.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

DR. CITY OF LOWELL, *in account current with* JOHN H. MCALVIN,

For Cash paid on account of —

Schools, ...	\$125,879 86
School Houses, ...	41,990 36
Streets, ...	146,543 93
Reserved Fund, ...	34,289 42
Paupers, ...	27,882 91
Police, ...	57,663 08
Fire Department, ...	44,736 81
Sewers, ...	83,972 30
Commons, ...	5,154 57
Printing, ...	3,457 68
Lighting, ...	22,390 50.
Repairs Public Buildings, ...	49,196 28
Library, ...	4,576 94
Water Works, ...	280,584 07
Health, ...	1,425 08
Salaries, ...	20,775 00
State Aid, ...	13,399 68
Interest, ...	35,165 80
Temporary Loans, ...	61,000 00
City Debt, ...	20,500 00
State Tax, ...	38,580 00
County Tax, ...	24,750 16
National Bank Tax, ...	21,525 43
Sinking Fund, ...	25,000 00

\$1,190,439 86

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1876, ... 197,632 38

\$1,388,072 24

City Treasurer, January 1 to December 31, 1875.

Cr.

By Cash on hand January 1, 1875,.....	\$348,342 65
By Cash received on account of—	
Schools, ...	985 55
School Houses,.....	9,469 64
Streets,.....	41,134 54
Reserved Fund,.....	63,807 64
Paupers,.....	7,446 53
Police, ...	6,211 45
Fire Department,.....	3,097 49
Sewers,.....	9,421 79
Commons, ...	432 50
Lighting,.....	57 21
Repairs Public Buildings,.....	216 79
Library,.....	3,610 65
Water Works,.....	94,908 14
Health, ...	13 00
State Aid,.....	14,521 51
Interest,.....	8,623 19
Taxes of 1873,.....	7,172 10
Taxes of 1874,.....	16,117 10
Taxes of 1875,.....	650,333 65
Temporary Loans,.....	61,000 00
City Debt,.....	10,000 00
Corporation Tax,.....	26,872 55
National Bank Tax,.....	4,276 57
	<u>\$1,388,072 24</u>

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,
January 21st, 1876.

To the City Council :

Gentlemen, — The Joint Committee on Accounts for the year 1876, to whom was referred the account current of John H. McAlvin, City Treasurer, from January 1 to December 31, 1875, hereby certify that, in pursuance of Chapter First, Section Seventh, of the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, we have examined the said account, and find the same correctly cast, and all payments therein charged sustained by proper vouchers.

We find there has been received into the Treasury from all sources, from January 1 to December 31, 1875, the sum of one million, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and twenty-four cents (\$1,388,072.24), and there has been paid from the Treasury during the same period the sum of one million, one hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents (\$1,190,439.86), leaving a balance in the hands of the City Treasurer, December 31, 1875, of one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, six hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$197,632.38).

We find there has been received into the Treasury from all sources, from December 31, 1875, to January 21, 1876, the day of the date of this report, the sum of two hundred and seventeen thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents (\$217,288.48), and there has been paid from the Treasury, during the same period, all of said payments being sustained by proper vouchers, the sum of forty-seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$47,187.78), leaving on the day of the date of this report, a cash balance of one hundred and seventy thousand, one hundred dollars and seventy cents (\$170,100.70) in the hands of the City Treasurer, which we have verified by an actual examination of all assets in the hands of the City Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. STANLEY,	} <i>Joint Committee</i>
CHARLES F. BELDEN,	
EDWARD STOCKMAN,	
J. F. KIMBALL,	
CHARLES RUNELS,	

on Accounts,
for 1876.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 25, 1876.

Read and accepted; sent up for concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 25, 1876.

Read and accepted in concurrence.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

WATER LOAN SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

CITY OF LOWELL,
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 11, 1876.

To the City Council :

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to present herewith a statement of the condition of the City of Lowell Water Loan Sinking Fund Account.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. McALVIN, *City Treasurer.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 11, 1876.

Read and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts; sent up for concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 11, 1876.

Read and referred in concurrence.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

DR.	CITY OF LOWELL WATER
For Cost of 27 \$1,000 City of Lowell Water Loan Bonds,.....	\$26,041 50
Cost of 7 \$1,000 City of Lawrence Water Loan Bonds,.....	6,647 67
Cost of 19 \$1,000 City of Lawrence Municipal Bonds,.....	18,328 67
Cost of 2 \$1,000 City of Chelsea Bonds,.....	2,000 00
Cost of accrued interest on 2 City of Chelsea Bonds,.....	10 67
Cost of 26 \$1,000 City of Bangor Water Loan Bonds,.....	26,390 00
Cost of accrued interest on 26 City of Bangor Water Loan Bonds,.....	381 33
	\$79,799 84
Balance on interest in Appleton National Bank,.....	699 13
	\$80,498 97

WATER LOAN SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

195

LOAN SINKING FUND,	Cr.
By Cash Receipts from 1874 and previous years,.....	\$52,184 19
Cash appropriated by the City Council in 1875,.....	25,000 00
Cash received in 1875 from amount invested,.....	3,314 78
	<u>\$80,498 97</u>

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,
January 21, 1876.

To the City Council:

Gentlemen, — The Joint Committee on Accounts for the year 1876, to whom was referred the statement of the condition of the City of Lowell Water Loan Sinking Fund Account to December 31, 1875, hereby certify that we have examined said account, and find that the whole amount received and credited to said account up to December 31, 1875, was eighty thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$80,498.97), and that said amount is invested as follows: Twenty-seven \$1,000 City of Lowell Water Loan Bonds, at a cost of \$26,041.50; seven \$1,000 City of Lawrence Water Loan Bonds, at a cost of \$6,647.67; Nineteen \$1,000 City of Lawrence Municipal Bonds, at a cost of \$18,328.67; two \$1,000 City of Chelsea Bonds, at a cost of \$2,000, and accrued interest of \$10.67, making \$2,010.67; twenty-six \$1,000 City of Bangor Water Loan Bonds, at a cost of \$26,390, and accrued interest of \$381.33, making \$26,761.33; Cash on interest in the Appleton National Bank, amounting to \$699.13, making the total amount invested, \$80,498.97. All of the foregoing Bonds we find in the hands of John H. McAlvin, City Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. STANLEY,	} <i>Joint Committee</i>
CHARLES F. BELDEN,	
EDWARD STOCKMAN,	
J. F. KIMBALL,	
CHARLES RUNELS,	} <i>on Accounts,</i>
	} <i>for 1876.</i>

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 25, 1876.

Read and accepted; sent up for concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 25, 1876.

Read and accepted in concurrence.

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, *City Clerk.*

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ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF LOWELL, CHAPTER 1, SECTION 5.

“No bill or claim against the City, other than judgments of the Judicial Courts, shall be allowed or passed by the Committee on Accounts, unless such bill or claim shall be *approved or certified* by some agent, officer or committee, authorized on behalf of the City to make the contract or cause the expenditure to be incurred; or unless such expenditure be expressly required by some specific vote of the Council.”

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

IN COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS, January 21, 1876.

Ordered, That hereafter all Pauper bills be presented to the Auditor on or before the 28th day of each month.

2d—That all other bills be made up to include the last day of the month, and that, duly certified, they be presented to the Auditor on or before the first day of the following month, and be payable on the tenth.

All bills presented for payment must specify what the article or articles were for—and, when for labor, where it was performed—with proper dates.

Items charged to different appropriations should be made out on *separate* bills.

All bills not approved and presented as above will lie over till the next month.

GEORGE E. STANLEY, CHARLES F. BELDEN, EDWARD STOCKMAN, J. F. KIMBALL, CHARLES RUNELS,	}	<i>Committee on Accounts.</i>
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THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE is in the City Government Building. Office hours—from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

It is very desirable that bills presented for payment should specify what the article or articles were for—and, when for labor, where it was performed—with proper dates.

If persons having bills against the City would be more careful in specifying particulars, it would enable the Auditor to prepare his Annual Report with much less trouble.

DAVID CHASE, *Auditor.*

The amount due semi-annually to members of the Fire Department becomes payable on and after the 10th of May and November.

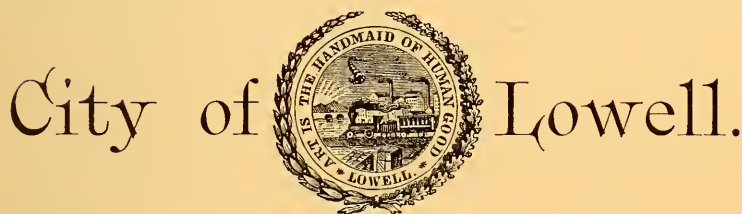
TREASURER'S OFFICE HOURS.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. During time for receiving taxes, from 8 A. M., to 12 M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9 P. M.; closed Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

CITY DOCUMENT. CITY OF LOWELL.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE



FOR THE YEAR

1876-77.

Brown & Chase, Printers.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE.

RESOLUTION

ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF
THE CITY OF LOWELL FOR THE YEAR 1876-7.

*RESOLVED, by the Board of Aldermen and Common
Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council as-
sembled, as follows :*

THE SALARIES of the several City officers for the year beginning on the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall be as herein mentioned ; to be paid monthly, unless herein otherwise ordered.

SECTION 1. The salary of the *Mayor* shall be at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. The salary of the *City Clerk* shall be at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. The salary of the *City Treasurer* shall be at the rate of twenty-four hundred dollars per

annum for performing the duties of City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes. He shall annually give a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with good and sufficient sureties satisfactory to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the faithful performance of his duties, and to account for all sums of money received in the sales of Water Bonds and the collection of Water Rates, and in the capacity of City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and shall also render an account annually of all moneys invested by him in the City of Lowell Water Loan sinking fund.

SEC. 4. The salary of the *Auditor of Accounts* shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. The salary of the *City Solicitor* shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full for all services rendered the city.

SEC. 6. The salary of the *Civil Engineer* shall be at the rate of twenty-four hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full for services as Civil Engineer and Engineer of the Water Board, and he shall devote his whole time to the service of the city. He shall be allowed such assistance as the chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Streets, the chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Sewers and

Drains, and the chairman of the Lowell Water Board may determine.

SEC. 7. The salary of the *City Physician and Superintendent of Burials* shall be at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum; and he shall furnish all medicines used by him in performing the duties of his office.

SEC. 8. The salary of the *Librarian of the City Library* shall be at the rate of eleven hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 9. The salary of the *Clerk of the Common Council* shall be at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. The salary of the *Messenger of the City Council* shall be at the rate of eleven hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 11. The salary of the *Measurer of Wood and Bark*, in the rear of the Market House building, shall be at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum; and he shall account for all fees received by him in his official capacity, and shall pay the same into the Treasury monthly. The salary of any additional measurers of wood and bark shall be at such a rate as the Mayor and Aldermen may from time to time determine, provided that the same shall not exceed the amount of fees received.

SEC. 12. The salary of the *Pound Keeper* shall be at the rate of twenty-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee on Accounts, and Joint Committee on Finance may provide such clerical assistance in the offices of the City Clerk, City Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Librarian of the City Library, and Assessors of Taxes as they deem necessary, the expense thereof to be charged to the Reserved Fund.

POLICE.

SEC. 14. The salary of the *City Marshal* shall be at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; and he shall furnish a horse and carriage for the use of the Marshal and his deputy.

SEC. 15. The compensation of the *Deputy Marshal* and *Captain of the Night Watch* shall be at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents per day, each.

The compensation of the regular *Day Police* shall be at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per day.

The compensation of the *Night Police, and all other Police officers*, shall be at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per day.

SEC. 16. Police officers acting as tythingmen shall receive no extra compensation therefor. All fees received by the officers mentioned in the two preceding

sections, for attendance as witnesses, or for any other service in an official capacity, shall be paid by the officer receiving the same, to the City Treasurer. *Provided, however,* that said officers need not account for any fees for travel and attendance before the Supreme Judicial and Superior Court, as witnesses.

SEC. 17. The *Standing Justice of the Police Court of Lowell* shall be paid at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, for receiving complaints, issuing warrants, and trying cases under the FORTY-SECOND CHAPTER OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, or any subsequent Act, or Ordinance, concerning truant children and absentees from school.

SUPERINTENDENTS and INSPECTORS.

SEC. 18. The salary of the *Superintendent of Streets* shall be at the rate of seventeen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 19. The salary of the *Superintendent of Public Buildings* shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The city shall furnish a horse and carriage for the use of himself and the men under his charge.

SEC. 20. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Water Works* shall be at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and he shall furnish a horse and carriage for his own use.

SEC. 21. The salary of the *Superintendent of City Scales* shall be sixty per centum of the fees received by him per annum, and he shall settle with the Treasurer monthly. When he and the Measurer of Wood and Bark are one and the same person, he shall receive two hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of any additional weigher of hay and other articles shall be at such rate as the Mayor and Aldermen may from time to time determine, *provided* that the same shall not exceed the amount of fees received.

SEC. 22. The salary of the *Inspector of Milk* shall be at the rate of twenty-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 23. The salary of the *Sealer of Weights and Measures* shall be at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 24. The salary of the *Chairman of the Board of Assessors* shall be one thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of each of the other Assessors shall be eight hundred dollars per annum; and the said Assessors shall make out and distribute the tax bills. The Assessors shall devote their whole time, from March 1st to October 15th, to the service of the city, and shall engage in no other business or

calling during that time. They shall jointly make a valuation of the real estate in the city, and enter the same in a book to be kept for mutual reference, the same to be done before entering upon a subdivision of their duties of assessing in May.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 25. The salaries of the several members of the Fire Department for the year beginning January first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid semi-annually unless otherwise ordered.

The salary of the *Chief Engineer* shall be at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, which shall be in full payment for all services which may be required of him by the City Council; and he shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

The salary of the *First Assistant Engineer* shall be at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars, and of other Assistant Engineers at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, each, per annum.

The *Secretary of the Board of Engineers*, who shall be a member of the Board, shall receive twenty-five dollars additional, which shall be in full payment for all the services which may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Chief Engineer, and the Board of Engineers.

The *Foremen* and *Clerks* of the respective Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Steam Fire Engine Companies, shall be paid at the rate of one hundred dollars, each, per annum.

The *Stewards* of Hose Companies shall be paid at the rate of one hundred and thirty dollars per annum.

Said *Stewards* shall be members of the Companies for which they act, and said sums shall be in full payment for all their services as *Stewards* and *Members* of Companies.

Drivers of Steamers and Hook and Ladder Carriages, who shall perform all the duties of *Stewards*, shall be paid two dollars per day.

Engineers of Steam Fire Engines shall be paid at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum.

Assistant Engineers of Steam Fire Engines shall be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum.

All other *Members* of Steam Fire Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies, shall be paid at the rate of ninety dollars per annum.

SEC. 26. Whenever any person in the employment of the city shall demand payment of his salary, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the Auditor and City Treasurer to deduct therefrom any and all sums of money due from such officer to the city.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 23, 1875.

Passed. FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 28, 1875.

Passed. ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President.

Approved, December 29, 1875.

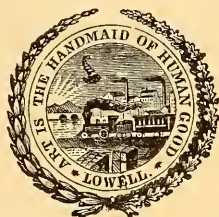
FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

A true copy. Attest:

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES, City Clerk.

CITY DOCUMENT.

CITY OF



LOWELL.

Annual Report

OF THE

Directors of the City Library,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 28, 1875.

Read and sent to the Common Council.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 28, 1875.

Received and read.

DAVID CHASE, Clerk.

Times Print.

REPORT.

DIRECTORS' ROOM, CITY LIBRARY, }
Lowell, December 22, 1875.

To the City Council of Lowell :

The Directors of the City Library, in compliance with the City Ordinance, herewith submit their Annual Report :

R E C E I P T S .

Balance undrawn January 1, 1875,.....	\$1,366 30
Appropriation,.....	1,500 00
Balance of Dog Tax,.....	2,553 60
Subscriptions,.....	878 50
Catalogues and Supplements,.....	120 40
Lost Books,.....	12 35
Fines,.....	39 10
Covering Papers,.....	6 70
Total Receipts,.....	\$6,476 95

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries,.....	\$1,500 00
Rent and Heating,.....	1,400 00
Books,.....	928 24
Binding,..	186 90
Blank Books and Stationery,.....	31 42
Printing and Advertising,.....	200 93
Compiling Supplement,.....	25 00

Postage and Expressage, ...	4 70
Gas and Water,.....	180 95
Furniture and Repairs,.....	20 17
Paper for Covering,.....	71 29
Cleaning,.....	15 18
Total Expenses,.....	\$4 564 78
Balance, ...	\$1,912 17

CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY.

Number of volumes added by purchase.....	749
“ “ “ donation.....	78
“ “ in Library	17,604
Lost and not paid for, 1875.....	9
Estimated value of above.....	\$9
New Subscribers.....	678
Non Resident Subscribers.....	29
Whole number of Subscribers	1,728
Number of volumes delivered.....	75,183
Average daily.....	267

The Library now contains 17,604 volumes, or 749 more volumes than last year, and there has been a gain of seventy-five in the number of subscribers; while during the past year there has been a gain of 7,709 in the number of volumes delivered, and an average gain of daily delivery of twenty-five volumes.

The Directors (with one exception), having served on the Board in previous years, feel that they are competent judges of its condition as compared with its past history, and they take pleasure in testifying to its present literary and financial status, as being very much superior in its

workings for the current year, than in any year since its organization.

The present commodious rooms; the constant increase in the number of volumes; the cordial support of the City Council, by its appropriations; the continued interest on the part of its subscribers; and the energetic efficiency and courtesy of its Librarian, who, by his yearly acquirements in the position, gains a greater knowledge of the wishes and tastes of its patrons, and also becomes more familiar with books, and their positions in the Library; these are the reasons, which seem to us of importance in causing the present prosperity of the Library.

The Directors would here appeal to the citizens of Lowell, to transfer from their homes to the Library, any, or all the Books, Papers, Pamphlets, Manuscripts, etc., etc., which relate in any way to the early history of Lowell; as there they can be kept safely for reference, and in the future may be of inestimable value to the Statician or Antiquarian.

Thankful for the opportunity afforded us, of taking part in the pleasant duties connected with the City Library, and of working under its refining influences and associations, with the earnest wish and expectation that it will constantly increase in usefulness, we transfer our duties to our successors in office.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

DONORS.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Papers.
Allen Nathan, M. D.....	1		
American Journal of Education, St. Louis.			6
American Unitarian Association.....		12	
Beebe Library, Wakefield, Mass.....		1	
Bigelow Library, Clinton, Mass	1		
Boston Public Library.....		5	
Boutwell, Hon. George S.....	18	3	
Bowditch, William I. Esq		1	
Brookline Public Library.....		1	
Buffalo Young Men's Institute.....		1	
Bureau of Education, U. S.....	2	2	
Chicago Public Library.....		1	
Chicopee Town Library	1		
Cobden Club, London.....	1	12	
Edwards, Henry, Esq.....	1		
Fall River Public Library	1	2	
Hartford Young Men's Institute		1	
Hoar, Hon. E. Rockwood.....	35	1	
Hudson, Charles, Esq.....		1	
Lawrence Public Library.....		4	
Librarian of Congress.....	1	1	
Library Company of Philadelphia		1	
Manchester City Library.....		2	
Marden, George A. Esq.....	8		
Massachusetts, State of.....	6		
McNeill, George E. Esq., Cambridgeport		1	
Meigs, Capt. J. V.....		1	
Mercantile Library, Pittsburgh.....		1	
Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.....		1	
Mercantile " Association, San Francisco.		1	
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia.		2	
Peabody Institute, Massachusetts.....		2	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		1	
Scribner, Armstrong & Welford, N. Y.....		10	
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.....	2		
State Board of Health, Massachusetts.....	1		
Taunton Public Library.....		1	
Tufts College.....			4
U. S. Patent Office.....		53	
Watertown Public Library.....		1	
Western Publishing Association.....		8	
Woburn Library.....		1	
Worcester Public Library.....		1	
Total.....	79	137	10

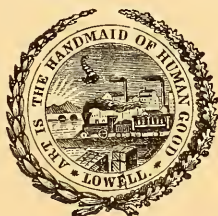
All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS JEWETT,
ALBERT A. HAGGETT,
HORACE H. KNAPP,
DANIEL SHERWOOD,
CHARLES F. TILTON,
NATHAN W. FRYE,
GEO. SMITH,
JOHN STOTT,

DIRECTORS.

CITY DOCUMENT.

CITY OF



LOWELL.

Annual Report

OF THE

CITY PHYSICIAN

AND

Superintendent of Burials.

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 22, 1876.

Read and sent down.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Feb. 22, 1876.

Received and read.

DAVID CHASE, Clerk.

Times Print.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN AND }
SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS, }
LOWELL, February 1876. }

TO THE CITY COUNCIL :

I have the pleasure, as City Physician and Superintendent of Burials, to make the following report for the year 1875.

Ten hundred and twenty deaths have occurred during the year, one hundred and sixty four less than in 1874. The greatest number in any month was in August, one hundred and twenty-nine; the smallest number was in November, seventy-five. Upon a basis of 50,000 population, which is very nearly the number by the late census, 20.40 persons died in every thousand, or 2.04 per cent. of the whole population. In 1874, 23.68 persons died in every thousand, or 2.36 per cent. of the entire population. I regard this as a gratifying decrease in the mortality; and, I cannot but think that the improved drainage and the free use of water have much to do with the decrease. Many streets which three years ago emitted foul odors during the summer months and were avoided by citizens in their travels through

the city, have been made clean and wholesome. Tenement houses which formerly relied for their supply of water upon pumps, oftentimes at a distance and frequently in dry weather drained to the bottom, have been supplied with city water. Improved sewerage and free use of water are sanitary measures, the heavy expense of which should be cheerfully borne by the people.

The sex of those who died were males, 489; females, 529. Two hundred and thirty-five were under one year of age, 384 under five years, 317 were over sixty, 137 over seventy, 39 over eighty and 8 over ninety.

In the causes of death, consumption takes the lead, two hundred and twelve dying from this cause, an increase of twenty-eight over the previous year, being more than twenty per cent. of all the deaths. Fifty-one died from pneumonia, twenty-five of which occurred in the months of January, February and December, and twenty-six were distributed over the remaining nine months. Cholera infantum caused one hundred and five deaths, a decrease of thirty. All but two occurred in the months of July, August and September. Scarlet fever caused nineteen deaths, a decrease of eighty-one from 1874; while croup and diphtheria caused respectively thirty-nine and sixteen, a number very nearly the same as last year. Among the other more prevalent causes were, accident, twenty-one; apoplexy,

twenty-three; brain disease, thirty-one; cancer, eighteen; convulsions, nineteen; dropsy, seventeen; typhoid fever, thirty-four; heart disease, forty; infantile, sixty-two; marasmus, twenty-seven; old age, thirty-four; peritonitis, twenty-three, and paralysis, nineteen.

Six hundred and ninety-three were born in the United States; two hundred and twenty-eight in Ireland; thirty-nine in England; thirty-six in Canada, and the remainder in various other countries. Two hundred and fourteen were buried in the yards belonging to the city, one hundred and eleven in the Cemetery, five hundred and seventy-four in the Catholic yards, and one hundred and twenty-one were removed from the city.

The City Council of 1875 appropriated \$2,500 for erecting a tomb in No. 3 yard. The contract was awarded to Lewis D. Gumb for \$2,400, and the work is to be completed July 1, of the present year. The tomb will hold from fifty to seventy-five bodies. It has long been needed and without doubt will prove a great convenience to the city and to the large number of citizens who will have occasion to use it.

The whole of No. 3 burying ground will have been used up before the close of this year, and I have made arrangements to use an adjoining strip of land which belongs to the city. This strip of land is small and will last but a few years. I think it would be a wise policy to purchase the land adjoining this yard on the north and west which

would afford burial accommodations for many years to come.

Fourteen deaths have occurred during the year at the Alms House, seven being caused by consumption, two by old age, and one each by apoplexy, heart disease, peritonitis, erysipelas and pneumonia. Several of those who died were brought to the Alms House in a dying condition.

With much respect,

HERMON J. SMITH, M. D.,

City Physician and Superintendent of Burials.

TABLE 2.

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

MONTHS.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total for each month
January.....	72	71	65	72	87	89	66	82	88	76	768
February.....	55	43	61	49	84	66	80	82	83	78	689
March.....	61	52	79	62	73	72	89	86	96	82	752
April.....	58	47	57	44	61	78	75	91	104	80	695
May.....	61	41	45	54	58	77	94	82	89	99	700
June.....	56	51	45	45	69	75	68	68	67	76	620
July.....	72	58	76	70	116	119	137	153	99	81	981
August.....	58	68	111	80	103	119	113	141	139	129	1061
September.....	67	57	78	74	76	135	114	119	143	97	960
October.....	51	50	75	74	82	88	72	07	96	84	779
November.....	72	56	84	64	70	54	69	65	90	60	684
December.....	66	46	81	75	73	61	71	85	90	78	720
Total....	749	640	857	763	952	1033	1048	1161	1184	1020	

TABLE 3.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SOME OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.
Dropsy of Brain.....	25	34	9	18	10	11	15	16	21	4	163
Cholera Infantum.....	32	35	44	33	70	35	84	82	135	105	655
Consumption.....	128	146	156	147	151	168	225	207	184	212	1724
Croup.....	20	13	14	23	28	15	20	21	34	39	227
Disease of Heart.....	24	13	32	15	38	26	35	46	47	46	322
Dysentery.....	21	4	17	11	8	2	15	10	7	6	101
Infantile.....	21	23	44	39	50	36	77	64	48	62	464
Inflammation of Lungs....	25	34	42	31	46	54	58	80	61	51	482
Marasmus.....	6	3	8	7	22	8	17	50	32		180
Scarlet Fever.....	2	15	95	49	10	32	12	57	100	19	384
Typhoid Fever.....	23	27	26	34	33	28	66	56	42	34	369
Diphtheria.....	18	11		7	3	8	7	4	17	16	62

TABLE 4.

DEATHS IN LOWELL SINCE ITS INCORPORATION.

1827.....	50	1844.....	362	1860.....	720
1828.....	32	1845.....	363	1861.....	713
1829.....	66	1846.....	690	1862.....	641
1830.....	103	1847.....	949	1863.....	695
1831.....	117	1848.....	825	1864.....	633
1832.....	178	1849.....	903	1865.....	575
1833.....	211	1850.....	492	1866.....	749
1834.....	221	1851.....	629	1867.....	640
1835.....	229	1852.....	604	1868.....	857
1836.....	253	1853.....	734	1869.....	763
1837.....	301	1854.....	834	1870.....	952
1838.....	407	1855.....	766	1871.....	1033
1839.....	340	1856.....	790	1872.....	1048
1840.....	407	1857.....	818	1873.....	1161
1841.....	434	1858.....	626	1874.....	1184
1842.....	473	1859.....	739	1875.....	1020
1843.....	364				

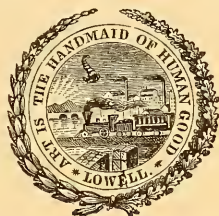
TABLE 5.

NATIVITY OF THOSE DECEASED WITHIN THE YEAR 1875.

Born in the United States....	693	Born in Newfoundland.....	1
Born in Ireland.....	228	Born in Wales	1
Born in Canada.....	36	Born in Sweden.....	1
Born in England.....	39	Born in West Indies.....	1
Born in Scotland.....	8	Born in Austria.....	1
Born in New Brunswick.....	1	Unknown.....	7
Born in Nova Scotia.....	1		

CITY DOCUMENT.

CITY OF



LOWELL.

Annual Report
OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE
Lowell Fire Department,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 28, 1875.

Received and read.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, City Clerk.

Times Print.

REPORT.

CHIEF'S OFFICE, GOVERNMENT BUILDING, }
LOWELL, APRIL 1, 1876.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN :—Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the year ending March 31st, 1876.

The Report consists of a register of the Department, with number of badge, age, residence, and occupation of each member, with an inventory of the apparatus and other property in charge of each Company, and an enumeration of all property belonging to the Department, owned by the city. Also, a list of signal boxes, connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, the number of hydrants and reservoirs, with their location, together with a full statement of the fires and alarms which have occurred during the past year, the causes thereof, the loss and insurance as near as could be ascertained, and such information and suggestions as are thought proper for your consideration.

The balance of the Appropriation for 1874, undrawn

January 1, 1875, was	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5,165 15
Appropriated for 1875	.	.	.	.	.	42,000 00
Received from other sources	.	.	.	.	.	3,097 49
Transferred from Reserved Fund	.	.	.	.	.	2,000 00

\$52,262 64

Amount expended,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46,797 09
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Balance undrawn January 1, 1876	.	.	\$ 5,465 55
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The amount received from other sources, was for services of the drivers and horses hauling water pipe, and labor otherwise rendered, also for the sale of old materials.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

The whole number of alarms given from signal boxes from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, has been fifty-four, being an increase from last year of twenty-three. In one instance two boxes, and in another three boxes were struck for the same fire. A box was also struck Oct. 10th, in response to a call for assistance from North Chelmsford, a large fire being in progress there, and to which apparatus and men were sent as promptly as could be done under the circumstances, the horses all suffering from the epidemic prevailing at that time. At twenty-eight of the alarms, the services of the department were required, the remainder were given for slight causes, in some instances being quite needless. In addition to the signal box alarms, we had several still alarms, at one of which on the Lowell Corporation the loss was reported to be three thousand dollars. The whole amount of loss as near as could be ascertained is \$44,715, upon which there has been paid insurance to the amount of \$39,835, making loss above insurance, \$4,880.

Elsewhere will be found a tabular statement to which you are referred for details of each fire.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of three steam fire engines, eight hose carriages, one of them being drawn by a horse, and the rest by hand, and two hook and ladder trucks run by one company, in service. Also in reserve, one steam fire engine, two hand hose carriages used for relief purposes, also a small two-wheeled hose jumper which has 250 feet of hose on it, being located on Lincoln Street, also a two-wheeled horse hose carriage, which is kept at the Warren Street House, being loaded at this time with 400 feet of hose. The steamer and the hand engine should be disposed of as they need extensive repairs, and are depreciating in value. The horse hose carriage attached to steamer No. 3, also the hook and ladder carriage respond to every alarm. As a general rule the Department respond to half the boxes on a first alarm, the running card being so arranged that each box calls on an average less than half of the Department. There are eight hose reels on runners for which we have had no use this past winter; when there is sleighing, they add very much to the efficiency of the department. The stop nozzles with which each company have been supplied for a year or more, have proved to be a great acquisition, preventing damage by water, and effectually controlling the stream at the pipe instead of the hydrant. We have 15,000 feet of 2 1-2 inch leather and linen rubber lined hose, also 500 feet of 2 1 4 leather which is not reliable. Four hundred of the latter size was disposed of during the past year, being quite worn out. Repairs are needed on one of the steamers also on hose carriage No. 2, and the hook and ladder carriage should be

placed on platform springs so that a pole could be used instead of shafts, in order that two horses might be used to draw it, instead of one as at present, the load being too much for one horse, especially when it is taken beyond the pavements.

In the month of December last, steamer No. 1, was transferred from the Middle Street Engine House to the new house on Gorham Street, by which change another wagon is needed, for the purpose of exercising the horses, and in procuring such a wagon it should be so adapted, that it might be used by a salvage corps, which could be added to the Department without much additional expense, the requisite number of men being deducted or transferred from the hook and ladder company which could bear the reduction. An organization formed for the purpose of using the small means in the shape of Extinguishers and Johnson Pumps, in localities where steamers could not operate, or in the early stages of a fire, where prompt application of a small quantity of water is of vital importance, and again to be equally ready to protect property from damage by water, or from needless destruction, or from loss by thieves or otherwise, could not fail to win its way to public favor. Such organizations now exist in the large cities, being maintained by the insurance companies, acting in conjunction and harmony with the Fire Department, and there is no question in regard to their usefulness. Also in cities of our size, they are being organized, the expense being borne jointly by the Board of Underwriters and the Municipal Authorities. The object of the formation of the Fire Department being

the preservation of property from destruction by fire, why not so adapt its means to the end in view that it may be prepared to save property from all the consequences of fire. The horses attached to steamer No. 2, should be exchanged for another pair, better fitted to do the work they may be called upon to perform. The houses occupied by the Department in some instances need repairs, as a whole being in good condition. The Gorham Street House was finished in November last, and taken possession of by the Department in December following, its cost including bell and striker being about \$11,000, not including the land.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph continues to be a valuable auxiliary and although there has been some eccentricity in its workings, there has been no delay or loss in consequence. An additional box, No. 27, located in Pawtucketville and a mile of wire have been put up the past year. Every addition thus made involves an increase in the power of the battery, which should be enlarged by substituting larger sized jars for those now in use, thus making the battery more enduring, and as experiment proves using less material for the same results.

WATER.

The whole number of hydrants is now 571, being an increase from last year of 37; 42 new hydrants have been added, and five old ones have been taken out.

Extensions of water pipe have been made on public and private streets to the amount of 25,000 feet, and as a general rule hydrants are put in each three hundred feet.

The Fire Department is charged \$20 per annum for each hydrant, which amount is placed to the credit of the Water Works. The hydrants have been in good condition during the past winter, much better than the winter previous.

An important change was made on Kirk Street, where the four inch pipe was taken up, and a six inch pipe connecting the twenty inch pipe on French Street, with the twelve inch pipe on Merrimack was put in its place. Also on Middlesex Street, an old hydrant was taken out and a new one substituted, in connection with the Jackson street extension. An order was passed by the City Council last year transferring the hydrants on the old line of water pipe to the water board, to be by them kept in repair, which had been done previously by the Fire Department.

MANUAL FORCE.

The Department consists of a Chief Engineer, and four Assistant Engineers, three Steamer Companies of thirteen men each; five Hose Companies of twelve men each; and one Hook and Ladder Company of twenty-nine men including the driver.

The Chief, and the drivers, five in number, are permanently employed, and in addition to fire duty, perform such other labor as may be required. At the present time the Ordinances are being revised, and such as relate to the Fire Department should be made to conform to the different condition of affairs, now existing to what they were when we had hand engines and no water works.

In conclusion I return thanks to all officials with whom I have had business intercourse, and from whom I have received many favors, also to the Department for its promptness and efficiency,

Respectfully,

GEORGE HOBSON,

Chief Engineer.

REPORT OF THE
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
MARCH, 1876.

CHIEF ENGINEER,

G E O R G E H O B S O N, A g e d 50.

Residence, 24 Linden Street, Office, City Government Building.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Badge.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
A	Charles H. Arlen,	48	Gas Fitter,	Perrin Street.
B	Samuel W. Taylor,	46	Carpenter,	172 Merrimack Street
C	*Hiram N. Hall,	47	Clerk,	Elliott Street.
D	Edward S. Hosmer,	38	Butcher,	Livermore Street.

*Secretary to Board of Engineers.

FOREMEN OF COMPANIES.

Badge.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
39	Josiah W. White,	26	Merchant,	78 Chapel Street.
49	Ruel F. Britton,	28	Grocer,	Engine House.
61	J. H. Stackpole,	34	Manufacturer,	27 Stackpole Street.
71	Samuel G. Cooper,	30	Block Cutter,	172 Hale Street.
81	Geo. T. Anthony,	34	Carpenter,	32 Tilden Street.
94	James F. Norton,	36	Gas Fitter,	97 High Street.
105	William King,	34	Boot Maker,	56 Fayette Street.
117	James Armstrong,	32	Trader,	W. Fifth Street.
11	J. P. Pearson,	37	Carpenter,	Appleton Street.

HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

13 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON GORHAM STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
1	Engineer.	Locke, J. J.	44	Machinist,	29 Chapel. Street.
4	Ass't Engineer,	Kelley, E. C.	25	Machinist,	Engine House.
7	Driver,	Teel, George	31	Driver S. F. E.	Engine House.

HOSE CARRIAGE DRAWN BY HAND.

39	Foreman,	White, J. W.	26	Merchant,	78 Chapel Street.
40	Ass't Foreman,	Stone, W. F.	30	Machinist,	Engine House.
41	Clerk,	Jockow, J. C.	39	Blacksmith,	81 Agawam Street.
44		Casey, Joseph	27	Mason,	191 Gorham St.
45		Cowell, James,	29	Teamster,	23 Kidder Street.
43		Crosby, B. F.	32	Mason.	98 Agawam Street.
48		Grady, W H.	21	Mason,	Engine House.
46		Lovett, G. W.	25	Bleacher,	Engine House.
42		Hustwick, Geo.	37	Fireman,	9 Hudson. Street.
47		Winslow, James	22	Dyer,	Engine House.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this company.

Steamer built by Union Machine Co., of Fitchburg, in 1870, has two double-acting steam cylinders, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter and 8 inch stroke, two double-acting pumps, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, arranged to work separately, or together, weighs, when loaded, 7575 lbs., has 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings; hose carriage, carrying 500 feet of leather hose; 1 two-way chuck, with reducer; 1 branch connection; 1750 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch leather hose; 50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose; 1 reducer, 5 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch; 4 small reducers; 2 hose pipes, with stop and spray nozzles; 12 spanners; 6 lanterns; 2 hydrant wrenches; 6 ladder ropes and straps; 2 bars; 1 axe; 1 wrench; 2 buckets; 1 hose sleigh; 13 silver badges; 2 horses; 1 set double harnesses; 4 horse blankets; 2 hoods; 2 beds and bedding; 2 bureaus; 1 mirror; 14 cane seat chairs; 1 desk; and all tools necessary for repairs on engine and cleaning horses.

TORRENT STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

13 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON MIDDLESEX STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
2	Engineer,	Maddocks, George	30	Machinist,	Engine House.
5	Ass't Engineer,	Hibbert, C. S.	30	Machinist,	Branch Street.
8	Driver,	Boynton, Henry	24	Driver, S. F. E.	Engine House.

HOSE CARRIAGE DRAWN BY HAND.

49	Foreman,	Britton, R. F.	28	Grocer,	Engine House.
56	Ass't Foreman,	Coolidge, M. J.	24	Clerk,	Engine House.
58	Clerk.	Hartford, G. H.	24	Bobbin Maker,	Appleton Street.
53		Abbott, J. W.	26	Carpenter,	Middlesex Street.
50		Carter, Stanley,	30	Machinist,	Middlesex Street,
51		Fitzgerald, J.	23	Moulder,	Middlesex Street.
54		Foss, Frank,	25	Grocer,	Middlesex Street,
55		Hill, Joseph,	25	Piper,	Gorham Street,
57		Laflam, Charles,	23	Box Maker,	Middlesex Street,
52		Stearns, A. C.	34	Cabinet Maker,	Engine House.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Steamer built by Hunneman & Co., in 1868, similar to engines 1 and 3, weight when loaded, 7720 pounds; it has 30 feet suction hose with hydrant couplings; hose carriage carrying 500 feet of 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1200 feet 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 500 feet 2 1-2 inch linen rubber lined hose; 1 two-way chuck with reducer; 1 branch connection; 3 hose pipes, one with stop and spray nozzle; 14 spanners; 8 ladder straps; 2 hydrant wrenches; 1 large reducer 5 to 2 1-4 inches; 1 axe; 1 small bar; 1 copper goose-neck; 4 reducing couplings; 1 jack screw; 2 pair lead bars; 6 coal boxes; 1 pair horses; two pair harnesses; 1 pair halter bridles; 1 fuel wagon; 1 wagon jack; 1 pair traverse runners; 4 blankets; 2 hoods; 4 arm chairs; 14 cane-seat chairs; 1 Mead stove; 1 copper boiler; 2 mirrors; 1 bureau; 3 beds and bedding; 1 map of the city; 13 silver badges; 1 fire alarm gong and all tools necessary for cleaning horses, repairing engine, and for hydrant work.

WAMESIT STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

13 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON MIDDLE STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
3	Engineer,	Brown, E. L.	37	Machinist,	42 Merrimack Corp
6	Ass't Engineer,	Merchant, J. G.	38	Engineer,	31 Rock Street.
9	Driver,	Whitney, G. B.	29	Driver, S. F. E.	Engine House.

HOSE CARRIAGE DRAWN BY HORSE.

61	Foreman,	Stackpole, J. H.	34	Manufacturer,	27 Stackpole St.
62	Ass't Foreman,	Smith, A. B.	25	Machinist,	1 Mach. Shop Corp
63	Clerk,	Hoyt, Frank	27	Cigar Maker,	Engine House.
59	Driver,	Lord, C. A.	31	Driver,	Engiue House.
68		Adams, James	26	Carpenter,	106 Middlesex St.
67		Bowden, Frank	24	Manufacturer,	30 Chestnut St.
66		Foster, H. J.	25	Carpenter,	17 La Grange St.
65		Hilliard, D. W.	25	Carpenter,	33 Mass. Corp.
60		Little, E. J.	28	Machininst,	83 Prince Street,
64		Roark, Frank	26	Manufacturer,	82 Middle Sreet.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Steamer built by Hunneman & Co., in 1866, similar to 1 and 2, weight when loaded 7650 pounds, has 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings; 1 horse hose carriage with shafts and pole, carrying 800 feet 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 1 hose sleigh with shafts; 1750 feet 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 1 two-way chuck, with reducer; 12 spanners; 2 reducers; 2 axes; 2 pipes; 1 stop nozzle; 2 iron bars; 3 ladder straps; 2 branch connections; 1 hydrant wrench; 7 hat fronts; 1 bucket; 6 lanterns; 3 mirrors; 2 bureaus; 4 beds and bedding; 1 map of the city; 3 horses; 2 pairs double harnesses; 2 single harnesses; 6 horse blankets; 3 hoods; 1 large stove; 1 copper boiler; 1 clock; 50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rubber hose and pipe; 1 four-way chuck; 1 hose rope; 1 pair lead bars; 1 large gong; all tools necessary for repairs on engine and cleaning horses; 1 fuel wagon; 1 small wagon; 1 traverse-runner sleigh; 2 whiffle-trees; also tools for working on hydrants and for general purposes.

OCEAN HOSE COMPANY, No. 1.

12 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON WARREN STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
71	Foreman,	Cooper, S. G.	30	Block Cutter,	172 Hale Street.
76	Ass't Foreman	Hunt, William	23	Carpenter,	17 Hurd Street.
75	Clerk,	Lovett, F. E.	25	Painter,	120 Merrimaek St.
80	Steward,	Simons, F. W.	24	Bill Poster,	9 Lee Street.
77		Coulam, Henry	22	Manufacturer,	120 Central Street.
79		Burns, M. J.	22	Cabinet Maker,	8 McIntire Street.
70		Gilman, W. H.	23	Painter,	Donovan Court.
69		Graves, G. A.	23	Cabinet Maker,	16 Suffolk Street.
74		Hanson, J. S.	33	Teamster,	20 Marshall Street.
72		Lane, G. W.	23	Spinner,	120 Merrimack St.
78		Walton, A. C.	33	Weaver,	43 Mass. Corp.
73		Wilkins, F. A.	34	Painter,	41 Worthen Street.

Apparatus and Property, owned by the City in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, in 1853, carrying 750 feet of hose; 2,000 feet of 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 6 reducing couplings; 25 feet small leather hose; 12 spanners; 6 belts; 1 two-way chuck; 1 branch connection; 2 hose pipes, one with patent stop nozzle; 1 extra nozzle; 6 ladder straps; 1 hydrant wrench; 1 hose sleigh; 1 set of rollers for hose sleigh; 4 lanterns; 2 stoves; 2 coal hods; 2 shovels; 2 brooms; 1 hand brush; 1 coal sifter; 1 carriage jack; 4 spittoons; 1 watering pot; 12 silver badges; 6 hat fronts; 1 head light; 1 feather duster; 1 mirror; 1 copper boiler; 2 buckets; 2 wash basins; 2 pails; 1 hoe; 2 axes; 20 chairs; 1 settee; 1 whiffle-tree; 1 fire alarm gong; 1 map of the city of Lowell.

MECHANICS HOSE COMPANY, NO. 2.

12 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON CROSS STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
81	Foreman,	Anthony, Geo. T.	34	Carpenter.	32 Tilden Street.
82	Ass't Foreman	Pierce, J. A.	27	Door Maker,	14 Franklin Street.
86	Clerk and { Steward, }	Douglass, E. W.	22	Painter,	180 School Street.
89		Draper, A. H.	27	Moulder,	92 Willie Street.
92		Fletcher, E. W.	22	Moulder,	92 Willie Street.
91		Graham, W. W.	22	Butcher,	7 Wiggin Street.
88		Green, Charles D.	30	Carpenter,	99 Willie Street.
83		Harrington, H. E.	28	Painter,	9 Clark Street.
84		Maxfield, John H.	22	Wood Turner,	4 LaGrange Court.
85		Osgood, Fred W.	27	Machinist,	39 Grove Street.
90		Tucker, John H.	23	Moulder,	332 Middlesex St.
87		Wade, Snell O.	23	Stone Cutter,	24 Perrin Street.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City in care of this Company.

Hose carriage built in 1869, carrying 750 feet of hose ; 1600 feet of 2½ inch hose ; 1 hose sleigh ; 5 arm chairs ; 12 cane seat chairs ; 4 reducing couplings ; 2 hose pipes ; 1 with patent stop nozzle ; 75 feet ¾ inch rubber hose and pipe ; 1 carriage jack ; 1 branch connection ; 12 spanners ; 6 spanner belts ; 12 hat fronts ; 12 silver badges ; 1 two-way chuck with reducer ; 7 lanterns ; 7 ladder straps ; 2 iron bars ; 1 hydrant wrench ; 1 axe ; 1 mirror ; 2 stoves ; 2 shovels ; 1 fire shovel ; 2 brooms ; 1 wash dish ; 4 spittoons ; 2 water pails ; 1 window brush ; 1 monkey wrench , 2 buckets ; 2 hand brushes ; 1 feather duster ; 1 desk ; 1 coal hod ; 2 ladders ; 2 settees ; 1 mop ; 1 whiffle-tree ; 1 floor brush ; 1 fire alarm gong ; 1 map of the city of Lowell.

EXCELSIOR HOSE COMPANY, No. 3.

12 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON CENTRAL STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
94	Foreman,	Norton, James F.	36	Gas Fitter,	97 High Street.
95	Ass't Foreman	Meloy, W. H.	31	Blacksmith,	45 Summer Street.
97	Clerk and { Steward, }	Coughlin, J. E.	25	Plasterer,	262 Central Street.
194		Allen, Thomas	24	Machinist,	65 Appleton Street.
99		Barris, James	28	Blacksmith,	45 London Street.
103		Barris, Robert	23	Carriage Trimmer,	172 Central Street.
100		Cunningham, Edw.	28	Gas Fitter,	29 Church Street.
102		Curtin, Patrick,	23	Moulder,	31 Watson Street.
98		Mack, Joseph	27	Gas Fitter,	13 Church Street.
101		McLaughlin, John	23	Blacksmith,	72 Moody Street.
93		Meloy, John	22	Gas Fitter,	45 Summer Street.
96		Shephard, Abraham	35		15 Hudson Street.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

One Hose Carriage built in 1869, carrying 750 feet of hose; one hose sleigh; 1600 feet of 2½ inch leather hose; 2 hose pipes; one with patent stop nozzle; 3 hand lanterns; 1 axe; 1 two-way chuck and reducer; 1 hydrant wrench; 1 pail; 4 reducing couplings; 1 iron bar; 5 spanners; 4 ladder straps; 1 ladder rope; 1 monkey wrench; 6 hat fronts; 13 cane seat chairs; 2 settees; 4 iron spittoons; 1 stove and funnel; 1 copper boiler; 1 mirror; 1 step ladder; 1 shovel; 1 wooden shovel; 1 small shovel; 1 coal hod; 1 coal sifter; 1 carriage jack; 1 whiffle-tree: 25 feet ¾ inch rubber hose, with pipe; 1 two horse pole; 12 silver badges; 1 ash can; 1 eight day clock; 7 chairs; 1 fire alarm gong.

MAZEPPA HOSE COMPANY, No. 4,

12 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON FAYETTE STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
105	Foreman,	King, William	34	Boot Maker,	56 Fayette Street.
106	Ass't Foreman	Halstead, W. H.	32	Wool Sorter,	2 High Street Square
107	Clerk,	Meredith, Edward	35	Painter,	54 Fayette Street.
111	Steward,	Harrington, Jere	26	Wire Worker,	17 Chesnut Street.
114		Halstead, J. W.	27	Wool Sorter,	13 Alder Street.
109		Hussey, Geo. R.	45	Carder,	37 Pond Street.
108	✓	Morse, Charles	35	Finisher,	59 Howe Street.
110	✓	Morse, Charles J.	26	Oil Finisher,	24 Pleasant Street.
115		Meloy, Edward	30	Gas Fitter,	40 Fayette Street.
112		O'Brien, Richard	25	Mason,	29 E. Merrimack St.
113		Quinlan, John J.	24	Machinist,	6 Fayette Street.
116		Wyman George	25	Mason,	41 Fayette Street.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City, in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage built by J. J. Wright & Co., of this city in 1871, carrying 750 feet of hose; 1550 feet of 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 1 two-way chuck; 1 hydrant wrench; 3 hose pipes, 2 of them patent nozzles; 30 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rubber hose and pipe; 12 silver badges; 12 hat fronts; 12 spanners; 1 branch connection; 4 reducing couplings; 2 bars; 2 monkey wrenches; 1 whistle-tree; 10 ladder straps; 5 lanterns; 1 signal lantern; 1 carriage jack; 2 axes; 9 hose belts; 1 clock; 1 mirror; 2 stoves; 1 table; 1 step ladder; 1 coffee boiler; 20 chairs; 1 settee; 1 flag; 1 coal hod; 1 shovel; 1 water pail; 2 wash-dishes; 1 broom; 5 spittoons; 1 feather duster; 2 buckets; 1 fire alarm gong; 1 map of the City of Lowell.

WELLMAN HOSE COMPANY, No. 5.

12 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON FOURTH STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
117	Foreman,	Armstrong, James	32	Trader,	W. Fifth Street.
122	Ass't Foreman	Farrell, T. J.	25	Coachman,	Bridge Street.
126	Clerk	Rogers, Caleb	42	Grocer,	Fifth Street.
121	Steward,	Mansur, Frank	26	Manufacturer,	Third Street.
123		Heald A. W.	34	Truckman,	Albion Street.
120		Callahan, Bernard	28	Carpenter,	River Street.
125		McFarland, W. H.	23	Manufacturer,	Reed Street.
124		McMonagle, John	23	Machinist,	Mass. Corp.
118		Merrill, Alphonso	40	Truckman,	Fifth Street.
119		Patten G. W.	23	Florist,	Third Street.
127		Sanborn, G. W., Jr.	26	Manufacturer,	Myrtle Street.
128		Whitney, C. H.	26	Truckman,	Coburn Street.

Apparatus and Property, owned by the City in care of this Company.

Hose Carriage formerly used by Steamer Co. No. 3, built in 1869; carrying 500 feet of hose; 1 hose sleigh; 1500 feet of 2 1-2 inch leather hose; 1 two-way chuck, with reducer; 1 hose pipe with stop and spray nozzle; 1 hose pipe with common nozzle; 2 reducers; 1 bar; 12 spanners; 7 ladder straps and ropes; 1 thirty foot rope for hose purposes; 1 bucket on hose carriage; 2 brass lanterns; 2 tin lanterns; 1 stove; 2 settees; 12 cane seat chairs; 6 wooden chairs; 1 hall table; 2 brooms; 4 iron spittoons; 1 small iron shovel; 1 large iron shovel; 1 wooden shovel; 1 coal hod; 1 wooden pail; 25 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose and pipe; 1 coal sifter; 12 silver badges; 1 fire alarm gong; 1 thirty-three foot ladder.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY,

29 MEMBERS. HOUSE ON MIDDLE STREET.

Badge.	Position.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
11	Foreman,	Pearson, J. P.	37	Carpenter,	Appleton Street.
12	Ass't Foreman,	Downs, H. B.	41	Carpenter,	Bowditch Street.
13	Clerk,	Lovejoy, Edwin	46	Trader,	Dover Street.
10	Driver,	Peabody, W. L.	23	Driver,	Engine House.
29		Beaman, J. C.	25	Moulder,	Howard Street.
24		Bishop, Nathaniel	38	Spinner,	French Street.
33		Bishop, William	29	Weaver,	Warren Street.
15		Clark, Ezra	49	Manufacturer,	Worthern Street.
35		Daggett, H. C.	50	Carpenter,	Bridge Street.
28		Flagg, J. L.	40	Carpenter,	Jackson Street.
20		Fuller, F. E.	27	Carpenter,	Bowditch Street.
25		Gardner, H. S.	24	Moulder,	Worthern Street.
23		Gilbert, A. H.	26	Moulder,	Central Street.
36		Gilbert, O. J.	27	Clerk,	Elm Street.
26		Healey, J. C.	46	Pattern Maker,	173 Merrimack Corp.
18		Hemmenway, C. F.	26	Carpenter,	Water Street.
22		Hubbard, C. F.	46	Teamster,	14 Lowell Corp.
31		Jones, J. C.	33	Carpenter,	Fifth Street.
37		Joyce, J. H.	34	Moulder,	Butterfield Street.
32		Norman, Rufus	49	Carpenter,	Colburn Street.
30		Pickman, David	52	Machinist,	Oak Street.
21		Pullen, J. A.	48	Machinist,	Colburn Street.
38		Roberts, William	48	Teamster,	Colburn Street.
16		Reed H. M.	33	Carpenter,	Franklin Street.
14		Simmons, W. H.	49	Moulder,	Howard Street.
34		Stockwell, William	26	Painter,	High Street.
17		Thompson, Alvin	39	Blacksmith,	Dodge Street.
19		Warren, O. E.	28	Manufacturer,	Worthern Street.
27		Whitney, Joseph	38	Machinist,	Mason's Court.

Apparatus and Property owned by the City in care of this Company.

Two Hook and Ladder Trucks, carrying the following apparatus ;
 20 ladders of the following lengths ; 2 butt ladders, 33 feet each ; 2 tip
 ladders, 30 feet each ; by joining the tips and butts together, ladders

56 feet can be raised ; 5 ladders, 33 feet each ; 2 ladders, 16 feet each ; 4 roof ladders ; 12 feet each ; 1 ladder, 27 feet ; 3 ladders, 22 feet each ; 1 ladder, 10 feet, iron shod ; 16 props ; 14 hooks ; 7 pitchforks ; 6 rakes ; 6 axes ; 2 sledges ; 1 wrench ; 1 bar ; 8 lanterns ; 4 guy ropes, 80 feet each ; 3 small hand pumps for fire purposes ; 2 dogs for securing ladders ; 2 buckets ; 31 cane seat chairs ; 4 wooden chairs ; 1 mirror ; 1 stove ; 1 copper boiler ; 1 clock ; 1 broom ; 1 dust pan ; 1 brush ; 1 feather duster ; 1 table ; 1 coal sifter ; 1 mop ; 1 scrubbing brush ; 2 coal hods ; 1 pail ; 2 watering pots ; 25 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose, with patent pipe ; 3 fire extinguishers, (Steiner), 1 gallon oil can ; 3 spare hooks and ferrules ; 1 horse ; 2 horse blankets ; 1 hood ; 1 harness ; all tools necessary for cleaning horse.

ADDITIONAL FIRE APPARATUS.

RELIEF STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 4,

HOUSE ON WARREN STREET.

No members attached ; in care of Steward of Hose Co., No. 1. On the rotary principle, 12 inch engine, 6 inch pump, weight when loaded, 8300 lbs., 30 feet suction hose, with hydrant couplings.

ONE TWO WHEELED HORSE HOSE CARRIAGE,

KEPT IN HOUSE ON WARREN STREET.

Has 400 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, on reel ; capacity of reel, 800 feet ; only used in case of emergency ; also 200 feet of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch hose not reliable.

TWO HAND HOSE CARRIAGES.

Used for Relief Purposes.

KEPT AT HEARSE HOUSE ON BROADWAY.

ROCKET ENGINE, No. 2.

HOUSE ON LINCOLN STREET, AYER'S CITY.

Hand Engine, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, 20 feet suction hose; hose tender with 250 feet of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch hose on reel; also connections and goosenecks for new hydrants.

OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE
DEPARTMENT.

IN CHARGE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

200 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch hose attached to hydrant on the Prescott Corporation, 1 truck, (new) for hauling pipe, 2 copper goosenecks, and other tools for working on hydrants, 1 ten gallon oil can, 1 pump for hydrant boxes, 1 set dies for department badge, 7 fire buckets, 1 set marking irons, 10 hydrant reducers, extra hydrant wrenches, ladder ropes, spanners, 1 silver prize trumpet, 1000 feet of new hose, 200 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ordinary hose.

RECAPITULATION.

One Chief Engineer, 4 Assistant Engineers, 128 Firemen, 4 Steam Fire Engines, 2 Hook and Ladder Carriages, fully equipped, 9 Hand Hose Carriages, 1 Horse Hose Carriage, four wheeled, 1 Horse Hose Carriage, two wheeled, 1 Hand Engine with Hose Tender, 7 Hand Hose Sleighs, 1 Horse Hose Sleigh, 3 Hand Extinguishers, 15,000 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Hose, 500 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ Hose, 120 feet of Suction Hose, 350 feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Rubber Hose, 9 small $\frac{3}{4}$ Hose Pipes, 8 Horses, 2 Fuel Wagons and 1 set heavy Traverse Runners, 1 Light Wagon, 1 Traverse Runner Sleigh, 5 sets Double Harnesses, 2 Single Harnesses, 134 Silver Badges, 40 Hat Fronts, 15 Axes, 30 Reducing Couplings, 7 Large Reducers, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 20 Hose Pipes, 8 Two-way Chucks, 1 Four-way Chuck, 9 Two-way Branch Connections, 7 Spray Nozzles,

9 Stop Nozzles, 6 Copper Boilers, 5 Jack Screws, 1 Ladder for Telegraph Repairs, 9 Bedsteads and Bedding for the same, 200 Chairs, 12 Settees, 10 Mirrors, 13 Stoves, 10 tables, 5 Bureaus, 15 Horse Blankets, 8 Hoods, 6 Maps of City, 3 Copper Goose Necks, with tools for taking care of Hydrants, including 60 Boxes for Covering Hydrants in the winter season.

Each Company is supplied with Wrenches, Shovels, Spanners, Lanterns, Crowbars, and all tools necessary for performing their duties.

Implements, suitable for keeping the Telegraph in working order also supplies for the Department are kept at the Telegraph Rooms, Middle Street, in charge of the operator.

LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL LADDERS.

Two at Hose House on Cross Street.

One " Hose House on Fourth Street.

One " Butler's Mill, Gorham Street.

One " Steamer Two House, Middlesex Street.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

AUTOMATIC REPEATER WITH BATTERY.

OPERATOR, GEORGE B. WHITNEY.

Battery, - - - Steamer House, Middle Street.

Number of Miles Wire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
“ Signal Boxes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
“ Small Gongs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
“ Large Gongs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ Strikers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

One small gong is in the Chief's house, one in the house of First Assistant Engineer, and one in each of the houses of the Hose Companies. The large gongs are in the steamer houses on Middle and Middlesex Streets.

The strikers are located as follows: Alarm bell, Armory Building Market Street; St. Mary's Church, Suffolk Street; Franklin School House, Middlesex Street; Court House, Chapel Hill; High Street Church, Belvidere; Varnum School House; Centralville; New Engine House, Gorham Street.

The standard time is struck at 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, by J. Raynes & Co., from their jewelry store, No. 43 Central Street.

One stroke dismisses, two call out the entire department.

Two strokes repeated once, between eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. on stormy days notify the teachers of the Public Schools that there will be no afternoon session.

T A B L E

of Signal Boxes and Companies responding to Alarms.

BOX NO.	LOCATION.	H & L	Steamers.		Hose Co's.				
3	Br'dw'y, cor. Mt. Vernon, Carey & Harris' shop.	1	2	3	2				
4	Dutton St., building opp. Parker & Cheney's.	1	2	3	2	3			
5	Rock, cor. Fletcher St., Liberty Square.	1	2	3	2	3			
6	Little, cor. Lewis Street, Mann School House.	1	2H	3H	2				
7	Market, cor. Dutton St., Plunkett's Store.	1		3H	1		4		
8	Westford, cor. School Street, on pole.	1	1	2	3H	2			
9	Salem, cor. Common Street, on pole.	1		2	3H	2			
12	Market Street, Police Station.	1		3H	1		4	5	
13	Prescott Street, cor. Merrimack, Stevens' block.	1		3H	1		4	5	
14	Fayette, cor. Andover Street, brick block.	1		3H	1		4		
15	Bleachery Street, Bleachery stable.	1	1	3H	1	3			
16	Hosford Square, on pole.	1	1	3H	1	3			
17	Middlesex, cor. Walker Street, on pole.	1		2	3H	2			
21	Kirk, cor. Merrimack Street, Welles block.	1		3H	1		4	5	
23	Coburn, cor. River Street, on pole.	1		3			4	5	
24	South Street, Ward Room.	1	1	2H	3H	1	3		
25	Merrimack Street, Tremont House.	1		3H		2	4		
26	Fletcher, cor. Pawtucket Street, on pole.	1		2	3H	1	2		
27	Pawtucketville, on pole.	1		2	3	1	2		
31	High, cor. E. Merrimack, on pole.	1		3	1		4	5	
32	Bridge, cor. Tenth Street, on pole.	1		3			4	5	
34	Lincoln Street, Cook's Tannery.	1	1	2H	3H		3		
35	Charles, cor. Lawrence Street, on pole.	1		3H	1	3	4		
36	Poor Farm, on pole.	1	1	2	3H	2	3		
41	Wyman, cor. Nesmith Street, on pole.	1		3	1	3	4		
42	Middlesex Street, Steamer No. 2's House.	1		2H	3H	2	3		
43	Highland Street, Edson School House.	1	1	2H	3H		3		
46	Bridge Street, Central Bridge.	1		3			4	5	
51	Davis' Corner, on Pole.	1	1	3H	1	3			
52	Austin, cor. of Moody Street, on pole.	1		3	1	2			
53	Tower's Corner, on pole.	1		3H	1	3	4		
61	Lawrence, cor. of Agawam Street, on pole.	1	1	3H		3	4		
62	Bowers, cor. of School Street, on pole.	1		2	3	1	2		
63	Hale, cor. Howard Street, on pole.	1	1	2	3H	2	3		
64	Third, cor. Myrtle Street, on pole.	1		3			4	5	

Numbers marked H, Hose Carriages only respond.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM APRIL 1, 1875, TO MARCH 31, 1876.

DATE.	HOUR.	BOX.	LOCATION.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSUR- ANCE.	KIND OF PROPERTY.	REMARKS.
Thurs., April 1, 1875.	10.00 P. M.	BOX.	Congress street.					Reflection upon window.
Tues., " 6, "	" "	"	Middle street.		Slight.	10,200	Dry Goods.	Unknown.
Wed., " 7, "	2.15 A. M.	"	Merimaek street.	Mrs. Swan,	\$10.00			Kerosene Lamp upset.
Sat., " 24, "	7.50 P. M.	34	Market street.	Reagan Brothers,	Slight.	70	Roof and Furniture.	Over heated chimney.
Wed., May 5, "	8.00 A. M.	Still.	Wyman street.	Cook & Taylor,	100		Dry House Roof.	Sparks.
Wed., " 12, "	12.20 P. M.	21	Cushing street.	J. L. Noyes,	Slight.	900	Cord Wood.	Accidental.
Thurs., " 13, "	" "	25	Woodlands	J. G. Peabody,	900		Small Stable.	Hot ashes in a barrel.
Sun., " 23, "	12.25 P. M.	41	Kirk avenue.	T. Wentworth,	157		Wood Cottage.	Incendiary.
" " 23, "	" "	4	Jewett street.	J. C. Humphreys,	10	157	Roof.	Sparks.
Wed., " 26, "	1.00 A. M.	8	North street.	Mrs. McLaughlin,	1,680	1,680	Two Story Wood.	Unknown.
" " 26, "	2.00 P. M.	"	Gorham street.	W. Huddlesone.	Slight.		Boiler House.	Carelessness.
Wed., June 16, "	8.00 P. M.	21	Cushing street.	Boy's Play House,			Roof.	Sparks in sawdust.
" " 25, "	11.40 A. M.	23	Fletcher street.	A. L. Brooks,	Slight.			Sparks.
Fri., " 25, "	6.30 P. M.	35	Fenwick street.	J. Hickey,	Slight.		Cottage, Wood.	Kerosene lamp upset.
Tues., July 3, "	12.30 M.	34	Civer street.	A. Richardson,	275	850	Boiler Room.	Over heated chimney.
Sat., " 5, "	9.50 P. M.	5	Franklin street.	I. Place's Heirs,	Slight.	50	Floor, etc.	Friction.
Mon., " 7, "	9.50 A. M.	5	Merimaek street.	A. Wheeler, and others,	Slight.	1,680	Wooden.	Cigar in wooden spittoon.
Wed., " 15, "	9.40 P. M.	25	Cushing street.	Wames's billiard saloon,	Slight.	50	Bed.	Unknown.
Thurs., " 15, "	2.30 P. M.	4	Central street.	J. C. Ayer & Co., owners,	1,680	1,680	Robbin Stock.	Incendiary.
Fri., " 16, "	7.45 A. M.	53	Central street.	E. F. Watson,	Slight.		Brick and Wood.	Accidental.
Sat., Aug. 21, "	11.37 P. M.	13	Western avenue.	Hugh Brady,	Slight.	2,000		Lamp Black. Unknown.
Mon., " 23, "	8.30 P. M.	5	Paige street.	J. W. Bennett,	Slight.			Assistance asked for and re- [dered.
Tues., Sept. 21, "	10.50 P. M.	13	Plain street.					Unknown.
Wed., Sept. 22, "	9.40 P. M.	34	No. Chelmsford.	Dr. Gladwin,	Slight.	840	Trunk.	Over heated chimney.
Sun., Oct. 10, "	2.00 A. M.	42	Merimaek street.	C. H. Warren,			Two Story Wood.	
Mon., " 11, "	5.40 P. M.	52	Westford street.	W. Courtney,				
Thurs., " 21, "	5.00 P. M.	8	River street.					
Tues., Nov. 16, "	9.20 A. M.	23						

REPORT OF THE

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM APRIL 1, 1875, TO MARCH 31, 1876.

DATE.	HOUR.	BOX.	LOCATION.	OCCUPANT OR OWNER.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	KIND OF PROPERTY.	REMARKS.
Wed., " 17, "	5 15 P. M.	13	Mass. Corp.	Harness Shop.	\$300	450	1 Story Wood.	Accidental.
Thur., " 18, "	8 10 A. M.	3	Mt. Vernon street.	Bachelder & Co.	450	13,400	Lumber.	Friction.
Mon., " 29, "	8 40 P. M.	51 & 34	Highland street.	E. J. Crossman.	13,400	970	Wooden House and Chimney.	Unknown.
Tues., " 30, "	2 00 P. M.	16	Chapel street.					
Tues., " 30, "	3 45 P. M.	25	Tremont Corp.	Picker House.	3,057	3,057	Brick.	Friction.
Thur., Dec. 2, "	10 00 P. M.	3, 62 & 26	Gold street.	D. G. Leavitt.	1,000	970	Wood Cottage.	Incendiary.
Sun., " 5, "	12 00 P. M.	34	Plain street.	Wm. Maddocks.	250		Chimney.	Unknown.
Tues., " 14, "	9 00 P. M.	14	Pleasant street.	M. F. Wright.	1,000	900	Wooden House.	Incendiary.
Wed., " 15, "	1 30 A. M.	45	Beacon street.	1 & 4 Boarding House.	90		Bed etc.	Carelessness.
Sat., " 18, "	2 25 P. M.	25	Tremont Corp.	Owen Cahill.	Slight.		Clothing.	Spontaneous Combustion.
Wed., " 29, "	8 50 P. M.	53	Gorham street.	O. M. McFarland.	250		Shed and Provisions.	Carelessness.
Thur., " 30, "	6 50 P. M.	24 & 53	Hamilton Corp.	S. Castles.	100		Bedding etc.	Kerosene Lamp upset.
Friday, " 31, "	5 15 P. M.	7	Jefferson street.	Bernard Lee.	300	50	Wood.	Kerosene Lamp upset.
Friday, " 3, "	7 00 P. M.	24	Common street.	M. Doyle.	50	300	Clothing.	Incendiary.
Sat., Jan. 1, 1876,	11 00 P. M.	3	E. Merrimack street.	T. Crowther.	3,657	3,031	Wood.	Unknown.
Tues., " 11, "	11 15 A. M.	3	Lowell Corp.	Picker Room.	Slight.		Chimney.	Friction.
Thur., " 13, "	3 00 P. M.	Still.	Jefferson street.	S. Castles.				Defective Flue.
Sun., " 16, "	12 10 P. M.	6	Market street.				Bed.	Carelessness.
Thur., " 20, "	7 15 P. M.	7	Market street.				Bed.	Incendiary.
Friday, Feb. 1, "	10 20 A. M.	24	Winter street.	John Ayer.	Slight.		Straw.	Over Heated Stove.
Sun., Feb. 1, "	6 50 P. M.	25	Moody street.	Baggage Car.	Slight.			Unknown.
Wed., " 23, "	6 30 A. M.	63	Frammingham & Lowell	Dr. Wimmer & F. J. Tasker	400		Photograph Saloon.	Incendiary.
Mon., Mar. 6, "	7 20 P. M.	31	Rink street.	C. D. Bisbee.	100	65	Small Wood Building.	Incendiary.
Thur., " 9, "	7 20 P. M.	34	Main street.	P. L. Dyer.	15		Goods in Window.	Accidental.
Friday, " 17, "	7 00 P. M.	Still.	Merrimack street.		1,200	900	Defective Stove Pipe.	Accidental.
Sat., " 25, "	3 30 P. M.	7	Market street.	S. G. Mack & Co.	\$44,715	\$39,835		

Loss above Insurance \$4,880.

T A B L E

showing the number of fires that occurred on each day of the week in each month, from April 1st, 1875, to March 31st, 1876.

Day of Week.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total.
Sunday,	1	1			2					1		1	6
Monday,			1				1	1		1	1		5
Tuesday,	1			1		1			1		3	1	8
Wednesday,		1		1	4	1	1		1		1	2	12
Thursday,	2		1	1	1		1			1	1	2	10
Friday,	1		1			1	1					2	6
Saturday,	1		1	1			1	1				1	6
Total.	6	2	4	4	7	3	5	2	2	3	6	9	53

R E S E R V O I R S.

- 1 on Tyler, corner of George Street.
- 1 on Chestnut, corner of Willow Street.
- 1 on Salem, at intersection of Willie Avenue.
- 1 on Cross, between Fletcher and Willie Streets.
- 1 on Central Street, at Hosford Square.
- 1 on Myrtle, at head of Fifth Street.
- 1 on Union, corner of Chapel Street.
- 1 on Westford, corner of Grand Street.
- 1 on Fourth, near Read Street.
- 1 on Chapel, corner of Keene Street
- 1 on Varney, near Mt. Vernon Street.
- 1 on Branch, corner of Queen Street.
- 1 on Middlesex, corner of Wilder Street.
- 1 on Bridge, corner of Seventh Street.
- 1 on Howard, corner of Hale Street.
- 1 on Forrest Street.
- 2 Openings in Canal on Moody Street.

HYDRANTS BY STREETS.

LOCATION.	New Flush.	Old Flush.	Post.	LOCATION.	New Flush.	Old Flush.	Post.
Abbott Street,	1			Dutton Street,	4	1	
Adams Street,		6	4	Eleventh Street,	1		
Agawam Street,	4			Elm Street,	3		
Aiken Street,	1			East Merrimaek Street,	4		
Ames Street,	1			East Pine Street,	2		
Amory Street,	2			Fairmont Street,	1		
Andover Street,	7			Faulkner Street,	1		
Anne Street,	3			Fayette Street,	4		
Appleton Street,	4			Fenwick Street,	2		
Arlington Street,	1			Fifth Street,	2		
Ash Street,	1			First Street,	4		
Bartlett Street,	2			Fletcher Street,	7		
Beach Street,	1			Ford Street,	2		
Bleachery Street,	8			Fourth Street,	2		
Blossom Street,	1			Franklin Street,	1		
Bowers Street,	1			French Street,			4
Branch Street,	6	3		Gates Street,	1		
Bridge Street,	8		3	George Street,	1		
Broadway,	4	6		Gorham Street,	10		4
Butterfield Street,	2			Grand Street,	2		
Cabot Street,	2	1	3	Grove Street,	2		
Cady Street,	1			Hale Street,	3		
Cambridge Street,	1			Hall Street,	3		
Canal Street,	2			Harrison Street,	1		
Canton Street,	1			High Street,	5		
Carpet Lane,	1			Highland Street,	2		
Carter Street,	2			Hildreth Street,	5		
Cedar Street,	2			Howard Street,	6		
Central Street,	7	13		Howe Street,	2		
Chapel Street,	6			Hurd Street,	2		
Charles Street,	3			Jackson Street,	7		
Chelmsford Street,	1			James Street,	1		
Chestnut Street,	2			John Street,	1		
Church Street,	4			Kidder Street,	1		
Clark Street,	1			Kinsman Street,	1		
Clay Street,	2			Kirk Street,	3		
City Stable Yard,		1		Lane Street,	2		
Coburn Street,	2			Lawrence Street,	7		
Common Street,	4			Lee Street,	1		
Conant Street,	2			Lewis Street,	2		
Congress Street,	2			Liberty Street,	5		
Coolidge Street,	1			Lincoln Street,	8		
Coral Street,	2			Linden Street,	3		
Crosby Street,	3			Little Street,	1		
Cross Street,	6			Livingston Street,	1		
Cushing Street,			6	London Street,	3		
Davidson Street,	2			Madison Street,	1		
Dodge Street,	1			Mansur Street,	1		
Dover Street,	3			Market Street,	7		
Dummer Street,	1			Marshall Street,	2		
Durant Street,	2			Mead Street,	1		

HYDRANTS—CONTINUED.

LOCATION.	New Flush.	Old Flush.	Post.	LOCATION.	New Flush.	Old Flush.	Post.
Merrimaek Street,	5	10	4	South Street,	3		
Methuen Street,	3			South Highland Street,	1		
Middle Street,	5	1		Stackpole Street,	3		
Middlesex Street,	11	13		Stevens Street,	3		
Moody Street,	6			Suffolk Street,	4		
Moore Street,	6			Summer Street,	6		
Mt. Vernon Street,	3			Tenth Street,	3		
Mt. Washington Street,	3			Third Street,	6		
Myrtle Street,	3			Thirtieth Street,	1		
Nesmith Street,	8			Thorndike Street,	6		
Newhall Street,	2			Tilden Street,	2		
North Street,	2			Tremont Street,	3		
Oak Street,	1			Tyler Street,	3		
Oliver Street,	1			Union Street,	1		
Paige Street,	1			Varney Street,	3		
Park Street,	1			Vernon Street,	2		
Pawtucket Street,	10			Walker Street,	9		
Pine Street,	2			Walnut Street,	2		
Pleasant Street,	1			Wamesit Street,	2		
Porter Street,	1			Wamesit Power Co.,	1		
Prescott Street,	1			Wanalancit Street,	2		
Prince Street,	1			Warren Street,	1		
Private Street, Corp. Line,	1			Water Street,	3		
Prospect Street,	1			Watson Street,	1		
Queen Street,	1			Western Avenue,	2	1	
Railroad Street,	2			Westford Street,	5		
River Street,	6			West Fourth Street,	2		
Robinson Street,	1			West Fifth Street,	1		
Rock Street,	2			West Sixth Street,	4		
Salem Street,	4			West Union Street,	1		
School Street,	8			Whipple Street,	1		
Second Street,	1			Wilder Street,	5		
Seventh Street,	1			William Street,	2		
Simpson Street,	1			Willie Street,	2		
Sixth Street,	4			Winter Street,	1		
Smith Street,	3			Worthen Street,	6		

Number of New Hydrants, - - - - 487

" Old " - - - - 56

" Post " - - - - 28

Total, - - - - 571

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOWELL WATER BOARD

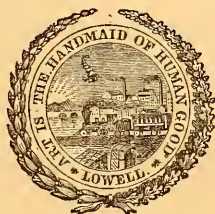
OF THE

CITY OF LOWELL, MASS.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.



LOWELL :

CITIZEN AND NEWS PRESS,—KNAPP & MOREY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
44 Central Street.

1876.



IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 11, 1876.

Read and sent to the Common Council.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 11, 1876.

Received and read,

DAVID CHASE,
Clerk.

WATER BOARD'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE LOWELL WATER BOARD, }
JANUARY 1st, 1876. }

To the City Council of the City of Lowell:

AGREEABLY to an Ordinance passed July 11, 1872, "Providing for the care and management of the Lowell Water Works," the Water Board respectfully submit this their Third Annual Report, for the year 1875.

On the third day of May the persons elected to the Lowell Water Board, viz. Benj. Walker of the Board of Aldermen, A. A. Haggett and E. A. Thissell of the Common Council, and Geo. Runels and C. H. Latham from the citizens at large, met for organization. Geo. Runels was chosen President, and F. E. French was chosen Clerk of the Board.

The Board have found, what is probably patent to all of our citizens, that the Water Works have been constantly growing in favor, and the use of the city water has become a prime necessity to a very large share of our people. Applications have been very numerous for the extension of the pipes into streets not before supplied with water, and we have deemed it for the true interests of the city to respond favorably to these

requests when consistent, and generally such extensions of the mains have been made whenever an applicant for water could be reached by laying one hundred and twenty-five feet of street pipe, or whenever any proposed extension would not exceed that average distance to a taker. In some instances the Board have extended the mains to takers more remote than the above rule would allow, but in such cases the applicant or applicants, of assured responsibility, have been required to sign a contract, in form approved by the City Solicitor, whereby such applicants agree, for a period of five years, to pay by way of water rates or otherwise, a sum equal to six per cent. on the outlay for extensions so made.

Early in the season applications were made for the extension of the water pipes to Pawtucketville, a portion of that part of Dracut recently annexed to the city, but as the cost of this extension would be quite large, involving either the extension of the mains thence from Centralville or across Merrimack River, above Pawtucket Falls, and principally from the fact that no sufficient appropriation was available to meet the outlay, no movement has been made toward meeting this demand. As a protection against fire and for domestic purposes this part of the city should be supplied at an early day.

FILTERING GALLERY.

The attention of the Board has been specially directed to the inadequate supply of water yielded by the filter gallery, it amounting to but little more than one-half the present consumption, and to the best method of increasing the supply to meet the present and future wants of

the city. As will be seen by the report of the Engineer of the Water Works, published in the Third Annual Report of the Water Commissioners, January 1, 1873, the filtering gallery was "not intended to be used as the principal source of supply, but during times of freshet, when the water in the river contains a considerable amount of matter in suspension;" but, as its yield for nearly two years after water was introduced into the city was ample to meet all legitimate wants, the water was wholly drawn from this source, until the consumption of water so increased as to render it necessary in September, 1874, to admit the water from the river through the inlet pipe, since which time, except during periods of freshet, it has been kept partially open. The yield of the filter gallery during the month of August, 1874, when it was exhausted by pumping, for thirty-one consecutive days, was found to be 939,860 gallons daily, and a similar trial, under like conditions, was made from April 20 to May 10, 1875, for twenty-one consecutive days, when the average yield was 959,768 gallons. These and other experiments indicate that the yield of the gallery is but slightly, if any, changed by the high or low stage of the river.

It should be borne in mind that while the above described tests show that the filter gallery is capable, under favorable circumstances, of producing a little more than 900,000 gallons of water daily, yet to obtain that average quantity for the year would require the engine to be run every day. So taking the days the pump has been run for the past year, 274, or seventy-five per cent. of the whole number of days, as a basis of calculation, we shall find that the average daily product of filtered water drawn from the gallery does not exceed 700,000 gallons, while

the average daily consumption for the year has been 1,219,225 gallons. Now, as the present consumption of water is nearly twice the quantity yielded by the gallery, and, as at an early day, no doubt, there will be required three times its present yield, the matter of filtration becomes a very important question if our people are to be supplied with filtered water at all times, as seems to be generally expected. An extension of the filter gallery, equal to the present length, thirteen hundred feet, would involve, probably, an expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars, and if it was no poorer in water than the present gallery, and we could not expect it to be richer, would only yield a supply scarcely more than the present consumption, and still the question of a future supply would be an open one.

During the past Summer the Board caused several experimental wells or borings to be made, a few hundred feet westerly of the westerly terminus of the filter gallery, with a view of ascertaining the yield of water; these experiments were not sufficiently extended to be regarded as reliable data on which to base any definite calculation, still, we may say, they were not regarded as being rich in water product. It has seemed to the Board that, before expending a large amount of money in the extension of the filter gallery, with uncertain results, it would be wise to attempt to increase the supply by constructing, between the river and the present filter gallery, near its eastern extremity, either by excavating and removing the alluvial deposit, which is a compact silt, almost impervious to water, between the gallery and the river, as deep as the bottom of the gallery, and, say, twenty or more feet wide, and supplying the place of the excavated silt with suitable filter material, or, by a more

elaborate filter chamber, supplied from the present inlet pipe. An experimental filter, constructed in either of these ways, would be inexpensive, as compared with the extension of the gallery, and might demonstrate that an abundant and reliable supply of filtered water could be obtained at a comparatively small outlay.

NEW PUMPING ENGINE.

So numerous and important had become the interests dependent upon an abundant and sure supply of water that, early in the year, the Board deemed it too hazardous to depend longer upon a single pumping engine, however good and reliable, and, while ours is one of the best in the country, still, it is liable, at any time, to be disabled by accident, and so a water famine made possible; accordingly, the City Council was requested to make an appropriation for a second or relief engine, which was readily granted, and the Board, in conjunction with the Mayor, investigated the merits of various pumping engines by personal examinations, by correspondence and by interviews with engine builders, and, after mature deliberation, it was unanimously agreed by the Board that the interests of the city would be best subserved by adopting the Worthington Duplex Pumping Engine, built by Henry R. Worthington of New York, and a contract was accordingly made with him for an engine of a pumping capacity of five million gallons in twenty-four hours, being the same rated capacity as the present engine. By the terms of the contract the builder guarantees a duty of sixty-five millions foot pounds for each one hundred pounds of coal consumed. The contract price to be paid

for the engine, set up and in complete working order, painted to accord with the present engine, is \$34,000, including the foundations, which are now being put in by the contractor; and, it is but just to say, that this part of the work is being done in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. It is expected that the engine will be in position within a few weeks, it having, as we are informed, been already shipped from the workshop. The pumping capacity of the two engines will be ample for all the wants of the city for many years to come.

CORPORATION PIPES.

In the year 1874 there was laid a line of twenty-inch pipe to supply the Manufacturing Corporations on the line of Merrimack River, and, during the past year, an eight-inch pipe has been extended through Warren street, mainly to supply the Middlesex Mills, and a sixteen-inch pipe has been extended through Jackson street, from Central to Middlesex street, to supply the Hamilton and Appleton Corporations. These several lines of water pipe have been laid at the request of the Corporations, mainly for fire purposes, to supplement their own water system, in case of an extended conflagration; they are also used to a limited extent for domestic purposes, and it is hoped that soon the managers of the Corporations, whose boarding-houses have not yet been supplied with the city water, will early order its introduction. The sixteen-inch pipe, as above, laid through Jackson street, secures, besides the special purpose named, a reliable supply of water to the western portions of the city, in case the cement pipe now laid through Middlesex street should fail.

The expense of these special extensions for fire purposes has been as follows :

Amount expended in 1874, as per Report of Water Board	
of one year ago.....	\$36,750
Expended during 1875, as above described.....	10,600
Total.....	<u>\$47,350</u>

The Board has devoted considerable time to the consideration of a revision of the rules and regulations for the government of this important interest, and the result of their deliberations will soon be presented to the City Council for their consideration, and approval if the proposed changes shall be deemed expedient. The water rates are generally very satisfactory, but the experience of the past has suggested that some slight modification might profitably be made. With the proposed revision of the rules the Board will also propose amended rates for the consideration of the City Council.

The following contracts for water pipe and coal have been made during the year :

May 8.—With Jesse W. Starr & Son, for 400 tons 4 and 6 inch pipe and 11 tons special castings, at \$42 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered in Lowell.

June 24.—With R. D. Wood & Co, for 138½ tons 16 inch pipe, at \$42 per ton of 2240 lbs., and 8 tons special castings at 3 cents per pound.

With Wm. E. Livingston, for 400 tons Lehigh coal, at \$7.75 per ton of 2240 lbs., on cars in Lowell.

With O. A. Simpson, for teaming 400 tons coal from the railroad to the Water Works Coal Sheds, at fifty-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

During the past year claims for land damages for the construction of the Water Works have been adjusted, as follows :

February 2.—Estate of Fisher A. Hildreth, land on line of pipe conduit.....	\$5,000 00
Interest.....	1,084 17
	\$6,084 17
March 1.—Bridget Donohoe, land and personal estate, for closing Sixth street.....	\$200 00
Abram French, damage to house by blasting.....	100 00
Costs of suit.....	20 56
	\$120 56
Josiah B. French, land on line of distributing main, (verdict of jury).....	\$2,437 12
Interest.....	77 18
Costs.....	277 61
Interest on costs.....	8 79
	\$2,800 70
May 3.—Alfred Brown, land on line of brick supply conduit, (verdict of jury).....	\$1,600 00
Costs.....	27 64
Interest.....	129 06
	\$1,756 70
May 3.—Gardner L. Willard, land damages on line of of brick supply conduit, (verdict of jury).....	\$2,250 00
Costs.....	40 07
Interest.....	181 50
	\$2,471 57
Heirs of Charles Bodwell, land damages, well, &c., on line of brick supply conduit, (by agreement).....	\$3,700 00
Dockham & Co., adjustment of suit between plaintiff and City Council.....	\$5,000 00

December 31.—Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, in full consideration for land and water taken by the city in the construction of the Water Works, (by agreement of said Proprietors and the City Council,) fifty thousand dollars..... \$50,000 00

It is a source of much gratification that we are able to report the complete and satisfactory settlement of the last-named important claim.

The following sums, including interest, have been awarded by the County Commissioners to the persons named, for damages to their estates by the closing of Sixth street, in the construction of the Reservoir, and will be paid in the next monthly draft :

Michael McGlynn.....	\$269 25
Wm. B. Franklin.....	269 25
Peter Riley.....	149 58
Michael McGuire.....	179 50

Claims for damages to land and wells, in consequence of the construction of the brick supply conduit, at Pawtucketville, were, by agreement between the Water Board and the several parties holding the claims, referred to the arbitrament of Daniel S. Richardson, Jacob Rogers and Benjamin Walker, who have this day reported the following awards, but the amounts have not yet been paid :

January 1, 1876.—West Congregational Society.....	\$497 83
Atkinson C. Varnum.....	755 33
John J. Colton.....	721 17
Peter S. Coburn.....	783 94
Abner H. Marshall.....	429 16
Foster Perham.....	462 81

The following-named persons have also presented claims for damages to wells and land, in consequence of

the building of the supply conduit, and these, also, by agreement between the Water Board and claimants, have been referred to the above-named arbitrators ; no action on the cases has yet been taken, but it is expected that they will be settled very soon :

John F. Tabor, Mrs. Susan Coburn, Louisa M. Wells, Herbert Marshall, Orford R. Blood, George W. Coburn, John M. Hodge, Jr.

Besides the above, the only unsettled claims for land or well damages, known to the Board, are held by the following-named persons :

Samuel Fay, Henry Emery, Eliza D. Blood.

ITEMS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The total consumption of water for the year ending December 31, 1875, is 445,017,098 gallons, being a daily average of 1,219,225, against 789,208 gallons for the previous year.

The amount of water rates for the year has been \$82,861.60, against \$69,307.39 for the previous year.

The length of street mains, now laid, is $47\frac{12}{100}$ miles, an increase for the year of $4\frac{72}{100}$ miles.

The total number of services at this time is 3,754, an increase of 526 during the year.

The total number of water takers is 8,390, an increase of 1,452 during the year.

There has been consumed in pumping water $414\frac{1687}{2000}$ net tons of coal, against 331 tons last year.

For a more detailed and critical statement of the expenses, incident to pumping water and to the workings of the pumping engine for the year, we refer to the

accompanying carefully-prepared report of Mr. George E. Evans, the Engineer of the city.

STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the cost, including interest on the Water Loan, in excess of receipts for water rates of the Lowell Water Works to December 31, 1875:

Net cost to January 1, 1875, (see last Annual Report)...\$1,695,375 86

Expenditures for the year ending December
31, 1875:

For cast iron pipe and special castings,.....	\$26,605 77
Gates, Hydrants and Meters,..	4,574 30
Labor, materials and other ex- pense on extensions.....	31,693 75
Total for extensions.....	\$62,873 82
Land Damages, exclusive of the amount paid Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merri- mack River.....	\$22,176 82
Land and Water damages paid Proprietors Locks and Canals on Merrimack River.....	50,000 00
Total land and water damages.....	72,176 82
H. R. Worthington, on account of new engine.....	\$17,000 00
New Force Main, to connect new engine.....	1,255 25
Total on account of new engine and connections,	18,255 25
<i>Amount carried forward,.....</i>	<i>\$153,305 89</i>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> ,.....	\$153,305 89
For new heater in boiler room...	\$980 22
Expended on Engine House and for bulkhead, to adapt building to new engine,.....	579 46
	<u>\$1,559 68</u>
Total expended on construction account.....	\$154,865 57
Current expense of pumping water and main- taining the Works, including rents, salaries, coal, oil, &c.....	\$15,230 21
Interest on Water Loan.....	105,565 00
	<u>120,795 21</u>
Current expenses and interest.....	120,795 21
Total.....	<u>\$1,971,036 64</u>

Credits.

Amounts received by City Treasurer, for water rates and service pipes, for year.....	\$93,094 35
Received shutting off and letting on fees.....	150 00
Received from sundry accounts, sent Treasurer for collection,.....	1,663 79
	<u>94,908 14</u>
Total credits for the year.....	94,908 14
Net cost to December 31, 1875.....	<u>\$1,876,128 50</u>

Income from water rates, and current expenses for
year 1875, compared :

Interest on Water Loan, as above.....	\$105,565 00
Current expenses.....	15,230 21
	<u>120,795 21</u>
Total interest and current expenses.....	120,795 21
Water rates charged for the year.....	82,861 60
	<u>\$37,933 61</u>
Current expenses, in excess of income.....	\$37,933 61

On the first of July, Mr. French, in consequence of continued illness, which demanded his entire relief from labor, presented his resignation as clerk of the Board. It was accepted with regret.

Mr. James M. Battles was elected clerk of the Board, September 2d, after having served some weeks as clerk *pro tem*. His experience as an accountant has rendered him peculiarly qualified for this position, and we consider the city fortunate in securing his services.

Mr. George Runels, President, resigned his position as a member of this Board on the 9th of November. His rare judgment in practical business had inspired great confidence in him by his associates, and we deeply regretted that his extended business engagements necessitated his taking this step. The vacancy has not yet been filled by the City Council.

It gives us pleasure to testify to the faithfulness and efficiency of Mr. Griffin, the Superintendent of the Works, and we refer you to his report, herewith, for the details of the operations under his charge, a partial abstract of which we have embodied in previous pages.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. LATHAM,
BENJ. WALKER,
ALBERT A. HAGGETT,
EARL A. THISSELL.



ENGINEER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,)
LOWELL, January 5th, 1876. }

To CYRUS H. LATHAM, Esq.,

President of the Lowell Water Board:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the work done by the pumping engine, and the records, as taken at the Reservoir. The calculations were made from the records kept by James P. Roberts, the efficient engineer at the pumping station.

In the calculation of the "duty," one pound per square inch was added to the pressure on the pump for friction and bends between guage and pump-well. The record of ashes was not taken each month during the year, as it was impossible for the firemen to weigh them and attend to their daily duties. The quantity of ashes was about twelve per cent.

T A B L E
SHOWING WORK DONE WITH ENGINE AND BOILER FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1875.

MONTHS.	Number of days pumping.	Average No. of hours pumping per day.	Number of hours pumping per month.	Number of strokes made per month.	Average No. of strokes per minute.	Average head, including friction, in feet.	Quantity pumped per month, in U. S. gallons.	Average quantity pumped per day, in U. S. gallons.	Duty in lbs., 1 foot high, with 100 lbs. of coal, used in no deduction for pumping only, ashes or cinders. No deduction for ashes or cinders.	Duty on total coal consumed.
January,.....	26	8-37	223-55	117,516	8.74	163.84	36,429,960	1,401,152	96,783,820	63,638,480
February,.....	27	9-08	246-35	113,370	8.81	162.69	40,414,700	1,496,841	98,173,680	66,795,000
March,.....	21	9-13	193-35	103,743	8.93	161.50	32,160,330	1,531,444	106,939,500	67,421,420
April,.....	23	7-37	175-20	86,853	8.25	163.35	26,924,430	1,170,627	108,145,630	65,344,700
May,.....	27	7-40	206-50	105,727	8.52	163.72	32,775,370	1,213,902	116,726,100	71,122,000
June,.....	25	9-21	233-45	128,585	9.17	163.97	39,861,250	1,594,454	117,350,100	76,915,520
July,.....	26	9-57	258-55	146,691	9.44	163.69	45,474,210	1,749,008	114,073,730	78,246,730
August,.....	19	11-04	210-25	119,628	9.47	163.07	37,081,680	1,951,825	106,174,740	73,929,220
September,.....	20	9-52	197-30	112,747	9.51	163.56	34,951,570	1,747,578	114,182,880	75,955,030
October,.....	19	10-23	197-25	115,971	9.79	163.06	35,951,010	1,892,158	110,462,460	75,245,410
November,.....	17	10-13	173-45	105,582	10.13	162.59	32,730,420	1,925,319	111,963,040	78,796,360
December,.....	25	10-29	261-55	162,126	10.32	162.65	50,259,060	2,010,362	108,310,670	81,007,630
Totals and averages,.	275	9-23	2,579-55	1,435,539	9.27	163.14	445,017,090	1,618,244	108,699,620	72,925,000

T A B L E

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF COAL, &c., USED AT PUMPING STATION FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1875.

MONTHS.	COAL CONSUMED.				Wood for starting fires, in cords.	Ashes and clinkers taken from furnaces, in lbs.	Oil used, in gallons.	Tallow used, in lbs.
	For starting fires, in lbs.	When pumping, in lbs.	For banking fires, in lbs.	Total coal consumed.				
January,.....	15,600	51,396	11,169	78,165	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
February,.....	16,200	55,816	10,021	82,037	3 $\frac{3}{8}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
March,.....	12,600	40,477	11,125	64,202	2 $\frac{5}{8}$		8	59
April,.....	11,400	33,893	10,800	56,093	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,255	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
May,.....	13,400	38,312	11,166	62,878	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,489	9	62
June,.....	15,000	46,418	9,402	70,820	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	8,932	10	70
July,.....	15,600	54,382	9,300	79,282	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,519	11	78
August,.....	11,400	47,468	9,304	68,172	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,431	9	63
September,.....	12,000	41,725	9,000	62,725	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,162	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
October,.....	11,400	44,228	9,300	64,928	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,890	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
November,.....	10,200	39,610	6,475	56,285	2 $\frac{1}{8}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
December,.....	15,000	62,900	6,200	84,100	3 $\frac{1}{8}$		11	79
Totals,.....	159,800	556,625	113,262	829,687	34 $\frac{1}{4}$		110	776

During the month of April the engine was run twelve days with one boiler only, and, in May, fourteen days. The fires under the boilers are built every morning, when the engine is to pump, and are burned as low as possible at night, working the steam down to fifteen or twenty pounds. When two fires are built, an allowance of six hundred pounds of coal is made for getting up steam, and four hundred when only one boiler is used.

PUMPING STATION.

RUNNING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Salaries of engineer and firemen.....	\$2,599 74
358 tons (2000 lbs.) of coal consumed, <i>a</i> \$7.853.....	2,811 37
56.8 tons (2000 lbs.) of coal consumed, <i>a</i> \$7.544.....	429 50
0.63 tons (2000 lbs.) of coal (heating), <i>a</i> \$7.853.....	4 95
34½ cords of wood consumed.....	205 20
Gas for lighting Works.....	10 05
39 gallons valvoline oil used.....	48 75
71 gallons black engine oil used.....	27 80
776 lbs. tallow used.....	73 33
54 lbs packing used.....	23 07
164 pounds waste used.....	23 33
Sundries.....	22 91
Tools.....	39 83
Repairs on engine and boilers.....	59 30
	\$6,379 13

Cost of raising water into Reservoir, per million gallons....	\$14 33
Cost of raising water, per million gallons, one foot high....	08 $\frac{8}{10}$

The cost of pumping is less than the cost (\$6,610.55) given by the Superintendent, as the above only includes what was used during the year, making no account of

materials, etc. on hand at the commencement of the year 1876. The cost of raising a million gallons of water into the Reservoir, this year, has been reduced nearly thirty per cent. Although the engine has pumped one-third more hours than it did last year, this reduction has not come entirely from that source. Several important changes have been made by Mr. Roberts, which have reduced the running expenses considerably. A small boiler has been placed in the boiler room, which supplies the cylinder jackets with steam when the engine is not working; and, by the use of this boiler, fire is kept only on three and one-half square feet of grate surface, instead of twenty-five square feet, as was previously done when the fire was banked. When the engine is working the jackets are mostly supplied from the large boilers; the small boiler evaporating only enough water to keep its level. The condensed water from the jackets is returned to the small boiler.

In the flue, at the rear of the boilers, a water heater, thirty inches in diameter and twenty-four feet six inches in length, has been placed, which contains about nine hundred gallons. The water from the hot well is pumped through the heater into the boilers and the temperature is increased about seventeen degrees. The donkey pumps have been connected with the heater. By this arrangement the waste heat from the boilers is utilized as far as possible.

RESERVOIR.

This year the water in the Reservoir has been higher than it was last year. It has been above high-water

mark fifty-five days during the year. The maximum depth of water is twenty feet.

The following table shows the average depth of water, the number of gallons, and the temperature of the water in the Reservoir, and also the temperature of the air for each month in the year. The temperature of the water was taken at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and of the air at 6 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6 P. M.

MONTHS.	Depth in feet.	Quantity in U. S. gallons.	TEMPERATURE.	
			Of Water.	Of Air.
January,.....	19.58	29,873,800	40°	16.7°
February,.....	19.42	29,628,700	40.1°	17.4°
March,.....	20.13	30,811,400	40°	25.7°
April,.....	19.36	29,500,500	42.9°	40°
May.....	19.30	29,419,000	54.6°	56.5°
June,.....	19.50	29,733,700	64.2°	66.8°
July,.....	20.12	30,810,000	68.4°	72.2°
August,.....	18.70	28,408,900	70.8°	70.8°
September,.....	18.71	28,432,000	65.1°	58.9°
October,.....	19.00	28,896,100	53°	47.6°
November,.....	18.80	28,565,300	40.2°	30.9°
December,.....	18.89	28,715,300	35.8°	25.7°

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. EVANS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 1st, 1876.

To the Lowell Water Board :

GENTLEMEN—I submit to you, this, my Third Annual Report, showing the extensions, repairs and improvements made upon the City Water Works during the year ending December 31, 1875.

Work of laying mains and services was suspended through the months of January, February and March, but the extreme cold came on and continued, until the frost, in many places, had gone down below the mains, which was cause for alarm for the security of the city in case of fire. * Under the circumstances, the only way to protect the mains, was to pump the water and waste it through them, which was done, and the result was that at no time during the cold weather was there a line of main pipe which would not respond to a call for water.

The number of services which froze in the streets was about one hundred. Some of them we were obliged to dig up, in order to thaw out, but most of them were thawed by hot water being forced in from the cellar, with a Hildreth & Johnson Hand Force Pump, at a great

saving in expense, over any other method which has come to my notice. As fast as frozen services were reported they were promptly taken care of, and with little trouble to the takers. The services began to freeze January 18, and continued to do so until into March.

There was no trouble with frozen mains, except in two cases: one on Kirk street, a four-inch pipe, which was on a dead end and was not laid at a proper depth. This pipe burst on Sunday, May 2d; it was repaired and the water again let on at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day. The other case was the pipe connecting with the old hydrant, formerly in use, at the corner of Summer and Gorham streets, which burst April 13th; there was no damage done, except the settling of the sidewalk. This piece of pipe was taken out and the branch capped, which makes secure the line at this point. I think it can be truly said that the Water Department of this city was in the best condition, during the extreme cold, of any city in New England, as all the other cities, as far as I can learn, had frozen mains.

There was laid a two-inch line for the Lowell Hosiery Mill, from Broadway. This was laid on account of the Mill being troubled with dirty water coming from the six-inch line through Mt. Vernon street, which was caused from the fact that, at the point where the main is tapped for the Mill, there is a low point, and all the dirt settles at this point, and the almost constant drawing of the two-inch pipe from the six-inch, this point would seem to take it in instead of allowing it to settle, as it would, had there been a smaller outlet at the point. By changing the pipe and taking the water from a higher level and a larger pipe it has been much better, and I think the Mill will have little trouble hereafter.

The most important main was laid on Kirk street. The old four-inch pipe, with the old hydrants, were taken out and the six-inch pipe, with new flush hydrants, put in and connected with the twenty-inch line at French street, also with the twelve-inch line on Merrimack street.

The number of services laid during the year was 526, which, added to those previously put in, make 3,754. The amount of service pipe laid is 18,345 feet of three-quarters inch diameter, 1,684 feet of one-inch diameter, 68 feet of one and one-quarter inch diameter, making a total of 20,098 feet, or 3.8 miles; to this add amount laid previously, and we have a total of 154,276 feet, or 29.21 miles. The amount of cast-iron pipe laid the past year, in connection with the service pipe, is 24,956 feet, or 4.72 miles, to which add the pipe previously laid, will make 248,747, or 47.12 miles. The sizes are shown in the annexed schedule.

Gates were put in, on lines laid previous to 1875, as follows:

One six-inch on corner of Union and Gorham streets.

One six-inch, corner Gorham and Summer streets, on Gorham street line.

One six-inch, between Warren and Hurd streets.

One six-inch, corner Liberty and School streets.

One six-inch, corner Thirteenth and Bridge streets.

One twelve-inch, corner Bridge and Sixth streets.

The following-mentioned gates were put in on lines laid this year, and are for fire service:

One twelve-inch, for Hamilton Manufacturing Company, off Jackson street line.

One twelve-inch, for Appleton Company, off Jackson street line.

One twelve-inch, for Lowell Machine Shop, off Jackson street line.

Two eight-inch, for Middlesex Company, off Warren street line.

One twelve-inch, for Lowell Manufacturing Company, off Market street line.

Hydrants have been moved as follows :

One hydrant, corner Middlesex and Branch streets.

One hydrant on Dover street.

One hydrant on School street.

One hydrant on Central, near Gorham street.

One new hydrant has been put in on corner Westford and Loring streets.

Twelve hydrants have been raised, in consequence of alteration of grade of streets or sidewalks.

One fountain has been moved from Merrimack street, near Post Office, to point opposite Massachusetts Corporation block, near Bridge street.

One fountain has been put in on Bridge street, near Third street.

One stone trough has been put in on Broadway, near School street.

FILTERING GALLERY AND CONDUIT.

The filtering gallery and conduit (brick and iron) appear to be in good condition and have not needed any repairs this year.

ENGINE BUILDINGS.

It has been found necessary to repair the roof of the coal shed, it having settled, causing it to leak badly. This was done by putting in vertical timbers, resting on shoes laid in cement, bringing the roof to the proper level. It was also found necessary to put in a bulk-head to the engine house cellar, as there was no way to get heavy material into the cellar, and the benefit of it has been already realized during the putting in of the foundations for the new engine.

PUMPING ENGINES AND BOILERS.

In the month of April there was put into the chimney flue in the boiler-house, a heater of the following dimen-

sions : 24 feet 6 inches long by 30 inches diameter, of 5-16 inch iron. Before the heater was put in, cold water only could be used in the boiler, and the result was that the brass tubes became contracted and leaked. Since the heater was put in there has been no trouble or expense with the tubes; and a saving of six or eight per cent. has been realized in coal.

There has been put in the boiler-house a small boiler for heating the jackets, size 7 feet 6 inches long, 23 inches diameter; the fire-box contains 3 1-2 square feet of grate surface. This boiler makes a saving of three or four hundred pounds of coal every twenty-four hours, over one of the large steam boilers which it was necessary to use before this small boiler was put in.

The engine, in the hands of Mr. Roberts, the efficient Engineer, has performed its work satisfactorily and will show by the Report, elsewhere, an increase of duty over last year.

FORCE MAIN.

There have been two leaks on the force main, one at the engine-house cellar, the other at the corner of Varnum and Sixth streets. These were repaired without interfering with the working of the engine. The new force main branch, put in to connect with the new engine, has been laid to the interior of the engine-house cellar, and a twenty-four-inch gate put on, ready to connect with the new engine.

RESERVOIR.

The embankments are in good condition and retain their proper shape; the grass has come in well on the

slopes and is forming a heavy sod. Last Spring there were several cords of manure put on the parts having the least sod ; the effect was beneficial, and I would advise the same treatment the coming Spring. At the point of entering the gate at the gate-house there has been a very wet, quaggy place, making it unsafe for travel. This is caused by the nature of the soil, it being springy. To remedy this there has been put in a stone sewer, which will relieve these springs and carry the water across the street into the gutter passing down Sixth street.

The average monthly and daily consumption of water for the year 1875 is as follows :

MONTHS.	Gallons, monthly.	Gallons, daily.
January.....	37,555,750	1,211,480
February.....	38,580,690	1,377,880
March.....	33,854,110	1,092,070
April.....	27,624,180	920,810
May.....	32,914,890	1,061,770
June.....	39,442,350	1,314,750
July.....	43,076,420	1,389,560
August.....	39,062,200	1,260,070
September.....	37,454,220	1,248,470
October.....	34,635,820	1,117,280
November.....	33,907,770	1,130,260
December.....	48,034,480	1,549,500

The average daily consumption of water for the year has been about 1,222,300 gallons.

There were eight leaks in mains this year, seven being in joints, one, a split in bell. All were in contract work.

The total amount of bills sent to the City Treasurer, for collection for this department, for the year ending December 31, 1875, is as follows :

For Water rates.....	\$82,861 60
Service pipe and labor.....	5,526 82
Other accounts.....	2,366 28
	\$90,754 70

EXPENDITURES.

Labor and Material :

Extensions, services, &c.....	\$31,693 75
Cast-iron pipe and specials.....	26,605 77
Gates.....	\$2,186 60
Hydrants.....	1,368 40
Meters.....	1,019 30
	\$4,574 30
	\$62,873 82

Current Expenses :

Pumping.....	\$6,610 55
Reservoir.....	862 01
Office.....	674 75
Printing, stationery, &c.....	273 28
Salaries.....	3,860 01
Engineering.....	583 00
Inspection.....	1,044 06
Rent.....	412 50
Miscellaneous.....	910 05
	\$15,230 21

Amount carried forward,..... \$78,104 03

Amount brought forward,..... \$78,104 03

Construction Account :

Damages.....	\$72,176 82	
H. R. Worthington.....	17,000 00	
New Force Main.....	1,255 25	
Morris Engine.....	980 22	
Engine House.....	579 46	
	<u> </u>	\$91,991 75
Total cost.....		<u><u>\$170,095 78</u></u>

Forty-one meters have been put in during the year. The total number of meters now in use is ninety-five. The kinds and sizes are as follows :

	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	1 inch.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2 inch.	4 inch.	Total.
Union Meter Company.....	29	24	2	1	2		58
Worthington.....	28		4		2	2	36
Boston Machine Company..			1				1
	57	24	7	1	4	2	95

The total number of services laid to January 1, 1876, is 3,754 ; of these fourteen are for fire service ; 526 services have been laid during this year.

The total number of water takers is 8,390. The total number of persons supplied is 36,100, not including those in hotels, stores, saloons and other places of public resort.

The number of takers who have had the water shut off, for non-payment of water rates, is 93. The number let on again, after payment, is 83.

The number of abatements made is 74 ; amount \$613.08.

WATER IS SUPPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING USES.

Families,	7,227	Holly Tree Inns,	4
Apothecaries,	24	Hospitals,	2
Armories,	3	Hot houses,	5
Artist studio,	1	Laundry,	1
Auction room,	1	Leather works,	1
Banks,	7	Markets : Meat,	38
Bar rooms,	4	Fish,	5
Bath rooms,	1	Marble works,	3
Barber shops,	24	Masonic Temple,	1
Bakeries,	8	Machine shops,	28
Bill poster,	1	Middles'x Mechan. Association,	1
Billiard saloons,	6	<i>Manufactories :</i>	
Binderies,	2	Belt,	2
Boiler works,	1	Bobbins,	1
Boarding-houses,	107	Beer,	3
Bonnet bleachery,	1	Cap,	1
Brewery,	1	Carriage,	2
Brass finishers,	2	Clothing,	3
Bowling alley,	1	Cigar,	1
Bleachery,	1	Cologne,	1
Churches,	12	Comforter,	1
Coal yard,	1	Confectionery,	4
City Library,	1	Card clothing,	1
County Jail,	1	Curtain fixtures,	1
Club rooms,	2	Croquet,	1
City Government Building,	1	Drain pipe,	1
Court House,	1	Felting,	2
City Stable,	1	File,	1
City work-shops,	2	Frear stone,	1
Dye houses,	2	Hosiery,	1
Eating houses,	5	Harness,	2
Founderies,	1	Jack screw,	2
Grist mill,	1	Patent medicine,	1
Galvanized iron works,	1	Paper bags,	1
Gardens,	5	Paper boxes,	4
Halls,	14	Sausage,	1
Hotels,	9	Screw,	1

WATER IS SUPPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING USES.

<i>Manufactories :</i>		Rooms,	174
Scale,	1	<i>Railroads :</i>	
Stamp,	1	Depots,	4
Soap,	3	Car houses,	1
Suspenders,	2	Engine houses,	3
Strap,	1	Roll coverers,	1
Shuttle,	1	Saloons,	55
Shoe,	1	Sisters of Notre Dame,	1
Sash and blind,	1	School houses,	28
Shirt,	1	Schools, private,	1
Wire goods,	2	Stores and shops,	270
Woolen goods,	1	Stucco works,	1
Worsted yarn,	1	Stationary engines,	16
Wooden ware,	1	Street sprinkler,	1
Old Ladies' Home,	1	Stables : Private,	282
Orphan Asylum,	2	Livery and sale,	13
Offices,	135	Truckmen's,	7
Pork packers,	2	Horse railroad,	1
Police Station,	1	Steam fire engine houses and	
Photograph galleries,	12	hook and ladder houses,	8
Printing offices,	6	Tannery,	1
Print works,	1	Trunk makers,	1
Planing mills,	1	Wood yard,	1
Plaster works,	1	Young Women's Home,	1

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIXTURES.

Aquaria,	4	<i>Fountains :</i>	
Boilers for heating,	45	Combination,	11
Taps,	11,110	Private,	33
Sinks,	7,700	Horse troughs,	5
Basins,	841	Tumbler washers,	9
Bath tubs,	380	Drinking hydrants,	9
Water closets,	803	Fish tank,	1
Set Wash Tubs,	370	Fish pond,	1
Hose,	1,567	Private hydrants,	4
Urinals,	106		

For location of new gates and hydrants I refer you to the accompanying schedules.

Since my last report Mr. Frank E. French has resigned his position as clerk on account of ill health. His resignation was followed by the election of Mr. James M. Battles to the position, for which he is so well adapted from his long experience in clerical business.

Thanking you for all your cordial support to me in the discharge of my varied duties, I respectfully submit this report.

S. P. GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE

OF CHARGES FOR WATER, BY MONTHS, FROM COMMENCEMENT
TO DECEMBER 31, 1875.

MONTHS.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January,.....		\$363 94	\$418 96
February,.....		35 33	235 43
March*,.....	\$6,124 94	50,200 10	65,417 63
April,.....	785 89	1,739 56	935 20
May,.....	3,988 16	3,274 09	2,147 96
June,.....	5,818 78	2,865 86	2,987 43
July,.....	4,833 52	1,889 03	1,926 31
August,.....	2,728 30	498 50	449 86
September,.....	2,827 07	3,245 06	865 90
October,.....	9,729 05	872 10	2,947 93
November,.....	761 21	634 03	573 35
December,.....	1,571 72	3,689 79	3,955 59
	\$39,168 64	\$69,307 39	\$82,861 60

*Beginning of Water year April 1.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

SHOWING THE SIZES AND LENGTHS OF PIPE LAID IN THE EXTENSION OF THE WORKS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1875.

STREET.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	LENGTH IN FEET.					
		16 Inch.	12 Inch.	8 Inch.	6 Inch.	4 * Inch.	2 In.
Abbott,	Central and Lawrence,				14	552	
Beech,	Sixth and Tenth,				480		
Beech,	Third and Sixth,					258	
Blossom,	Gorham, near Fair Ground, west,				660		
Cambridge,	Chelmsford and Hale,					324	
Canton,	Middlesex and Princeton,				432		
Central,	Warren and Jackson,		180				
Congress,	Thorndike and Gorham,				36	993	
Conant,	Methuen, northerly,				1064		
Chelmsford,	Cambridge and Daly,		400				
Daly,	Chelmsford and Grand,					228	
Faulkner,	Lawrence and the Canal,			338			
Grand,	Westford and Chelmsford,					72	
Hildreth,	Bridge and Town line,				2244		
June,	Thirteenth and Twelfth,					384	
Jackson,	Central and Middlesex,	2124			192		
Kidder,	Crosby and Gorham,				126		
Kirk,	Merrimack and French,				816		
Lawrence,	Agawam and Faulkner,			244	24		
Leroy,	Coral and Loring,					96	
Loring,	Leroy and Westford,				120		
London,	Gorham, westerly,				816		
West London,	Main, westerly,				591		
Lowell Mfg. Co.	Market to the Mills,				156	48	
Livingston,	Carter and the Brook,				14	480	

SCHEDULE NO. 1—*Continued.*

STREET.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	LENGTH IN FEET.					
		16 Inch.	12 Inch.	8 Inch.	6 Inch.	4 Inch.	2 Inch.
Main,	Lincoln and West London,				225		
Methuen,	Extension to Conant,			570			
Mt. Vernon,	Bowers and Gold,				318		
Mt. Wash'gton,	Bowers and Pawtucket,				726		
Middlesex,	Jackson and Thorndike,		324				
Oliver,	School and Wanalancet,				431		
Osgood,	Liberty and Westford,					300	
Pine,	Westford and Liberty,				780		
Princeton,	Wilder and Porter,				420		
Porter,	Princeton and Pine,			999	28		
Robinson,	Congress and the Railroad,				12	375	
Stevens,	Pine and Parker,			654	13		
Taylor,	Lawrence and Merrill,					138	
Thirteenth,	June and Bridge,				564		
Wanalancet,	Oliver and Bowers,				200		
Warren,	Church and Central,			1560	14		20
West Third,	Bridge and Coburn,				840		
Williams,	Central and George,				84		
Western Av.,	Fletcher and the Railroad,				480		
Western Av.,	The Railroad, westerly to Freight Depot,					375	
		2124	904	4365	12920	4623	20
Additional, Broadway,	Lowell Hosiery Mill,						185

Total amount laid this year,.....24,956 feet,

Add amount laid last year, as per schedule

in Annual Report for 1874,..... 34,235.4

Add amount laid previous to 1874,.....189,556

248,747.4 feet, or 47.12 miles.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

LIST OF STOP GATES SET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

STREET.	LOCATION.	16 In.	12 In.	8 In.	6 In.	4 In.
Abbott,	On west line of Lawrence street, 13.5 feet, North from south line of Abbott street,					1
Beach,	5 feet north from north line of Third street, 20 feet west from east line of Beach street,					1
Beach,	1.5 feet north from north line of Sixth street, 16 feet west from east line of Beach street,				1	
Blossom,	1 foot west from west line of Gorham street, 15 feet south from north line of Blossom street,				1	
Cambridge,	On east line of Chelmsford street, 22 feet westerly from east line of Cambridge st.,					1
Carpet Lane,	2 feet south from south line of Market street, 3.7 feet west from east line of Carpet Lane,				1	
Canton,	On south line of Middlesex street, 15 feet west from east line of Canton street,				1	
Congress,	On west line of Thorndike street, 11.5 feet north from south line of Congress st.,					1
Conant,	3 feet north from north line of Methuen street, 11 feet east from west line of Conant street,				1	
Faulkner,	13 feet west of Canal, 25.5 feet south of north line of Faulkner street,			1		
French,	14.8 feet west of east line of Kirk street, 13.3 feet north from south line of French street,				1	
Grand,	7½ feet south from south line of Westford street, 11 feet west from east line of Grand street,					1
Gorham,	7 feet north from south line of Summer street, 16 feet east from west line of Gorham street,				1	
Jackson,	128.5 feet west from west line of Central street, 23 feet north from south line of Jackson street. (Corporation connection)	1				
Jackson,	2.5 feet west from line of Central street, 19 feet north from south line of Jackson street,	1				
Jackson,	21 feet west from west line of Elliott street, 22½ feet north from south line of Jackson street, (Corporation connection,)	1				

SCHEDULE NO. 3—*Continued.*

STREET.	LOCATION.	16 In.	12 In.	8 In.	6 In.	4 In.
Jackson,	9.5 feet east of east line of private street to L. M. S. Foundry, 24 feet north from south line of Jackson street, (Corporation connection,)		1			
Jackson,	1 foot north from north line of Middlesex street, 19 feet west from east line of Jackson street,	1				
Kirk,	6 feet north from south line of French street, 19.5 feet east from west line of Kirk street,				1	
Kirk,	5 feet north from north line of Merrimack street, 17 feet west from east line of Kirk street,				1	
Livingston,	11 feet north from north line of Carter street, 10 feet west from east line of Livingston street,					1
Liberty,	16.5 feet east from west line of School street, 29.5 feet north from south line of Liberty street,				1	
London,	3 feet west from west line of Gorham street, 15.5 feet north from south line of London street,				1	
Main,	On south line of Lincoln street, 12 feet east from west line of Main street,				1	
Market,	10.5 feet east of west line of Carpet Lane, 27.5 feet south from north line of Market street, (Corporation connection,)		1			
Mt. Wash'gton,	3 feet south from south line of Pawtucket street, 11 feet west from east line of Mt. Wash'gton st.,				1	
Oliver,	On west line of School street, 8 feet north from south line of Oliver street,				1	
Pine,	5.0 feet west from east line of Hastings street, 21 feet north from south line of Pine street,				1	
Sixth,	7.5 feet east from east line of Bridge street, 18.5 feet north from south line of Sixth street,		1			
Stevens,	12.1 feet south from south line of Westford st., 22 feet east from west line of Stevens street,				1	
Stevens,	On south line of Pine street, 19 feet east from west line of Stevens street,				1	
Taylor,	On east line of Lawrence street, 11 feet south from north line of Taylor street,					1
Thirteenth,	2 feet west from east line of Bridge street, 18 feet north from south line of Thirteenth st.,				1	

SCHEDULE NO. 2—Continued.

STREET.	LOCATION.	16 In.	12 In.	8 In.	6 In.	4 In.
Union,	On east line of Gorham street, 22 feet south from north line of Union street,				1	
Warren,	5 feet east from east line of Central street, 16 feet north from south line of Warren street,			1		
Warren,	262 feet east from east line of Central street, 23.5 feet south from north line of Warren street, (Corporation connection,)			1		
Warren,	35 feet south from north of Warren street, 31.5 feet from intersection of Hurd & Warren sts.,				1	
Warren,	2.5 feet north from north line of Church street. 21.3 feet west from east line of Warren street,			1		
Warren,	18 feet south from north line of Warren street, (Corporation connection,)			1		
West Third,	On west line of Bridge street, 13 feet south from north line of West Third st.,				1	
Western Av.,	3 feet west from west line of Fletcher street, 21 feet north from south line of Western Avenue,				1	

SCHEDULE NO. 3.

LIST OF HYDRANTS SET FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1875.

STREETS.	LOCATION.
Abbott,	268 feet easterly from Central street.
Beach,	246 feet north from Sixth street.
Blossom,	320 feet westerly from Gorham street.
Canton,	340 feet south from Middlesex street.
Chelmsford,	14 feet southerly from Daly street.
Conant,	391 feet northerly from Methuen street.
Conant,	1,029 feet northerly from Methuen street.
Congress,	225 feet northerly from Robinson street.
Congress,	242 feet southerly from Robinson street.
Faulkner,	Opposite Counting-room, Chase Mill.
Gardner,	91 feet southerly from Market street.
Hildreth,	Opposite Jewett street.
Hildreth,	Corner of a street next northwesterly from Coburn st.
Hildreth,	385 feet northerly from ——— street.
Hildreth,	800 feet northwesterly from ——— street.
Jackson,	Corner of Central street.
Jackson,	Corner of Bowditch street.
Jackson,	8 feet westerly from Webster street.
Jackson,	49 feet westerly from Eliott street.
Jackson,	Corner of a private street, Appleton Corporation,
Jackson,	Corner of a private street, Appleton Corporation,
Jackson,	Corner of Middlesex street, replaced an old hydrant.

SCHEDULE NO. 3—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LOCATION.
Kirk,	Corner of Merrimack street, replaced an old hydrant.
Kirk,	Corner of Lee street, replaced an old hydrant.
Livingston,	410 feet northerly from Carter street.
London,	701 feet westerly from Gorham street.
London,	164 feet westerly from Main street.
Mt. Washington,	348 feet north from Bowers street.
Mt. Vernon,	318 feet south from Bowers street.
Oliver,	Corner of Wanalancit street.
Pine,	452 feet westerly from Hastings street.
Porter,	Corner of Princeton street.
Robinson,	225 feet westerly from Congress street.
Stevens,	337 feet southerly from Westford street.
Stevens,	Corner of Pine street.
Stevens,	618 feet southerly from Pine street.
Thirteenth,	Corner of June street.
Westford,	Corner of Loring street.
Warren,	299 feet easterly from Central street.
Western Avenue,	289 feet westerly from Fletcher street.
William,	Corner of Central street.

SCHEDULE

OF PROPERTY AT THE PIPE YARD, JANUARY 1, 1876.

6 lengths 30-inch pipe,				2 12-inch turns,			
9	"	24	"	8	8	"	"
45	"	20	"	12	6	"	"
21	"	16	"	7	4	"	"
81	"	12	"	1 20 to 12-inch reducer,			
19	"	8	"	2 16 to 12 "			
1093	"	6	"	1 16 to 8 "			
42	"	4	"	2 12 to 10 "			
56 feet rubber-coated 2-inch pipe,				1 12 to 8 "			
90	"	"	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	5 12 to 6 "			
555	"	"	1 "	1 10 to 8 "			
5040	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 8 to 6 "			
27	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 6 to 4 "			
32	"	pieces 30-inch pipe,		1 29 x 6-inch 4 way (damaged),			
9	"	"	24 "	1 20 x 6 " 4 "			
57	"	"	20 "	1 16 x 12 " 4 "			
34	"	"	16 "	1 16 x 6 " 4 "			
45	"	"	12 "	3 12 x 12 " 4 "			
28	"	"	8 "	23 12 x 6 " 4 "			
15	"	"	6 "	13 8 x 6 " 4 "			
13	"	"	4 "	11 8 x 8 " 4 "			
6 30-inch turns,				24 6 x 6 " 4 "			
7	24	"	"	9 4 x 4 " 4 "			
16	20	"	"	3 20 x 12 " 3 "			
7	16	"	"	1 20 x 6 " 3 "			

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—*Continued.*

1 16 x 16-inch 3 way,	92 1-inch bushings,
1 16 x 12 " 3 "	2 reducer couplings,
1 16 x 8 " 3 "	990 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch "
3 16 x 6 " 3 "	30 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
4 12 x 12 " 3 "	615 1 " "
8 12 x 6 " 3 "	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
17 8 x 6 " 3 "	212 $\frac{3}{4}$ " unions,
75 6 x 6 " 3 "	40 1 " rubber-coated unions,
15 4 x 4 " 3 "	2 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
2 2 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3 "	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " 3 "	1 2 " Corporation cock,
45 1 x 1 " 3 "	3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
21 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3 "	133 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
41 1 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3 "	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " cement,
6 1 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " crosses,	2 2 " stop and waste cocks,
55 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	58 1 " " "
1 2-inch elbow,	5 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
45 1 " "	5 30-inch sleeves,
43 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6 30 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch $\frac{1}{8}$ elbow,	2 24 " "
10 1 " $\frac{1}{8}$ "	8 24 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
90 1-inch plugs,	3 20 " "
30 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6 16 " "
246 1 " solder nipples,	4 16 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
144 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	9 12 " "

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—*Continued.*

17 12-inch $\frac{1}{2}$ sleeves,	1 pipe-testing machine,
6 10 " "	1 cement lining "
13 8 " "	6 tool boxes,
12 6 " "	10 pair piping tongs,
16 4 " "	2 sets die plates and dies,
1 20 " cap,	2 service pipe cutters,
5 16 " "	1 washer cutter,
14 12 " "	2 brooms,
11 8 " "	1 platform scale,
14 6 " "	1 counter "
3 4 " "	3 stop-gate wrenches,
1 20 " stop-gate,	4 hydrant "
3 6 " "	1 " nut wrench,
1 4 " "	1 1-inch stop and waste wrench,
1 8 " "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " wrenches,
1 10 " " (old pattern),	1 stop nut wrench,
5 gate box frames,	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stop cock wrench,
14 " covers,	2 wagon wrenches,
14 hydrant box frames,	7 monkey "
18 " covers,	2 paving plank,
4 gate boxes,	4 " hammers,
30 hydrant boxes,	2 hand stone "
4 work benches,	1 stone hammer,
2 piping "	6 calking hammers,
3 vises,	20 " sets,
1 apparatus for testing meters,	17 striking hammers

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—*Continued.*

2 nail hammers,	2 large lead ladles,
3 sledge “	2 sets blocks and and falls,
1 plane,	3 extra “
1 axe,	48 shovels,
1 hatchet,	55 picks,
11 crowbars,	2 snow shovels,
2 trowels,	2 square “
4 screw drivers,	60 shovel handles,
3 hand saws,	25 pounds castings,
2 buck saws,	9 cords hard pine wood,
2 saw horses,	1 cord logs for blasting,
12 cold chisels,	5 spoons “
6 steel cutters,	12 rubber packing for hydrants,
2 framing squares,	1 copper goose-neck,
2 “ chisels,	35 feet drain pipe,
460 service caps,	10 pounds shims and wedges,
420 “ boxes,	108 “ steel in drills,
4 wheelbarrows,	75 “ “ “ plugs,
2 iron tooth rakes,	5 chains,
2 barrels cement,	1 cast-iron forge,
33 rammers,	1 copper pump,
2 paving mauls,	1 tin “
5 lead pots,	1 force “
2 furnaces,	1 iron pump and boring machine,
3 soldering furnaces,	8 iron bands,
3 small lead ladles,	12 lugstraps,

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—*Continued.*

2 stoves,	3 barrels charcoal,
1 set gate trucks,	2 " cement,
1000 pounds wrought iron,	$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel white clay,
264 horse shoes,	15 pounds gasket,
50 pounds horse shoe nails,	6 tag ropes,
20 " calks,	3 sling "
23 " steel,	8 wooden plugs,
500 " scrap iron,	3 syphons,
75 " nuts,	50 pounds mixed paint,
25 " washers,	1 desk,
100 " board nails,	1 portable closet,
1 set blacksmith tools,	1 seive,
1 bit stock,	25 pounds dualin,
3 bits,	112 solder,
1 bucket tar,	5 hydrant dippers,
4 tons junk iron,	1 hose reel,
2 tapping machines,	200 feet hose rubber,
1 dry tapping machine,	4 lantern globes,
6 hydrant screws,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross lamp wicks,
11 stop gate "	17 lanterns,
1 soldering mould,	2 ice chisels,
587 pounds lead pipe,	$\frac{1}{4}$ side leather,
3120 " " bars,	18 pounds rosin,
29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lead connections,	1 sprinkler,
5 1 " " "	2 pinch bars,
10 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	2 probing bars,
6 soldering irons,	1 rattan broom,

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—*Continued.*

1 two-quart measure,	1 wagon jack,
1 tunnel,	1 horse,
40 pounds borax,	3 harnesses,
1 ten-gallon can,	2 surcingles,
2 one " "	2 blankets,
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 rubber cover,
10 cast-iron washers,	1 brush,
2 derricks,	1 curry-comb,
200 pounds rope for blasting,	2 hay forks,
2 iron-wood mallets,	1 manure fork,
1 draw shave,	1 pung,
1 mortar bed,	2 wagons,
2 measuring lines,	4 tons coal,
2 tape lines,	1200 feet lumber,
1 kerosene barrel,	1 store house and workshop,
1 faucet,	1 carriage house,
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay,	1 stable,
200 pounds straw,	1 shed,
2 bushels corn,	1 blacksmith shop,
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " meal,	7 post hydrants (old),
9 " oats,	500 feet dis. main second-hand pipe.
1 grain box,	

SCHEDULE

OF TOOLS AT ENGINE HOUSE.

1 vise and bench,	64 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch chain,
8 sets brasses for engine,	8 eye bolts,
2 sets differential blocks,	1 truck,
1 piece 2-inch rope,	1 key wrench,
2 sets fire irons,	1 wrench for air pump,
1 brass hydrant,	1 handsaw,
2 axes,	2 gas lamps,
11 wrenches,	1 high grade thermometer,
2 jackscrews,	4 brass bolts,
3 hand hammers,	5 spare pump valves,
26 cold chisels,	5 sets of spare weights for same,
1 ratchet drill,	100 spare grate bars,
1 Scotch drill,	11 pocket wrenches,
3 caulking chisels,	7 pair gas tongs,
1 barometer,	3 sledge hammers,
1 thermometer,	11 finished wrenches,
1 water cooler and stand,	12 drills,
1 desk,	1 black-walnut cabinet,
2 indicators,	9 chairs,
1 oil cupboard,	2 lengths fire hose,
2 oil cans,	6 copper lamps,
2 oil dishes,	2 shovels,
1 screen for pump well,	1 brush,
1 pair scales,	100 bolts,
4 crowbars,	1 bitstock and bits,

SCHEDULE OF TOOLS, &c.—*Continued.*

2 ladles,	1 fore plane,
1 pair stops,	2 screw wrenches,
1 hoe,	100 feet rope, 2-inch,
1 rake,	4 chisel bars,

LIST OF TOOLS AT THE RESERVOIR.

1 grindstone,	2 wheelbarrows,
1 sod cutter,	1 hoe,
1 scythe,	2 rakes,
2 sneaths,	5 picks,
7 shovels,	3 forks,
1 axe,	1 grass hook,
1 saw,	2 spare screens, copper wire.

FURNITURE, &c., IN DRAUGHTING ROOM.

2 maps of City of Lowell,	1 office table,
1 drawing table, with drawers,	1 drawing table,
2 stools,	1 water urn,
3 chairs,	3 pitchers,
2 inkstands,	1 tumbler,
1 plumb,	Drawing paper, &c.

SCHEDULE

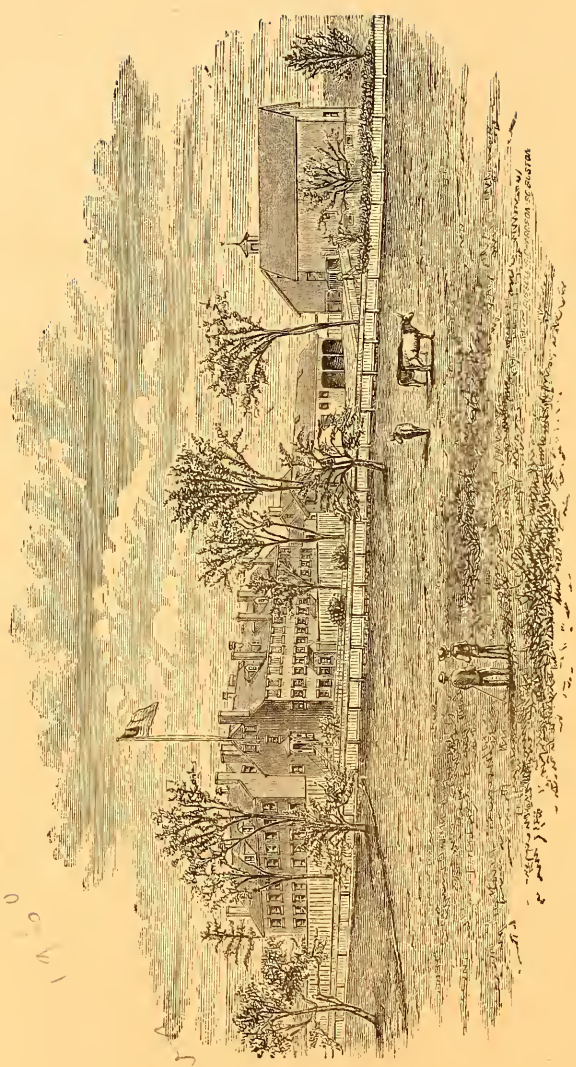
OF FURNITURE, &c., IN OFFICE OF WATER BOARD AND SUPERINTENDENT.

2 writing desks,	1 feather duster,
2 office tables,	8 assorted wrenches,
1 book case,	1* monkey wrench,
1 letter book press,	4 mats,
1 clock,	2 waste baskets,
10 chairs,	1 portable closet,
3 common chairs,	1 screw driver,
4 inkstands,	2 carpets,
3 lanterns,	1 stove,
1 shovel,	2 thermometers,
1 pick,	1 hat rack,
1 set caulking tools,	1 pair shears,
3 steel probing bars,	15 feet lead pipe,
2 hammers,	1 tunnel,
4 brooms,	1 key rack,
1 brush,	1 spittoon.

to be included Book

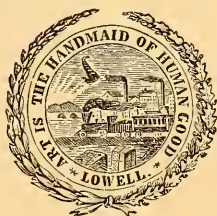
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Wm. L. ...



BUILDINGS AT NEW CITY FARM.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL
R E P O R T
OF THE
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
OF THE
CITY OF LOWELL.



[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.]

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1876.

R E P O R T .

In a community like ours, recent in its origin, rapid in its development, with a population largely recruited from the proletariat of Europe, and where the females have, from the start, largely outnumbered the males; the great problems of Labor, Poverty, Pauperism, and Crime, "forever old, forever new," have presented themselves under novel and interesting aspects. Facts might be found in the experiences of Lowell tending strongly to refute, or, at least, to limit, certain propositions which have heretofore been accepted as axioms in Social Science. It has been said, for example, "that a great preponderance of numbers in one sex over the other, unrestrained by ties of family, and without the natural dependence of the different occupations and stations of life upon each other, almost invariably defines a locality in which the various forms of crime exist to excess;" that "an excess in the number of men leads to an increase of crimes against persons, while an excess of women increases crimes against property, in both cases relatively as to sex."* But although this proposition has been propounded and accepted a thousand times during the last fifty years, it clearly does not hold good as to Lowell. The women of this city, who are in excess of the men, have lived without marriage, following occupations attended with constantly recurring temptations and with large opportunities for vicious indulgences; but, to their honor be it spoken, as well as to the honor of this city, and of the towns from which they came, the standard of female morality is nowhere higher than here. How far this is due to the admirable system of rules

* Relations of Women to Crime, *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1875, p. 3.

adopted by our manufacturing companies for the regulation of their boarding-houses and for the conduct of their operatives during their hours of leisure as well as during their working hours—it is not here necessary to inquire ; but the fact itself is worthy of note, and like several other facts of Lowell history, will have its value for the next scientist who shall attempt to reconstruct the Science of Society.

But, at present, ours is the humbler duty to gather and record the short and simple annals of the Lowell poor, their institutions, their officers, and the cost of their maintenance.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE POOR.

In 1826, the first town meeting ever held in Lowell “voted to grant four hundred dollars for the support of town paupers, the year ensuing.” A similar vote was passed in 1827, and again in 1828. The appropriation for this object was increased in 1829 to six hundred dollars, and in 1830 to one thousand dollars. The same amount was appropriated in 1831. Twelve hundred dollars was the sum appropriated in 1832, after which the expenditures for this object were increased. In 1833, the sum so appropriated was twenty-two hundred dollars, and in 1834 it was twenty-five hundred dollars. Only fourteen hundred dollars were appropriated in 1835, but in April, 1836, the last town meeting ever held in Lowell appropriated three thousand dollars for the support of paupers during the year.

The following exhibit shows how much the city has received from the State, and how much she has expended from her own treasury, during the forty years of her existence under the City Charter.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT
OF PAUPERS IN LOWELL FROM 1836 TO 1875.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS.
1836	\$9,289 58	\$3,928 41	\$9,239 87
1837	9,238 02	1,306 31	7,931 61
1838	5,190 80	3,635 46	1,555 41
1839	5,385 41	2,625 44	2,759 97
1840	5,130 95	1,869 10	3,261 85
1841	5,301 34	2,740 27	2,561 07
1842	5,372 81	2,479 76	2,893 05
1843	4,752 74	2,506 45	2,246 29
1844	4,915 07	2,502 61	2,412 46
1845	5,803 47	2,400 02	3,403 45
1846	8,006 39	1,680 97	6,325 42
1847	9,177 17	2,602 14	6,575 03
1848	10,272 42	4,771 79	5,500 63
1849	12,633 58	5,227 30	7,406 28
1850	13,678 87	5,574 99	8,103 88
1851	15,917 28	4,461 59	11,455 69
1852	14,580 02	2,477 59	12,102 43
1853	14,463 12	4,369 23	10,102 89
1854	13,021 34	4,689 36	8,331 93
1855	11,841 31	4,025 40	7,815 91
1856	13,361 02	3,266 74	10,094 23
1857	14,110 29	2,039 61	12,070 68
1858	18,474 57	3,075 74	15,398 83
1859	12,245 49	3,363 98	8,8 1 51
1860	9,827 78	3,767 49	6,060 29
1861	10,617 20	5,048 57	5,568 63
1862	17,091 83	1,722 56	15,369 27
1863	12,276 91	1,911 41	10,365 50
1864	11,874 47	4,045 34	7,829 13
1865	14,652 29	4,363 59	10,288 70
1866	15,248 96	3,102 73	12,146 23
1867	17,263 92	4,879 65	12,384 27
1868	18,477 37	4,154 33	14,323 04
1869	19,883 95	5,031 92	14,852 03
1870	26,220 69	6,708 37	19,512 32
1871	18,026 74	7,234 80	10,791 94
1872	21,865 72	7,108 76	14,756 96
1873	23,069 60	6,721 72	16,347 88
1874	25,429 00	9,978 71	15,450 29
1875	27,871 67	7,446 53	20,425 14

To account for the extraordinary receipts or expenditures in certain years, the following facts should be considered. In 1836 the city paid for building a barn at the farm, \$1,391.23; and for an addition to the almshouse, \$4,021.77.

In 1848, the city paid for additional land for the poor farm, \$826.12.

In 1850, \$4,985.85 was paid for building and repairs.

In 1851, \$4,031.97 was paid for building and repairs, and \$590.00 for land.

In 1853, the city paid for land, \$1,363.71; received for land \$341.13.

In 1855, the city received for land, \$341.45.

In 1858, the city received for land, \$1,114.68.

In 1859, the city received for land, \$610.50.

In 1860, the city received for land, \$1,085.26.

In 1861, the city received for land, \$915.88.

In 1862, the city paid for re-building barns destroyed by fire, \$6,521.26.

In 1870, the city paid for house for the chaplain and teacher of Reform School, \$2,415.86; and also paid for Pest House, \$2,472.34.

In 1874, the city received from Framingham and Lowell Railroad Company, for land damages and interest, \$2,186.28.

The demands of the poor on our municipal treasury have recently been increased by two separate causes. First: the depression in business has turned hundreds out of employment who have hitherto earned their own means of subsistence. Second: the General Court has, by the act of 1874, for the more efficient relief of the poor, settled, upon the several cities and towns where they then had their domicil, nearly all who had previously been supported, as State Paupers, by the Commonwealth. This act has made the greatest change in our settlement laws which has for many years been attempted; and the justice of transferring to special localities burdens heretofore shared by the whole State, is not apparent.

The second section of the act gives a settlement to any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place for five consecutive years, without receiving aid; and it presents a difficulty in administration not easily understood by those unacquainted with the Pauper Laws. Many applicants are so uneducated that it is nearly impossible, when they reside in the cities and large towns, to trace them for five years with any degree of certainty; and they themselves are frequently unable to decide within a year or two how long they have lived in any place, being so much accustomed to move about.

To a certain extent this act defeats its own object, by depriving many who are the most entitled to them, of its advantages. The respectable poor widow, or other lone woman, who has filled its requirements, by living five or more years in any place, but who has during that time been aided to a small amount, is thereby cut off from gaining a settlement; while those who have led a vicious, wanton or drunken life, if they have only been able to provide for themselves for the five years, have the full benefit of the law, and are entitled to be supported by the municipality wherein they reside. In the case of the widow or other lone woman, if they cannot support themselves, they must now be sent away to the State Alms-House. There being no municipal records whereby it can be shown for a certainty how long females have lived in any town, this law is likely to be a fruitful source of litigation between different towns, and will make more difficult of adjustment than ever, the Pauper Laws of this State, which were far from satisfactory before.

The number of families having legal settlements in Lowell, that have received aid from the city during this year, has been 358; and the amount received by them has been \$4,128.48.

Forty-five families having legal settlements in other cities and towns have been aided during the year at the expense of the places where they have settlements, to the amount of \$1,211.21.

The average cost per head per week for the support of persons in the Institutions is \$1.78 $\frac{4}{15}$.

ALMS HOUSE AND POOR FARM.

During the first years of our town history, our paupers were comparatively few in number, and were boarded at the almshouses of other towns, at an agreed price per head. But the expediency of providing a separate Poor Farm and Alms House for the paupers of Lowell was suggested in town meeting at an early day. At a town meeting in March, 1830, it was "voted to choose a committee of five in number, whose duty it shall be to inquire into all the facts relative to the necessity of purchasing a farm for the aforesaid purpose, the number and condition of the permanent poor at this time, and what will be the probable increase annually; to report their doings to the town at the next town meeting in May; and Samuel Bachelder, Jonathan Tyler, Joshua Swan, Artemas Young and James Tyler were chosen by nomination."

At the town meeting in March, 1832, at the request of the Overseers of the Poor, on motion of Warren Colburn, the town voted to choose a committee of five in number, to take the subject of purchasing a farm for the poor into consideration, and report thereon to the town at an adjourned meeting to be holden on the first Monday of April; and Benjamin Walker, Elisha Huntington, Oliver M. Whipple, James Tyler and Luther Lawrence were chosen by nomination.*

At the April meeting, this committee reported that it was expedient, that the town purchase not less than ten acres of land, when it can be had at a reasonable price, and that suitable buildings be erected thereon for the accommodation of the poor.

*See the Report of this Committee, Town Book, pp. 123, 163.

At the town meeting in March, 1835, on motion of Luther Emerson, it was "voted to grant six thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a Poor House.

In the following April, the town voted to grant a further sum of eight thousand dollars toward the payment of debts contracted for the purchase of a Poor Farm, and other purposes.

The farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres, and has been greatly improved by successive superintendents. It was originally much larger, but was reduced by the sale of a portion of it in 1855, and again in 1858, when about seventy-one acres were disposed of.

WORK HOUSE.

The laws of Massachusetts have for many years provided that "a city or town may erect or provide a workhouse or almshouse for the employment and support of poor and indigent persons who are maintained by or receive alms from the city or town; persons who, being able of body to work and not having estate or means otherwise to maintain themselves, refuse or neglect to work; persons who live a dissolute, vagrant life, and exercise no ordinary calling or lawful business; persons who spend their time and property in public houses to the neglect of their proper business, or who, by otherwise misspending what they earn to the impoverishment of themselves and their families, are likely to become chargeable to the city or town; and other persons sent thereto under any provisions of law." *

On February 26th, 1850, the City Council passed a resolution "that the buildings and lands known as the Almshouse and the farm attached to the same, and all the lands and commons belonging to the City of Lowell, be deemed and declared to be established as the Work House of the City of Lowell.

After a few years, opposition to this institution arose, and on November 22nd, 1859, a resolution discontinuing the workhouse was passed by the City Council. But the necessity of such an institution as this was too great to be unheeded, and on July 9th, 1872, the City Council resolved: "That the buildings and lands known as the Lowell Almshouse, and the farm attached thereto, be deemed and declared to be established as the Work House of the City of Lowell."

*General Statutes, chap. 22, sec. 1.

REFORM SCHOOL.

To Lowell belongs the honor of having established the first local "Reform School" in Massachusetts. As early as 1844, the City Council petitioned the General Court for authority to establish a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders. The agitation then begun was continued until a general law was passed authorizing the several cities in the Commonwealth to establish such schools.

The following "Act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Lowell," was approved by the Governor March 26th, 1845 :

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Lowell, is hereby authorized to erect a building in said city for the reception, instruction, employment, and reformation of such juvenile offenders as are hereinafter named; or to use, for these purposes, the Almshouse in said city, or any other house or building belonging to said city, that the City Council may appropriate to these uses.

SECT. 2. The Overseers of the Poor of said city, or such other persons as said City Council shall appoint directors of said House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, shall have power, at their discretion, to receive and take into said house all such children resident at, or belonging to said city, who shall be convicted of criminal offences, or taken up and committed under and by virtue of the fifth and sixth sections of the one hundred forty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes of this Commonwealth; and who may, in the judgment of any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, or of the Court of Common Pleas,* sitting within and for the county of Middlesex, or of

*Now Superior Court.

the justice of the Police Court within and for said city, be proper objects therefor; and upon the conviction or commitment aforesaid of any such child, in the judgment of any such justice, a proper object for the said House of Employment and Reformation, the said justice, previously to declaring the sentence of the law on such child, shall cause notice to be given to the directors of the said house, and in case the said directors shall declare their assent to the admission of such child into said house, the said justice shall sentence him or her to be committed to said House of Employment and Reformation, subject to the control of the directors thereof in conformity with the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. Any justice of either of the said Courts respectively, on the application of the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Lowell, or of any director of the House of Reformation, or of any Overseer of the Poor of said city, shall have power to sentence to said House of Employment and Reformation all children resident in or belonging to said city who live an idle or dissolute life, whose parents are dead, or, if living, from drunkenness or other vices neglect to provide any suitable employment, or exercise any salutary control over said children. And the persons thus committed shall be kept, governed, and disposed of as hereinafter provided,—the males till they are of the age of twenty-one years, and the females of eighteen years.

SECT. 4. The Overseers of the Poor of said city, or such other persons as said City Council may appoint directors of the institution authorized by this act, may receive the persons sentenced and committed as aforesaid, into said institution; and they shall have power to place the persons committed to their care,—the males until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and the females until they arrive at the age of eighteen years,—at such employments, and to cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacity; and they shall have power to bind out said minors, as apprentices or servants, until they arrive at the ages aforesaid, to such persons and at such places to learn such arts, trades, and employments as in their judgment will be most for the reformation, amendment, and future benefit and advantage of such minors. And the provisions of the eightieth chapter of the Revised

Statutes of this Commonwealth (except the second section of said chapter) are hereby adopted as parts of this act, but the overseers or directors, specified in this act, shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties of the overseers and selectmen, as set forth in said chapter; and the master or mistress, and the servant and apprentice bound out as aforesaid, shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, set forth in the aforesaid chapter (except as aforesaid).

SECT. 5. Whenever said overseers or directors shall deem it expedient to discharge any minor committed to their charge as aforesaid, and not bound out as a servant or apprentice, and shall recommend the same in writing to the court by which said minor was committed, said court shall have power to discharge him or her from the imprisonment or custody aforesaid.

SECT. 6. Either of the said justices, on the application of either of the persons mentioned in the third section of this act, shall have power to order the transfer of any child committed to the common Jail or the House of Correction, and inmates of the same, at the time of the passing of this act, and belonging to, or having their residence in said city, to the said House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, to be received, kept, or bound out by the directors thereof, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

[Approved by the Governor, March 26, 1845.]

The "Act concerning truant children and absentees from school," passed by the General Court in 1850, need not be recited here; but the second ordinance passed by the City Council of 1851, "concerning truant children and absentees from school," must not be omitted. It is as follows:

SECTION. 1. The City of Lowell hereby adopts the two hundred and ninety-fourth chapter of the laws of the Commonwealth for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act concerning truant children and absentees from school," and avails itself of the provisions of said act.

SECT. 2. Every child in the City of Lowell, between the ages of

six and fifteen years, who shall be an habitual truant from school, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered to the use of the City of Lowell, on complaint before the Police Court in Lowell, or by confinement in the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in said city, not exceeding one year at any one time.

SECT. 3. Every child in the City of Lowell, between the ages of six and fifteen years who shall not attend school, and not be engaged in any regular and lawful occupation, growing up in ignorance, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered to the use of the City of Lowell, on complaint before the Police Court in said Lowell, or by confinement in the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in said City, not exceeding one year at any one time.

SECT. 4. The house for the reception, instruction, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders connected with the almshouse in said Lowell, is hereby assigned and provided as the institution of instruction, house of reformation, and suitable situation mentioned in said act; and the said house is hereby appropriated for the "institution of instruction and house of reformation" for said truant children and absentees from school, and the said house is also appropriated for the reception, instruction, employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

SECT. 5. The Police Court in Lowell shall have jurisdiction of all cases under this ordinance.

SECT. 6. The ordinance passed on the twenty-fifth day of February in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An ordinance concerning truant children and absentees from school," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The foregoing ordinance was approved by the Court of Common Pleas in December, 1851.

In 1852, the General Court passed the following act in addition to the preceding act:—

In addition to the authority given by the act entitled "An Act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Lowell," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, to the courts in said act named, said courts may sentence Juvenile Offenders, resident in said Lowell to the Lowell Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, in the same manner, and for the same causes and time, and upon the same conditions for and upon which Juvenile Offenders may, by the one hundred and sixty-fifth chapter of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, be sentenced to the State Reform School.

[*Approved by the Governor, May 20, 1852.*]

In 1873, the General Court passed the following "Act concerning truant children and absentees from school :"—

SECTION 1. Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children between the ages of seven and fifteen years who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places of such city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, and shall also, make such by-laws as shall be most conducive to the welfare of such children, and to the good order of such city or town; and shall provide suitable places for the confinement, discipline and instruction of such children: *provided*, that said by-laws shall be approved by the superior court, or a justice thereof, or by the judge of probate of the county.

SECT. 2. The school committee of the several cities and towns shall appoint and fix the compensation of two or more suitable persons, to be designated as truant officers, who shall, under the direction of said committee, inquire into all cases arising under such by-laws, and shall alone be authorized, in case of violation thereof, to make complaint and carry into execution the judgment thereon.

SECT. 3. Any minor convicted under such by-law of being an habitual truant, or of wandering about in the streets and public places of any city or town, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to any institution of instruction or suitable situation provided for the purpose

under the authority of section one, of this act or by law, for such time, not exceeding two years, as the justice or court having jurisdiction may determine. Any minor so committed may, upon proof of amendment, or for other sufficient cause shown upon a hearing of the case, be discharged by such justice or court.

SECT. 4. Justices of police or district courts, trial justices, trial justices of Juvenile Offenders, and judges of probate, shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties, of the offences described in this act.

SECT. 5. When three or more cities or towns in any county shall so require, the county commissioners shall establish at convenient places therein, other than the jail or house of correction, at the expense of the county, truant schools, for the confinement, discipline and instruction of minor children convicted under the provisions of this act, and shall make suitable provisions for the government and control of said schools, and for the appointment of proper teachers and officers thereof.

SECT. 6. Any city or town may assign any such truant school as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction for persons convicted under the provisions of this act; and shall pay such sum for the support of those committed thereto as the county commissioners shall determine, not exceeding the rate of two dollars per week for each person.

SECT. 7. Any city or town may, with the assent of the board of state charities, assign the state primary school at Manson as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction for persons convicted under the provisions of this act, instead of the truant schools heretofore mentioned; and shall pay for the support of such persons committed thereto, such sum as the inspectors of said school shall determine, not exceeding two dollars per week for each person. Any minor so committed, may upon satisfactory proof of amendment, or for other sufficient cause, be discharged by the board of state charities.

SECT. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved May 2, 1873.*]

Soon after the passage of the foregoing act, the City Council passed the following "Ordinance concerning truant children and absentees from school :"—

SECTION 1. The City of Lowell hereby adopts chapter two hundred and sixty-two of the laws of the Commonwealth, for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act concerning truant children and absentees from school."

SECT. 2. Any minor convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child between the ages of seven and fifteen years who shall, on complaint, before any justice or court having jurisdiction, be convicted of wandering about in the streets and public places of the City of Lowell, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to the "Institution and Instruction and House of Reformation" in said city, not exceeding two years, as the justice or court may determine.

SECT. 3. The House for the Reception, Instruction, Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, connected with the Almshouse in said city, is hereby assigned and provided as the place of confinement, discipline, and instruction of the persons mentioned in said chapter.

SECT. 4. Chapter thirty-two of the ordinances of the City of Lowell, passed October 28, 1863,* is hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall not affect any action commenced under the same previous to the passage of this Ordinance.

Believing it desirable that the methods practiced in this school should be more extensively known, we quote the following account of it from the pen of Nathan Allen, LL.D.

"The City Council of 1850 authorized the Board of Overseers of the Poor to erect a brick building eighty feet long, thirty-six feet wide and three stories high, and appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose. This building was not intended, in its arrangements, exclusively for a school, but to relieve, in part, at that time, the crowded state of the city almshouse. It contains a chapel, school-room, work-room, dining-

*This Ordinance of 1863, being no longer in force, is omitted here, as well as the Act of the General Court of that year, which was accepted by the city by said Ordinance.

room, and sleeping-room for the boys. On one side of it, surrounded by a high fence, is a yard, which is used as a play-ground, where the boys are permitted to enjoy their recreations under the eye of their teacher. This building stands about six feet from the alms-house, making the communication by an ell very convenient between the two establishments. All the provisions for the boys are included in the regular supplies for the almshouse, and cooked there, and then carried into the boy's dining-room. The boys have scarcely any intercourse with the regular inmates of the almshouse—only occasionally in their work, and living on the same premises. Whatever objection may arise from this connection is more in the name than in the reality. These boys attend school five hours each day—divided into two sessions—and the remainder of their time is devoted to labor or amusement. Their principal employment, in warm weather, consists in tending the garden, gathering vegetables and fruit, and performing other light work on the farm; and, in cold weather, in picking over beans for traders dealing in that article, and in doing such other light in-door labor as can be procured for them. The earnings of the boys cannot be exactly stated, but, it is estimated, will amount to from \$300 to \$500 each year. The school is divided into six classes. The text-books are the same as are generally used in Primary schools. Occasionally boys are sent here eight and ten years of age, who have never attended school at all, and do not even know their letters. The whole number in this Reform School varies from year to year, averaging from twenty-five to thirty-seven boys. At the present time the number is about forty. The ages of these boys vary from six to fifteen (with an average of eleven) years: the great majority of them are ten, eleven and twelve years of age. They are sentenced to this school by the Police Court, generally for the following mentioned misdemeanors, corresponding in numbers to the order here given: truancy, larceny, stubbornness and disobedience to parents, driving off teams standing in the streets, defacing school-houses, stealing fruit, assault and battery, etc., etc. The term of sentence in a majority of cases is six months or one year, and sometimes two years, but for some slight offenses it is only three or four months. It is very seldom any boy leaves the establishment without

serving out his full time. The pardoning out of boys from such institutions has generally a demoralizing influence. Says the Superintendent: 'I feel warranted in saying that those are most benefited who stay longest in the institution, without any hopes of pardon or release, except such as are founded on meritorious advancement.'

The discipline of the school, while it is kind and considerate, is also strict. The rules and regulations, established by the Board of Overseers of the Poor, forbid all corporal punishment. A careful record is kept of every punishment—what it was, and for what it was inflicted. There are three modes of punishing: the most common one is to deprive the offender of one or two meals, and the next is to shut up the boy in a cell from one to three days. The standard of the school is 'perfect order and perfect lessons.' The following-named offenses are reported as followed by punishment or confinement in the cell: telling falsehoods, using profane language, disobedience of orders, stubbornness, and absconding, which seems to be the most grave of any offenses. These cells are made of plank throughout—three and one half feet wide, seven and one half feet long, and eight feet high—well ventilated and imperfectly lighted. This mode of punishment comprises only about one-fifth of all, which, during the last two years, ranged from seventy to ninety cases. The loss of one meal would seem, to some persons, a very slight punishment, but still it is a corrective which has a great influence, for boys at this age, taking considerable exercise in the open air, generally have a keen appetite and make much of their meals. A strong moral influence is also brought to bear in aid of the discipline of the school. Religious exercises are held by the chaplain every Sunday, after which all the children are gathered as a Sabbath school, and taught in separate classes. Instruction in the catechism, recitations of passages of scripture, singing etc., etc., comprise these exercises. All the scholars are required to take part. Besides, they have access to a small library of good books and the reading of many religious papers designed for children. This moral influence is also brought to bear on the scholars more or less during the week, and is clearly manifest in their deportment in the school-room as well as at their meals. There can be no permanent reform in

the members of such an institution without decided moral influences, and it is for the want of this very power that so many fail of any improvement.

The sanitary condition of the school has been remarkably good. There has never been much sickness among the scholars, and no severe epidemic has ever prevailed, and, what is most remarkable, for fifteen years, among, probably, four hundred different boys sentenced here, only two have died on the premises. The well ventilated rooms, the plain, wholesome food, the regular hours of sleep and meals, the great variety of exercise and recreation in the open air, are all peculiarly calculated to promote good health.

In one respect this school has been unusually fortunate—that is in having had one teacher from almost its commencement, viz—Mr. William A. Lang. He not only acts as teacher in the schoolroom, but has charge of the boys in their work—in their amusements—at their meals—in their Sabbath exercises, and at all other times. It is just to state that he has discharged his duties with great fidelity and success. Mr. Phelps, the superintendent of the Almshouse, is also charged by its regulations with the oversight of this establishment, and in one of his reports to the Overseers makes this statement, which should awaken an interest in our citizens to visit the institution: ‘On the whole I think this School, in all the elements of useful progress, strict discipline, good deportment, attention to study, prompt recitations, and steady advancement in knowledge, will compare favorably with any public school, composed of the same class of pupils in the city, and I earnestly desire that persons who feel an interest in the welfare of the rising generation, should visit the school more frequently, and by their presence, at least, lend their aid and encouragement in effecting their thorough reformation.’

The question naturally arises, What has been the effect upon the boys trained in this school? The printed report states that about one-half of the boys leave the institution decidedly improved; some of its members enlisted in the army, and others are engaged in business and filling places of trust and usefulness. Still there is another class who appear to have received no benefit from their confinement and in-

struction here. One fact is noticeable—it is seldom that any boy is sentenced there a second time. But probably the greatest benefit of the school is outside of its walls. It operates as a powerful barrier in our city to check vice and crime among the young. The habit of truancy from school—which is a most pernicious evil among that class of lads—has been in a great measure broken up. Another important fact—comparatively few young persons have been sent of late years from Lowell to the House of Correction at Cambridge, whereas formerly the number was very large. Then, the expense of supporting this school is comparatively small—estimated at about \$1.50 per week for each pupil during the last two years, and this includes not only board, but clothing, instruction, fuel, lights, bedding, etc.”

The teachers of this school have been Eliza Herrick, Charlotte Vinal, and William A. Lang, the present teacher, whose services as teacher have been uninterrupted since 1861, and who has evinced peculiar qualifications for the place.

For some months after the establishment of the Reform School, public worship was conducted here by the several clergymen of the city alternately. The first appointed Chaplain was the Rev. Horatio Wood, Minister at Large. His successors have been Thomas Howarth, Thomas Simpson, George A. Putnam, William Christie, Thomas Leland, Charles Wilder, James Dean, and, since 1865, William A. Lang.

By the Revised Charter, recently adopted, section 30, it is “the duty of the School Committee to exercise the same supervision and control over any institution of instruction and house of reformation, established by the City Council, as they are by law required to exercise over the public schools, as far as practicable.”

It is manifestly desirable that the Board specially charged with the management of the public schools, should have direct official connection with this institution; and the Overseers of the Poor are happy to have the School Committee share the responsibilities heretofore borne by this Board alone. To prevent any differences in the future, the two Boards, on December 27th, 1875, passed, unanimously, the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas the teacher of the House of Reformation has the care and government of the pupils out of school hours as well as in school, and the salary of said teacher is charged to the appropriations for the poor and not to the appropriations for schools ; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the School Committee will have performed the duties imposed upon them by section 30 of the Revised City Charter, when they have visited said School, prescribed the studies to be pursued and the text-books to be used therein ; and that the teacher should be employed, and his salary fixed, by the Overseers of the Poor, as heretofore."

All that the projectors of the Reform School predicted for it, has been more than realized. The experience of this school has proved, as Dr. Allen observed, that "it is the education of the intellect, the formation of industrious, virtuous habits, and the inculcation of right moral sentiments, that produce a permanent reformation of the young. The jail and the house of correction are too often the gateways to greater vices and darker crimes." The attention of the Board of State Charities was attracted to this School, and a favorable comparison was made, in that Board's Report for 1865, between this School and the State Reform School at Westborough, where the expense for each pupil was more than twice as great as here.

Other municipalities have sought and obtained for their truants the benefits of this establishment—Chelsea, Somerville, Lynn, Winchester, Woburn, Waltham, Lexington, and various other towns in this State. Following the wise example of our City Council, New Bedford, Cambridge, Newburyport, Worcester, Salem, Springfield and Lawrence have established similar schools.

The number of inmates in these institutions, December 31st, 1875, was 142—males 103 ; females 39. They were thus distributed:—Almshouse, males 61 ; females 25 ; total 86. Workhouse, males 7 ; females 12 ; total 19. Reform School, males 35 ; females 2 ; total 37.

The superintendents of these institutions have been Joseph Pease, Amos Hull, Luther Eames, Isaac Day, (who held the position eight years,) Benjamin Wilde, John Fry, Bickford Lang, (who held the position eight years,) and Lorenzo Phelps, the present efficient incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Lang in 1860.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

We would call attention to the expediency and necessity of establishing another institution at the City Farm—a hospital for the harmless and incurably insane. The average number of insane persons belonging to Lowell is about fifty, or one to each thousand of our population. About one half of these are cared for in the Almshouse, and the other half at the hospitals in Worcester, Taunton and Northampton. The tendency of medical thought in our times is strongly in favor of small hospitals and against those large gatherings of the insane which once were favored; and we are satisfied that the time has come when Lowell should have a hospital of her own for certain classes of her insane.

The money annually paid out of the City Treasury for the support of insane persons in the State Lunatic Hospitals, would pay the interest on the capital required to build a City Hospital suitable to our local needs, and leave a liberal sum to defray the cost of its maintenance; notwithstanding one-half our insane are already supported at the City Farm.

THE AMOUNTS PAID BY THE CITY OF LOWELL TO WORCESTER, TAUNTON AND NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITALS, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS, HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS.

1871	Worcester Hospital,	\$2,248 18	1873	Taunton Hospital,	\$1,421 57
1872	“	3,011 25	1874	“	1,645 26
1873	“	2,784 36	1875	“	826 89
1874	“	3,122 86			
1875	“	3,436 47	1871	Northampton Hospital	89 28
			1872	“	248 92
1871	Taunton Hospital,	255 63	1875	“	190 03
1872	“	721 98			

Total paid in five years, ... \$20, 002 68.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE CITY OF LOWELL FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THOSE
COMMITTED TO THE THREE HOSPITALS, TO WIT.

In 1871,.....	\$ 43 85
In 1872,....	201 05
In 1873,.....	651 14
In 1874, ..	459 18
In 1875,.....	400 03
Total received in five years,....	\$1,755 25

In addition to these considerations of economy, the crowded condition of the several State Lunatic Hospitals ought to have great weight. In the late Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy, it is stated "that each institution has one-third more inmates than it was ever intended to accommodate, or can, comfortably or decently, provide with rooms and beds. This crowded state of the hospitals interferes seriously with the cure and proper treatment of the insane, particularly with acute cases. When it is considered that the recovery of some patients may, by this pressure and confusion, be prevented, and the maladies, physical and mental, of others, be greatly aggravated, language cannot describe the amount or extent of the injury thus inflicted."

The extravagant expenditures to which these large establishments lead has become too manifest, of late, in the new hospital on Hawthorne Hill in Danvers, the cost of which would, it is said, have "given every inmate a house worth at least three thousand dollars, with a marble mantel, open grate, well, pump and other conveniences. And this for public paupers, at a time when honest, hard-working men and women are daily being sold out of house and home because they cannot pay the interest and taxes due on their humble dwellings which cost far less than three thousand dollars."

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

On February 28th, 1870, the Board of Overseers of the Poor "voted that the Committee on Repairs provide a suitable Pest House for Small Pox Cases." This structure had scarcely been completed when the extraordinary prevalence of small pox proved its extreme necessity. In view of this fact, on September 24, 1871, the Overseers of the Poor voted to transfer the management and entire charge of this Hospital to the Board of Health—then lately reconstituted and consisting of Aldermen Frederick Ayer and Henry C. Howe and Councilmen Benjamin Walker, H. C. Church, and Abel T. Atherton.

On the disappearance of the small pox the Board of Overseers resumed the management of this establishment, and now make use of it for general hospital purposes.

The personal property at these Institutions has been appraised by a Committee of this Board, at \$14,416.09; while the real estate connected therewith cannot be of less value than \$25,000.

HISTORY OF THE BOARD.

During the four first years of our town history, the functions of Overseers of the Poor seem to have been performed by the Selectmen; and these were as follows:—

1826, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Batchelder and Oliver M. Whipple.

1827, Nathaniel Wright, Joshua Swan and Henry Coburn, Jr.

1828, Nathaniel Wright, Joshua Swan and Artemas Young.

1829, Nathaniel Wright, Joshua Swan and Artemas Young.

The town meeting held March 1st, 1830, “voted to choose a board of overseers of the poor for the ensuing year, to consist of three in number; and Oliver M. Whipple, Elisha Huntington and Benjamin Walker were chosen by ballot.” * The same gentlemen were elected as Overseers of the Poor in 1831 and 1832. The Selectmen for those years were as follows:—

1830, Joshua Swan, Artemas Young and James Tyler.

1831, Joshua Swan, Artemas Young and James Tyler.

1832, Joshua Swan, Matthias Parkhurst, Josiah Crosby, Benjamin Walker and S. C. Oliver.†

The town meeting held in March, 1833, “voted to choose a board of five gentlemen to officiate as Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year,” and Joshua Swan, Matthias Parkhurst, Benjamin Walker and Elisha Huntington were chosen.

* Town Records, p. 64.

† Charles Cowley's *History of Lowell*, p. 166.

The town records show no later election of Overseers of the Poor, *eo nomine*; and during the remaining years of our town history, the functions of this Board were performed by the Selectmen, who were as follows;

1834, Joshua Swan, Elisha Huntington, William Livingston, Jesse Fox and Benjamin Walker.

1835, Benjamin Walker, James Russell, William Livingston, John Chase and William M. Owen.

1836, Benjamin Walker, James Russell, William Livingston, John Chase and William M. Owen.

By the City Charter, which took effect, April 1st, 1836, all the powers of Overseers of the Poor were vested in the Mayor and Aldermen.

This provision continued in force till 1838, and the following named gentlemen, who constituted the Board of Mayor and Aldermen during the years named, performed, *ex virtute officii*, the functions of Overseers of the Poor:—

1836, Mayor, Elisha Bartlett; Aldermen, Seth Ames, Aaron Mansur, Benjamin Walker, Oliver M. Whipple, Alexander Wright, William Austin and Joseph Tapley.

1837, Mayor, Elisha Bartlett; Aldermen, Seth Ames, John Aiken, Seth Chellis, Joseph G. Kittredge, Joshua Swan and Alexander Wright.

1838, Mayor, Luther Lawrence; Aldermen, Benjamin F. French, Charles L. Tilden, Oliver M. Whipple, George H. Carleton, George Brownell, and Seth Chellis.

In 1838, the City Charter was amended in this particular, and from that year to the present this Board has consisted of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and six Common Councilmen, elected annually.

During the thirty-seven years since this provision took effect, this Board has been constituted as follows:—

1838, Mayor, Luther Lawrence; Aldermen, Benjamin F. French and Oliver M. Whipple; Councilmen, Eliphalet Brown, Henry J.

Baxter, Elisha Huntington, Benjamin Walker, Benjamin Wilde, James L. Foot.

1839, Mayor, Luther Lawrence, who died in April, and Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, Benjamin F. French and George H. Carleton; Councilmen, Eliphalet Brown, Jefferson Bancroft, Elisha Huntington, Benjamin Walker, Benjamin Wilde, Thomas L. Randlett.

1840, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, Jonathan Tyler and Harlin Pillsbury; Councilmen, Sylvanus Adams, Jefferson Bancroft, Samuel Burbank, Edward F. Watson, George Dane, John L. Fitts.

1841, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, George H. Carleton and Jefferson Bancroft; Councilmen, George Bragdon, Jonathan White, Nathaniel Critchett, William Livingston, Phineas Whiting, John Smith.

1842, Mayor, Nathaniel Wright; Aldermen, William Livingston and Cyril French; Councilmen, Edward J. Payne, John Nesmith, John Mead, Josiah B. French, Roswell Douglass, Varnum A. Shed.

1843, Mayor, Nathaniel Wright; Aldermen, Cyril French and Sidney Spaulding; Councilmen, Edward J. Payne, Henry J. Baxter, John Mead, William Carlton, James Patterson, Sewall G. Mack.

1844, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Alderman, Selwin Bancroft and Henry Smith; Councilmen, David Healy, Amos Merriam, Isaac Scripture, Charles H. Wilder, David Bradt, Gilman Gale.

1845, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, Henry Smith and Selwin Bancroft; Councilmen, Gilman N. Nichols, Daniel Balch, Isaac Scripture, Charles H. Wilder, Nathaniel Wright, Jr., John B. McAlvin.

1846, Mayor, Jefferson Bancroft; Aldermen, Henry Smith and Selwin Bancroft; Councilmen, Danforth T. Brigham, William Brown, Isaac Farrington, David J. Moody, Charles M. Short, John L. Fitts.

1847, Mayor, Jefferson Bancroft; Aldermen, Elisha Huntington and Sewall G. Mack; Councilmen, Jesse Huse, Samuel W. Brown, Isaac Farrington, Stephen A. Coburn, Charles M. Short, Thomas Wentworth.

1848, Mayor, Jefferson Bancroft; Aldermen, David Dana and Erastus Douglass; Councilmen, Jesse Huse, John Nesmith, Ransom Reed, Otis Allen, Charles M. Short, Thomas Wentworth.

1849, Mayor, Josiah B. French; Aldermen, James H. B. Ayer and Daniel Carter; Councilmen, * Jesse Huse, Ambrose Lawrence, Elisha Davis, Ezekiel Wright, Maynard Bragg, William Lamson, Jr.

1850, Mayor, Josiah B. French; Aldermen, James H. B. Ayer and Josiah G. Peabody; Councilmen, Daniel R. Kimball, George Gardner, Fordyce Coburn, Benjamin Goddard, Maynard Bragg, † William Lamson, Jr.

1851, Mayor, James H. B. Ayer; Alderman, William North and Joshua Converse; Councilmen, Jonathan Smothers, Samuel J. Varney, Fordyce Coburn, Benjamin Goddard, George T. Elliot, Albert Mallard.

1852, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, William North and Samuel J. Varney; Councilmen, John C. Smith, Milton Bonney, William Twichell, Holland Streeter, Jonathan Kendall, Leonard W. Jaquith.

1853, Mayor, Sewall G. Mack; Aldermen, Elisha Huntington and Stephen Mansur; Councilmen, John C. Smith, Milton Bonney, Calvin Philbrick, Joseph S. Grush, George W. Patterson, William C. Parker.

1854, Mayor, Sewall G. Mack; Aldermen, Elisha Huntington and Samuel K. Hutchinson; Councilmen, John C. Smith, George W. Stanley, Calvin Philbrick, Joseph S. Grush, Patrick Conlan, Charles S. Eastman.

1855, Mayor, Ambrose Lawrence; Aldermen, William Fiske and Artemas L. Brooks; Councilmen, Maynard Bragg, William G. Morse, Theodore Warren, Francis H. Nourse, Oliver T. Rand, James M. Moore.

1856, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, Edward Tuck and Charles H. Wilder; Councilmen, Enos O. Kingsley, Peter Flanders, Jr., Peter Powers, Francis H. Nourse, Isaac Place, Jonathan P. Folsom.

* Resigned; Gerry Wilson, elected March 6th.

† Resigned; Albert Mallard elected June 25th.

1857, Mayor, Stephen Mansur; Aldermen, Francis H. Nourse and Jonathan Smothers; Councilmen, Charles A. Welch, William D. Vinal, David Rogers, John C. Jepson, William Goodale, Robert J. Garrett.

1858, Mayor, Elisha Huntington; Aldermen, Sewall G. Mack and Samuel W. Stickney; Councilmen, Charles Wilkins, Edward Tuck, Joseph A. Brabrook, Zephaniah Goward, Samuel T. Manahan, Erastus Boyden.

1859, Mayor, James Cook; Aldermen, Jonathan P. Folsom and Samuel J. Varney; Councilmen, Charles Wilkins, David Nichols, Asahel D. Puffer, George W. Partridge, William Goodale, Ebenezer Burgess.

1860, Mayor, Benjamin C. Sargeant; Aldermen, Samuel T. Manahan and William G. Morse; Councilmen, Benjamin S. Ireson, Joseph L. Sargent, Hocum Hosford, George W. Partridge, George F. Morey, Samuel T. Lancaster.

1861, Mayor, Benjamin C. Sargeant; Aldermen, Samuel T. Manahan and Hocum Hosford; Councilmen, Jacob Baron, Henry S. Orange, George W. Norris, Morrill M. Bohonan, George F. Morey, Samuel T. Lancaster.

1862, Mayor, Hocum Hosford; Aldermen, Aldis L. Waite and Mertoun C. Bryant; Councilmen, Charles F. Hard, Henry S. Orange, George W. Norris, Hubbard Willson, Albert Mallard, Elon A. Sanborn.

1863, Mayor, Hocum Hosford; Aldermen, William Nichols and Isaac F. Scripture; Councilmen, Charles F. Hard, Henry S. Orange, Everett W. French, Josiah Gates, Cyrus H. Latham, Benedict O. Carpenter.

1864. Mayor, Hocum Hosford; Aldermen, Cyrus H. Latham and George W. Norris; Councilmen, John Cosgrove, Artemas S. Young, Charles W. Dodge, Artwell F. Wright, Thomas G. Gerrish, Levi Sprague.

1865, Mayor, Josiah G. Peabody; Aldermen, George W. Norris and Josiah Gates; Councilmen, Lewis L. Perrin, Julian V. Keyes, Charles W. Dodge, Francis Jewett, Charles Hubbard, Tobias L. P. Lamson.

1866, Mayor, Josiah G. Peabody; Aldermen, Charles W. Dodge and Josiah Gates; Councilmen, Jacob Baron, Julian V. Keyes, Edward C. Rice, Benjamin L. Googins, Jonathan Johnson, Luke C. Dodge.

1867, Mayor, George F. Richardson; Aldermen, Hocum Hosford and Charles B. Coburn; Councilmen, Major G. Perkins, William Dobbins, Frederick T. North, Alfred Scott, George L. Huntoon, Alfred H. Chase.

1868, Mayor, George F. Richardson; Aldermen, Charles B. Coburn and Albion J. Dudley; Councilmen, John Shepard, Ruel J. Walker, Albert A. Haggett, John Q. A. Hubbard, George S. Cheney, James Lawton.

1869, Mayor, Jonathan P. Folsom; Aldermen, Henry H. Wilder and George S. Cheney; Councilmen, Benjamin Patch, Joseph A. Patten, William Walker, Epaphras A. Hill, Edwin Lamson, Francis Brown.

1870, Mayor, Jonathan P. Folsom; Aldermen, Charles A. Stott and John Q. A. Hubbard; Councilmen, Patrick Keyes, Phineas Jones, Henry P. Perkins, Simon G. Lyford, Willard A. Brown, Alpha B. Farr.

1871, Mayor, Edward F. Sherman; Aldermen, Amos B. French and Albert A. Haggett; Councilmen, John H. Durgin, Jr., Patrick Cummiskey, Horace Ela, Michael Corbett, Jeremiah Crowley, John Stott.

1872, Mayor, Josiah G. Peabody; Aldermen, Gustavus A. Gerry and Alpha B. Farr; Councilmen, Southwell Farrington, Amos A. Blanchard, Horace Ela, Alonzo L. Russell, Crawford Burnham, Nathaniel C. Sanborn.

1873, Mayor, Francis Jewett; Aldermen, Alpha B. Farr and Jonathan P. Folsom; Councilmen, Alonzo F. Caswell, Joseph S. Brown, *Charles F. Tilton, Nathaniel P. Favor, Charles F. Belden, Samuel M. Chase.

*Resigned; William Bass elected April 8th.

1874, Mayor, Francis Jewett; Aldermen, Jeremiah Crowley and Joseph S. Brown; Councilmen, Stephen J. Smiley, Edward P. Woods, James Owens, Julian A. Richardson, Jared P. Maxfield, Jason Fuller.

1875, Mayor, Francis Jewett; Aldermen, James Owens and Joseph S. Brown; Councilmen, Charles A. Welch, Leavitt R. J. Varnum, Charles Cowley, Edward Stockman, John B. Lyford, Jason Fuller.

Upon the expiration of the present year, the constitution of the Board undergoes another change, the advantages of which are too obvious to require discussion. The Revised Charter of the City, section 29, provides that:—

“The Overseers of the Poor shall consist of the Mayor and six other persons, who shall be elected by the concurrent vote of the City Council, and shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties. In January in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, three of the said persons shall be elected to serve for one year, and three to serve for two years, and thereafter, in January of each year, three of the said persons shall be elected to serve for two years. In case of a vacancy in the Board of Overseers of the Poor, from any cause, the City Council shall fill such vacancy by electing a person to serve for the remainder of the term; and all Overseers of the Poor shall serve until their successors are chosen and qualified. The Overseers of the Poor may appoint a secretary and define his duties; but the compensation of such a secretary shall be fixed by the City Council. Said Overseers shall have all the powers heretofore conferred upon the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell, by any special act, and all the powers of Overseers of the Poor in towns, but shall receive no compensation for their services except by vote of the City Council.”

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

[CHAPTER 69 OF GENERAL STATUTES.]

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely :

First. A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State ; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father if he has any within the State, until they gain a settlement of their own ; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the State ; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the State and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to State, County, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby, acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided,*

that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only ; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place ; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this State for ten years together, and pays all State, County, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter ; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act in the same time and manner, as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated, by acquiring a new one within this State ; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[CHAPTER 328 OF 1868.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECTION 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the Overseers of the Poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated who may execute the same.

[Approved June 9, 1868.]

[CHAPTER 392 OF 1870.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECTION 1. [Repealed.]

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such

enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment.

[Approved June 22, 1870.]

[CHAPTER 274 OF 1874.]

AN ACT for the more efficient Relief of the Poor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together and pays all State, County, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the State lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the State almshouse at

Tewksbury, the State workhouse, or the State primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution.

[Approved May 28, 1874.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE NEW PAUPER LAW OF 1874.

The Board of State Charities asked the Attorney General of the Commonwealth for an interpretation of the first clause of the second section of this law. His response was as follows :

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, September 19, 1874.

To the Board of State Charities :

Prior to Acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 69. By the Act of 1870, "any unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together, in any place under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the Acts of 1874, section 1 of chapter 392, Acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars ; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the Act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the Legislature by this change of the law, is to so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the Act, taken in connection with the Act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the Legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance, the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the Legislature to use the word "woman" in the Act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage ; and in my opinion, no other construction can be given the act. The intention of the Legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

[CHAPTER 70 OF GENERAL STATUTES]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. Towns to support poor. 2. Powers and duties of overseers of the poor. 3. Same subject. 4. Certain kindred to support, &c. 5. Superior Court may assess such kindred. 6. May also assess for future expenses. 7. Costs, how taxed. 8. Court may order with whom pauper shall live. 9. Proceedings on complaints. 10. Other kindred than those named may be summoned. 11. Court may make new orders. 12. Overseers to provide for immediate relief of strangers, &c. 13. Recovery to establish settlement. 14. Liability when pauper removed, &c. 15. Overseers shall support and in case of decease, bury indigent strangers. Compensation therefor. 16. Towns liable to individuals. 17. Paupers may be removed, &c. 18. Process in case of removal; if a removal is not made or objected to by the town notified, then, &c. 19. Effects of notifications, &c., sent by mail. 20. Penalty for leaving paupers where not settled, &c. 21. Overseers of poor may sell estate of deceased paupers, and apply proceeds to reimburse expenses. 22. Overseers may prosecute, &c.

SECTION. 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The Overseers of the Poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and they shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or almshouse, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The Overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of workhouses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this State and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing, assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and, in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper at the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form; *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until further order of court; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred, to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter, shall be filed in the Clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and serve like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the place of their lawful settlements; the expense whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week; *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support, and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State, until their removal to a State almshouse, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they

have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the commonwealth, ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer, signed by one or more of them, stating therein their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiff in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom

it is directed, at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his disease is actually chargeable to any place within this state, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute, or defend, the same to final judgement and execution, in behalf of such place.

[CHAPTER 213 OF 1873.]

AN ACT to increase the compensation for support of Paupers before removal.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.]

[CHAPTER 162 OF 1865.]

AN ACT concerning the admission of Sick Persons to the State Almshouse.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the State almshouses any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of State Charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be reimbursed by the commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.

In conclusion, we are gratified in being able to attest that all the institutions committed to our charge, are fulfilling the purposes for which they were created in a creditable manner; and we commend them, one and all, to the fostering care of our successors, and of the citizens at large.

FRANCIS JEWETT.
JOSEPH S. BROWN.
JAMES OWENS.
CHARLES A. WELCH.
LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM.
CHARLES COWLEY.
EDWARD STOCKMAN.
JOHN B. LYFORD.
JASON FULLER.

RULES.

ARTICLE I. The Board of Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell shall be organized in the month of January, each year. The Mayor of the City shall be, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Board, and in his absence, a Chairman *pro tem.* shall be chosen. A Secretary shall be chosen by ballot. Before the transaction of any official business, each Overseer shall be qualified according to law, by taking the oath of office, which shall be administered by the Chairman. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II. There shall be appointed by the Chairman, at the first meeting of the Board, in January, the following Standing Committees, of three members each, viz: on Fuel and Out-door Relief; on Agriculture, Neat Cattle and Swine; on Care and Repair of Buildings; on Clothing, Bedding and Furniture; and on Provisions and Supplies.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make all such investigations as to the settlement of paupers as may be necessary; to attend to their removal to or from the city; and to inquire carefully into the condition and means of subsistence of all who apply for the city's charity. He shall visit the several Institutions at the City Farm at least once in each week, and oftener if the interests of the same require it. He shall attend all meetings of the Board, keep a record of all the votes and proceedings, and see that all regulations for the management of these Institutions are duly observed; and he shall, annually, within the time prescribed by law,

make out the accounts against other towns and cities for assistance rendered paupers having a settlement therein, and against the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers unable to be removed to a State Almshouse, and for the burial of State paupers, and submit the same to the Board. He shall keep an accurate account of all expenditures for out-door relief; and, in a book kept for that purpose, shall record all such facts relating to persons so relieved as are important to be preserved. He shall, under the direction of the Board, make all contracts for wood and coal distributed outside of the Almshouse. In his absence, the Board shall choose a Secretary *pro tem*.

ARTICLE IV. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held at the Almshouse on the last day of each month, unless that day shall come on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be on the Saturday preceding. And the Chairman may call special meetings whenever it may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE V. The Board shall choose a Superintendent of the Institutions at the City Farm, at the last regular meeting in December, annually, who shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the first Monday in January following. He shall have a salary, which shall be in full for his services and the service of the Matron, to be fixed at the time of his election.

ARTICLE VI. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to see that good order is preserved in and about the several Institutions committed to his charge, and see that all persons about the premises attend divine worship in the chapel on Sundays, when in a fit condition so to do. He shall cause all persons under his charge whom the City Physician may decide to be in a fit condition to labor, to be diligently employed at such labor as the Board shall from time to time direct. He shall see that the buildings, furniture and all other property are kept in a proper and safe condition. He shall keep an accurate account, in a book or books provided for that purpose, of all articles of personal property received upon the premises, of whom purchased, and the price paid therefor; shall keep a correct roll of the time of all persons hired upon the premises, whether laborers

mechanics, overseers or teachers. He shall also keep an accurate account of all articles sold on the premises, with the name or names of the persons to whom sold, and the price paid therefor ; and shall render a true account thereof to the Board, quarterly, and oftener if required ; and said books shall be always open to the inspection of the Overseers, and of their Secretary. The Matron shall have an oversight of the children and female inmates, under the direction of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VII The City Physician shall keep a register of persons under his care in these Institutions, with minutes of their diseases, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the Board annually, stating the number of deaths and diseases which have been most prevalent, together with such observations as he may deem important.

ARTICLE VIII. No person admitted to these Institutions as an inmate, shall leave the enclosure without permission from the Superintendent. Inmates who conduct themselves in a faithful, obedient and industrious manner, may have the privilege of visiting friends ; but, except in cases of sickness, not oftener than once a month, permission having first been obtained of the Superintendent. Should they conduct themselves with impropriety, this privilege will be withheld at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE IX. No persons will be allowed to visit any of these Institutions in a clandestine manner, but persons may, by leave of the Superintendent, or by a permit in writing from one of the Overseers, or of the Secretary, be allowed to visit their friends once a month, and oftener in case of sickness. Visitors shall not be allowed to receive from, nor give to, any of the inmates any articles of any kind whatever, except with the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE X. No person shall be allowed to visit the Institutions on Sunday without a permit from one of the Overseers, the Secretary, or the Superintendent. All persons are forbidden from bringing or drinking ardent spirits upon the premises without the direction of the attending Physician.

ARTICLE XI. The teacher of the House of Reformation shall be elected, and his salary fixed, by the Board of Overseers at their last regular meeting in December, but no teacher shall be engaged without previously passing a satisfactory examination according to the laws of the Commonwealth and the rules of the School Committee of the City of Lowell. At the same meeting a Chaplain shall be employed and his salary fixed.

ARTICLE XII. Corporal punishment shall in no case be resorted to; but any of the inmates may be confined in the cells made for that purpose, for insubordination to the regulations, disorderly conduct, or for disobedience to the orders of the Master Matron, or any of the Overseers or teachers employed in any part of the premises.

CITY OF LOWELL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 28, 1875.

The within rules for the government of the Institutions at the City Farm are approved ; sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. McPHETRES, City Clerk.

IN CITY COUNCIL, December 28, 1875.

Read and approved in concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, Clerk.

Approved December 30, 1875.

FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor.

O F F I C E R S

OF THE

INSTITUTIONS AT THE CITY FARM,

For 1876.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

MAYOR CHARLES A. STOTT,

Chairman of the Board.

MEMBERS,

CHARLES COWLEY,		JOHN F. McEVOY,
JOSIAH BUTLER,		

Whose terms expire on the first Monday of January, 1877.

L. R. J. VARNUM,		N. C. SANBORN.*
SULLIVAN L. WARD,†		

Whose terms expire on the first Monday of January, 1878.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,

FREDERICK HOLTON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS AT THE CITY FARM.

LORENZO PHELPS.

MATRON.—MRS. SARAH PHELPS.

TEACHER OF THE REFORM SCHOOL AND CHAPLAIN,
WILLIAM A. LANG.

*Elected to fill the place of J. P. Folsom, who declined.

†Elected to fill the place of Mr. Holton, who resigned his seat in the Board on being elected its Secretary.

ACTS AND ORDINANCES

RELATING TO THE

LOWELL WATER WORKS

WITH THE

AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

SUSTAINED BY THE

PROPRIETORS OF LOCKS AND CANALS

ON MERRIMACK RIVER AND
OTHER CORPORATIONS.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.]

LOWELL, MASS.:

TIMES PUBLISHING CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 12 MIDDLE STREET.
1876.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR SUPPLYING LOWELL WITH WATER.

The feasibility of increasing by artificial means the natural supply of water in the City of Lowell, had been the subject of public discussion for several years prior to 1855. In that year, the General Court passed the following "Act for supplying the City of Lowell with Water:"—

SECTION 1. The City of Lowell is hereby authorized to take, hold, and convey into and through said city from the Merrimack River, at any point thereof within said city that may be deemed expedient, sufficient water for the use of said city and the inhabitants thereof, for the extinguishment of fires, domestic and other purposes; and may also take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, any lands or real estate within said city necessary for laying and maintaining aqueducts or pipes, constructing or maintaining reservoirs, and such other works as may be deemed necessary or proper for raising, forcing, retaining, distributing, discharging, or disposing of said water.

SECT. 2. The City of Lowell shall, within sixty days from the time they shall take any lands for the purposes of this act, file in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the northern district of Middlesex, a description of the lands so taken, as certain as is required in a common conveyance of lands, and a statement of the purposes for which they were taken, which description and statement shall be signed by the Mayor of said city.

SECT. 3. The said city may make, build, lay down, and maintain aqueducts and pipes from said Merrimack River into, through, and about said city; construct and maintain reservoirs; and may make, erect, and maintain and carry on such other works as may be necessary or proper for raising the water into the same, and forcing and distributing the water through and about said city; may make and establish such public hydrants, in such places within said city, as may from time to time be deemed proper, and prescribe the purposes for which the same may be used, and may change or discontinue the same; may distribute the water throughout the city, and for this purpose may lay down pipes to any house or building in said city, the owner or owners thereof having notice, and not objecting thereto; may regulate the use of said water, and establish, receive, and collect the prices or rents to be paid therefor; and the said city may, for the purposes aforesaid, carry and conduct and maintain any aqueducts, pipes, or other works by them to be made, laid down, or conducted over, under, through, or across any watercourse, canal, street, bridge, railroad, highway, or other way, in such a manner as not to obstruct the travel or free use thereof; may enter upon and dig up any such road, street, or way, for the purpose of laying down pipes beneath the surface thereof, and for maintaining and repairing the same, and in general may do any other acts and things necessary or convenient and proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SECT. 4. All pipes, aqueducts, and other work constructed or erected by said city by virtue of this act in, under, or over any of the canals of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," shall be so constructed, erected, and laid, as, when completed, not to obstruct the navigation in said canals, or either of them, or to interrupt or impede the flow of the water in the same.

SECT. 5. The rights, powers, and authorities given to the city of Lowell by this act shall be exercised by the said City, subject to the restrictions, duties, and liabilities herein contained, in such manner and by such commissioners, officers, agents, and servants, as the City Council shall from time to time ordain, appoint, and direct.

SECT. 6. For the purpose of defraying the expenses which may be incurred by the city of Lowell in carrying into effect the powers granted by this act, the said city of Lowell shall have authority, from time to time, to borrow such sum or sums of money, and to issue notes, scrip, or certificates of debt therefor, to such an amount as the City Council shall from time to time deem expedient, bearing interest not exceeding the legal rate of interest in this Commonwealth; and the principal shall be made payable at periods not more than twenty years from the issuing of said notes, scrip, or certificates of debt, respectively; and the City Council may sell the same or any part thereof, from time to time, at public or private sale, or pledge the same for money borrowed for the purposes of this act, on such terms and conditions as the City Council shall judge proper. And the City Council of the said city is hereby authorized from time to time to appropriate, grant, and assess such sum or sums of money as shall be deemed expedient towards paying said expenses, or the principal of the money so borrowed or obtained, and the interest thereof, in the same manner as money is appropriated, granted, and assessed for other city purposes.

SECT. 7. All persons and corporations who shall be damaged in their property by the taking of any lands or water, the building of reservoirs, aqueducts, or water works, or the laying of pipes, or in any other way in carrying into effect the powers hereby granted to the city of Lowell, unless the said city shall, within sixty days after request in writing made to the Mayor of said city, pay or tender to the person or corporation so damaged a reasonable compensation therefor, shall have the same remedies as are provided in the thirty-ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes for persons damaged by railroad corporations.

SECT. 8. If any person wantonly or maliciously shall corrupt the water in, or destroy or injure any aqueduct, reservoir, pipe, conduit, hydrant, machine, or other works or property held, owned, or used by the said city of Lowell, by the authority and for the purposes of this act, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the said city three times the amount of damages that shall be assessed therefor, to be recovered by any proper action; and every such person or persons may,

moreover, on indictment for and conviction of either of the wanton or malicious acts aforesaid be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECT. 9. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to give to the City of Lowell the right to authorize the use, by any other persons or corporations, of the water of Merrimaek River taken under the provisions of this act, for mechanical or manufacturing purposes otherwise than for creating steam.

SECT. 10. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lowell shall notify and warn the legal voters of the said city to meet in their respective wards on such days as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall direct, not exceeding sixty days after the passage of this act, for the purpose of giving their written votes upon the question whether they will accept the same. And if a majority of the votes so given upon the question aforesaid shall be in the negative, this act shall be null and void.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.
[*Approved by the Governor, May 21, 1855.*]

The foregoing act was accepted by the citizens of Lowell, July 16th, 1855. Eleven years later, in 1866, the General Court passed the following act in addition to the foregoing act:—

SECTION 1. The commissioners authorized by the fifth section of the four hundred and thirty-fifth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall not exceed three in number, and shall hold their offices for three years, unless the work contemplated in said act shall be sooner completed. Said commissioners shall, during their continuance in office, execute, perform, superintend and direct the execution and performance of all works, matters and things mentioned in said act, and in all other acts that may be passed relative to the same subject, and they shall obey all ordinances, rules and regulations, in the execution of their said trust, as the City Council of Lowell may from time to time ordain and establish, not inconsistent with the provisions of said act, and shall once in six months, and whenever required by the City Council, make and present in writing a

particular report and statement of all their acts and proceedings, and of the condition and progress of the works aforesaid. A majority of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties of the said office ; they may be removed by concurrent vote of two-thirds of each branch of the City Council, after having an opportunity to be heard in their defence ; and a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation or removal, shall be filled in manner aforesaid, by the appointment of another commissioner, who shall hold his said office for the residue of the term of three years.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved April 30, 1866.*]

In 1869, the General Court passed a second act in addition to the act of 1855, as follows :—

SECTION 1. The City of Lowell is hereby authorized to take, hold and convey to, into and through the said city from Beaver Brook, so-called, in the town of Dracut, Long Pond, in Dracut, and Tyng's Pond, in Dracut and Tyngsborough, and the waters which flow into and from the same, sufficient water for the use of said city, and the inhabitants thereof, for the extinguishment of fires, creating steam, domestic and other purposes ; and may also take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, any lands or real estate necessary for laying and maintaining aqueducts or pipes for conducting, discharging, disposing of and distributing water, constructing and maintaining reservoirs, dams, and such other works as may be deemed necessary or proper for raising, forcing, retaining, distributing, discharging or disposing of said water ; and may take and hold any land on and around said ponds and Beaver Brook, for the purpose of raising water to such height as may be necessary for the purity and preservation of the same, and for the purpose of furnishing a supply of pure water for the said City of Lowell.

SECT. 2. The City of Lowell shall, within sixty days from the time they shall take any lands, ponds or streams of water for the purposes of this act, file in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the northern district of Middlesex, a description of the lands, ponds, or streams of water so taken as certain as is required in a common con-

veyance of lands, and a statement of the purposes for which they were taken, which description and statement shall be signed by the Mayor of said city.

SECT. 3. The said city may make, build, lay down and maintain aqueducts and pipes from any of said sources to, into, through and about said city, and secure and maintain the same by any works suitable therefor; may connect said Tyng's Pond and Long Pond with each other; may erect and maintain dams to raise and retain the water taken; may construct and maintain reservoirs within or without said city; and may make, erect and maintain and carry on such other works as may be necessary or proper for raising the water into the same, and forcing and distributing the water through and about said city; may make and establish such public fountains and hydrants in such places as may from time to time be deemed proper and prescribe the purposes for which the same may be used, and may change or discontinue the same; may distribute the water throughout the city, and for this purpose may lay down pipes to any house or building in said city, the owner or owners thereof having notice, and not objecting thereto; may regulate the use of said water, within and without the said city, and establish, receive and collect the prices or rents to be paid therefor; and the said city may, for the purposes aforesaid, carry and conduct and maintain any aqueducts, pipes or other works by them to be made, laid down or conducted over, under, through, or across any water-course, canal, street, bridge, railroad, highway, or other way, in such a manner as not to obstruct the travel or free use thereof; may enter upon and dig up any such road, street, or way for the purpose of laying down pipes beneath the surface thereof, and for maintaining and repairing the same, and in general may do any other acts and things necessary or convenient and proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SECT. 4. All pipes, aqueducts, and other works constructed or erected by said city, by virtue of this act, in, under or over any of the canals of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," shall be so constructed, erected and laid, as, when completed, not to obstruct the navigation in said canals, or either of them, or to interrupt or impede the flow of the water in the same.

SECT. 5. The rights, powers and authorities given to the City of Lowell by this act, shall be exercised by the said city, subject to the restrictions, duties and liabilities, herein contained, in such manner and by such commissioners, officers, agents and servants as the City Council shall from time to time ordain, appoint and direct.

SECT. 6. For the purposes of defraying the expenses which may be incurred by the City of Lowell in carrying into effect the powers granted by this act, the said City of Lowell shall have authority, from time to time, to borrow such sum or sums of money, and to issue notes, scrip or certificates of debt therefor, as the City Council of Lowell shall from time to time deem expedient, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the principal shall be made payable at periods not more than twenty years from the issuing of said notes, scrip, or certificates of debt, respectively; and the City Council may sell the same or any part thereof, from time to time at public or private sale, or pledge the same for money borrowed for the purposes of this act, on such terms and conditions as the City Council shall judge proper. And the City Council of the said city is hereby authorized from time to time, to appropriate, grant and assess such sum or sums of money as shall be deemed expedient towards paying said expenses, or the principal of the money so borrowed or obtained, and the interest thereof, in the same manner as money is appropriated, granted and assessed for other city purposes.

SECT. 7. All persons and corporations who shall be damaged in their property by the taking of any lands or water, the building of reservoirs, aqueducts or water works, or the laying of pipes, or in any other way, in carrying into effect the powers hereby granted to the City of Lowell, unless the said city shall, within sixty days after request in writing made to the Mayor of said city, pay or tender to the person or corporation so damaged a reasonable compensation therefor, shall have the same remedies as are provided in the forty-third chapter of the General Statutes for persons damaged by the laying out of highways.

SECT. 8. If any persons shall use any of the said water, either within or without said city, without the consent of said city, an action

of tort may be maintained by said city for the recovery of the damages sustained.

SECT. 9. If any person wantonly or maliciously shall divert the water from, or corrupt the water in, or destroy or injure any aqueduct, reservoir, pipe, conduit, hydrant, machine, or other works or property held, owned or used by the said City of Lowell, by the authority and for the purposes of this act, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the said city three times the amount of damages that shall be assessed therefor, to be recovered by any proper action; and every such person or persons may, moreover, on indictment for, and conviction of either of the wanton or malicious acts aforesaid, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved June 4, 1869.*]

In 1869, a Joint Special Committee was appointed to consider the subject of the supply of water under the foregoing acts; and upon the recommendation of that Committee, the City Council passed the following—

Resolution to authorize the construction of Water Works in the City of Lowell.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled, as follows: That a sufficient supply of pure water, for the use of the City of Lowell, be taken from Beaver Brook, in Dracut, and that the necessary works therefor be constructed in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Special Committee on the supply of water, in their Report dated September 22nd, 1869, under the direction of three Commissioners to be hereafter chosen.

[*Passed October 12, 1869.*]

In 1870, the General Court passed a third act in addition to the act of 1855, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The City of Lowell, for the purposes named in the first section of chapter three hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the

year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby authorized to take water from the Merrimack River, in the town of Dracut, or said Lowell, and also to take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, land in said Dracut or Lowell, for sinking wells or making excavations, in order to obtain water by filtration or percolation, or from subterranean streams; and for the construction of such works as may be necessary therefor, and for all other purposes for which said city might take or hold land under the provisions of said act, in case the water were taken from the sources in said act authorized.

SECT. 2. Nothing in this act shall authorize the construction of any work which, when completed, shall obstruct the flow of the water of said river (not taken as herein authorized), to or from any water mill now existing in said Lowell. And in the event that under the authority of this act, water shall be taken from said river at any place above the dam of The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, nothing herein shall authorize the use of water so taken, as or for power for propelling or operating machinery, otherwise than as steam.

SECT. 3. In the execution of the authority hereby granted, all the proceedings, rights, powers and liabilities shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be the same, and all persons and corporations, who shall be damaged in their property thereby, shall have the same remedies provided in said act of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in case the water were taken from the sources in said act authorized.

SECT. 4. If any person wantonly or maliciously shall divert the water from, or corrupt the water in, or destroy or injure any aqueduct, reservoir, pipe, conduit, hydrant, machine or other works and property held, owned, or used by the said City of Lowell, by the authority and for the purposes of this act, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the said city three times the amount of damages that shall be assessed therefor, to be recovered by any proper action; and every such person or persons may, moreover, on indictment for, and conviction of, either of the wanton or malicious acts aforesaid, be punished

by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved June 3, 1870.*]

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE WATER WORKS.

On November 23d, 1869, the City Council passed "An Ordinance in Relation to Water Commissioners, and Water Works," as follows :

SECTION 1. Whereas the City Council of the City of Lowell, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1869, decided that they would introduce water into the city from Beaver Brook,* so called, in the town of Dracut, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, approved June 4, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act for supplying the City of Lowell with Water,'" it is ordained and determined that water, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be introduced from said Beaver Brook.

SECT. 2. For the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of said act and for introducing a supply of water into said city, there shall be chosen, by the City Council, by concurrent vote, three Water Commissioners who shall be known and called by the name of "THE LOWELL WATER COMMISSIONERS." Said Commissioners shall hold their offices for three years from and after the time of their election, unless the water works contemplated by said act shall be sooner completed; and in that case, until the completion of said works. Provided, however, that the City Council, by concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members elected to either Board voting in the affirmative, may remove said Commissioners, or any of them, from office, for any misconduct

* See Ordinances passed July 26, 1870, and December 27, 1870.

unfaithful performance of duty, neglect, or incapacity. In case of a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners by death, resignation or removal, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of another Commissioner, in the manner provided for in this section, who shall hold his said office for the residue of the said term of three years, with all the powers and subject to all the restrictions provided in this Ordinance. Said Commissioners are authorized to select one of their number to act as Chairman or President of the Board. Two Commissioners shall be a quorum for the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties of said office.

SECT. 3. The Chairman or President of said Commissioners shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and each of the other Commissioners a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 4. Said Commissioners shall have authority to convey into and through said city the waters of said Beaver Brook* in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall have and exercise all the powers conferred on said city by said act, and may take by purchase, or otherwise, the waters of said brook and any water rights connected therewith, and any real estate necessary for laying aqueducts and forming reservoirs, and for any of the purposes of said act, and may also make contracts for labor and materials for the construction of said water works, which shall be valid and binding on said city, and which may be suitable and proper for facilitating, expediting and finishing the works in the most speedy, economical, advantageous, permanent and effectual manner.

SECT. 5. Whenever the Commissioners aforesaid shall take by purchase or otherwise any lands, streams of water, water rights or water sources for the purposes mentioned in said act, they shall, without unnecessary delay, make and deliver to the Mayor of the City of Lowell a certificate signed by them containing a statement of the fact of such taking, and a description of the lands or water sources so taken, as certain as is required in a common conveyance of lands, and a statement of the purposes for which they are so taken, to the end

* See Ordinances passed July 26, 1870, and December 27, 1870.

that the Mayor aforesaid may cause such description and statement, signed by him, to be filed in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the northern district of Middlesex, as required by the second section of said act.

SECT. 6. All contracts for labor and materials in the prosecution of said work shall be in writing, and executed in triplicate, one of which triplicate shall be kept by the Commissioners, one shall be delivered to the City Clerk, and one to the contractor, and no such contract shall be executed unless good and satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the same, and also to indemnify and save the city harmless from and against all claims against said city under Chapter one hundred and fifty of the General Statutes, by persons who may have done work or labor, in the construction, erection and preparation of said works at the request of such contractor, shall be given by the contractor and approved by the Commissioners. Said Commissioners, when not otherwise authorized by the City Council, shall advertise in one or more newspapers in this city, and in such other cities and places as they may think best, for sealed proposals for all such contracts, specifying the time and place where the same shall be received; and such proposals, in order to be received and acted upon, shall set forth a specified sum or price to be paid for all such labor or materials, or for either, without condition, limitation or alteration, and shall be accompanied with a bond satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful execution of the proposal if the same shall be accepted; and the contents of any proposal shall not be made known to any person not a member of the Commission until a contract shall have been made, provided that said Commissioners may in their discretion reject any or all such proposals; and no contract shall be assigned without the written consent of said Commissioners. Nothing herein contained shall require said Commissioners to advertise for proposals for the ordinary extensions of street mains and water pipes, or repairs of the water works. Said Commissioners shall have power and authority to employ an engineer and such other agents, clerks and servants as they may deem necessary, and to agree with them for their compensation, which shall be paid out of the City Treasury.

SECT. 7. No one of said Commissioners, and no person appointed to any office or employed by virtue of this Ordinance, or by the aforesaid act of the Legislature, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any bargain, contract, sale, or agreement in relation to said water works, or any matter or thing connected therewith, wherein the city is interested, without an express vote of the City Council; and any and all contracts, bargains, sales, or agreements made in violation of this section shall be utterly void as to the city.

SECT 8. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners aforesaid to exercise all reasonable vigilance and care by personal inspection, examination and supervision, from day to day, or from time to time, as circumstances may require, of all matters and things herein committed to their charge; to see that all works, matters and things to be done, executed and performed by and through their agency and under their superintendence, by virtue of the act aforesaid and of this Ordinance, shall be done, executed and performed in a substantial, economical and effectual manner; that all the officers, agents and other persons who may be employed by them in the works aforesaid, execute and discharge the duties and labors assigned to them respectively, in a diligent and faithful manner; and that all contracts and agreements made and concluded by them in the execution of the duties of their office are faithfully and properly executed and performed.

SECT. 9. The Commissioners aforesaid shall enter or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and which shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Water Works, or of any other committee appointed by the City Council for that purpose, a journal, account or record of all rules, orders, votes, appointments, resolutions, proceedings and other official acts which may from time to time be adopted by them; and the said Commissioners shall, at the beginning of each month during their continuance in office, make a report in writing to the said Joint Standing Committee of their proceedings during the month next preceding such report. And the said Joint Standing Committee shall, at the expiration of each period of three months,

make a written report to the City Council upon the matters committed to them.

SECT. 10. In order to enable the City Council seasonably to raise and provide the funds necessary for defraying the cost and expenses which may from time to time be incurred in the prosecution of the work, and for carrying into full effect the purposes and objects of the act aforesaid, and of this Ordinance, the Commissioners aforesaid shall from time to time seasonably make and prepare, with as much particularity as may be useful and practicable, estimates for the use of the said City Council, of such sums of money as, in their judgment, may be required; and statements of the purposes for which said sums respectively are to be appropriated and applied.

SECT. 11. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners aforesaid to investigate promptly all cases in which it appears probable that any damages may be claimed of the city by any person or corporation for any alleged injury to the body or the property, real or personal, of such person or corporation by reason of any decision, action or operation of said Commissioners, or of others employed by them in the performance of any of the matters and things committed to their charge by the act aforesaid, and this Ordinance; and to make forthwith a memorandum in writing of all the important facts and circumstances relating thereto, together with a list of the names of all persons whose testimony concerning the particulars of such alleged injury may be deemed important by said Commissioners, which memorandum they shall file and preserve.

SECT. 12. In all suits, processes, and questions in law or equity which may be commenced, prosecuted or pending by or against the City of Lowell in any court, or before any other tribunal, for or by reason of any act, proceeding or contract of the Commissioners aforesaid, or of the City of Lowell, or for any other cause arising from the execution of the powers and authority given by the provisions of the act aforesaid and of this Ordinance, the said Commissioners shall aid and assist the counsel employed in behalf of the city, by giving information of all facts within their knowledge, and furnishing any docu-

ments, testimony and evidence in their possession or control, which may be material, important or useful in establishing the rights and protecting the interests of said city.

SECT. 13. All bills on account of said water works shall be examined by said Commissioners, and if found correct shall be so certified by them, and that the same have been incurred in the construction of the water works, and the Mayor shall draw his order therefor upon the Treasurer when the same shall have been audited and approved by the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council, on Water Works, or of such committee as shall be appointed by the City Council to inspect and examine the proceedings and official acts of the said Commissioners, under the provisions of section nine.

SECT. 14. This Ordinance and all its provisions shall be subject to such revision, alteration, amendment or repeal at the discretion of the City Council of the City of Lowell as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the act of the Legislature aforesaid.

In Common Council, November 23, 1869.

Passed to be ordained.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, President.

In Board of Aldermen, November 23, 1869.

Passed to be ordained.

JONATHAN P. FOLSOM, Mayor.

On July 26th, 1870, the City Council passed an ordinance in addition to "An Ordinance in Relation to Water Commissioners and Water Works."

SECTION 1. For the purpose of carrying into effect an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 351 of the Acts of the year 1869 for supplying the City of Lowell with Water," it is hereby ordained and determined that water shall be taken from Merrimack River* at a point in Draeut above Pawtucket Falls, and therefrom conveyed *in a brick conduit to settling basins near the outlet of Beaver Brook in said Draeut, and thence* into and through said city in such manner as the Lowell Water Commissioners shall deem most expedient, and by the construction of such works as may be necessary therefor.

*The words "and from Filter Galleries" inserted, and the words in italic struck out by Ordinance passed December 27, 1870.

SECT. 2. The Lowell Water Commissioners shall have authority to convey into and through said city, the waters of said Merrimack River as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall have and exercise all the powers conferred on said city by said act, and in the taking of the said waters as aforesaid, shall have all the powers, privileges, and duties, and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions given and imposed on them by the ordinance passed by the City Council of said Lowell, November 23rd, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to Water Commissioners and Water Works," as fully as if herein specifically mentioned.

SECT. 3. So much of said ordinance passed November 23rd, A. D. 1869, as conflicts and is inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed.

In Common Council, July 26, 1870.

Passed to be ordained.

ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President.

In Board of Aldermen, July 26, 1870.

Passed to be ordained.

JONATHAN P. FOLSOM, Mayor.

Under the provisions of the foregoing Acts and Ordinances, in December, 1869, and January, 1870, LEVI SPRAGUE, WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON and HENRY H. WILDER were elected Water Commissioners. Subsequently, MR. WILDER declined, and SAMUEL K. HUTCHINSON succeeded him.

These Commissioners proceeded to take lands and to construct the Lowell Water Works.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES BY THE WATER WORKS.

After the water works had been completed, The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, and the other manufacturing companies hereinafter named, filed their petition with the County Commissioners for a jury to assess the damages sustained by them, by the taking of their land and water for these water works. On September 1st, 1875, a proposition was presented to the City Council by the Mayor, to submit the various questions presented upon this petition to the arbitration of BENJAMIN F. THOMAS of Boston, E. A. STRAW of Manchester, New Hampshire, and J. P. KIRKWOOD of Brookline.

Great public interest was felt in this measure, and protracted debates took place thereon in the City Council. But the proposition proved unsatisfactory. A resolution to refer these questions to the Water Board was next introduced by Alderman BENJAMIN WALKER. It passed the Board of Aldermen, but was finally defeated in the Common Council.

At length, on November 3rd, 1875, Councilman CHARLES COWLEY introduced, in the Common Council, the following resolution, which, after another protracted debate, was passed on the 9th, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th, of the same month:—

RESOLUTION to refer the petition of The Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River and others, against the city to a Joint Special Committee.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled, as follows :—

That the subject matter of the petition of The Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River and other incorporated companies, for a jury to assess the damages alleged to have been sustained by said petitioners by the taking of land and water for the Lowell Water Works, be referred to a Joint Special Committee, to consist of the Mayor, two Aldermen and four Common Councilmen, with authority to meet and confer with any person or persons representing said petitioners, with the view to the amicable adjustment of such claims of said petitioners, as in the judgment of said committee may be just and well founded.

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Mayor FRANCIS JEWETT, Aldermen JOHN A. GOODWIN and JACOB ROGERS, and Councilmen CHARLES COWLEY, EARL A. THISSELL, JOEL A. ABBOTT and JOHN B. LYFORD.

The first result of this Committee's labors was the following resolution, which passed both branches of the City Council, December 20th, 1875, and was approved by the Mayor on the 22nd of the same month :—

RESOLUTION authorizing the settlement of the claims of The Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, and other corporations.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled, as follows :—

That the Joint Special Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the City Council, entitled "Resolution to refer the petition of The Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, and others, against the city, to a Joint Special Committee," approved by the Mayor on the eleventh day of November now last past; said committee consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen GOODWIN and ROGERS, and Councilmen COWLEY, THISSELL, ABBOTT and LYFORD, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to adjust and settle all claims of The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, the Merrimack

Manufacturing Company, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Appleton Company, the Lowell Manufacturing Company, the Middlesex Company, the Tremont and Suffolk Mills, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, the Boot Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills and the Lowell Machine Shop, corporations duly established by law, against the City of Lowell, now pending before a sheriff's jury for the County of Middlesex: and that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of the City of Lowell, to make, execute, acknowledge and deliver such deeds of release and instruments, as said committee may approve to carry into effect the purposes of this resolution: And to effect such adjustment and settlement said committee may pay and expend a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, which shall be charged to the appropriation for water works.

The next result of the labors of this Joint Special Committee was the following resolution, which passed both branches of the City Council, and was approved by the Mayor, December 28th, 1875:—

RESOLUTION to take certain waters for the use of the inhabitants of the City of Lowell.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

That the City of Lowell has taken, and does hereby take under and by authority of law of this Commonwealth, approved June 3rd, 1870, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine for supplying the City of Lowell with water," a certain quantity and part of the waters of the Merrimack River above the dam of The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, in that part of said Lowell, which was set off from the Town of Dracut, and annexed to said Lowell, by an act of law passed in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of such other waters as by filtration, percolation or subterraneous streams flow into the filtering gallery or other works of said city, and the following is a description, definition and limitation of the quantity of water and rights therein taken by said city, under the authority of said act of law, to wit: all and so much of the waters afore-

said as shall at any time be by said city raised by pumping or other equivalent means, into the reservoir of said city, on the easterly side of Beacon Street, or some reservoir of not less height than said existing reservoir, or by pumping or forcing by other equivalent means into the city mains by the use of a pumping or raising force, equivalent to the pressure of the water in said reservoir, when connected with such mains, and such as said city shall necessarily cause to flow out of its conduit or other water works, for the purpose of necessary cleansing thereof, during such times as the water of said river shall be flowing to waste over the top of said dam, and such waters as shall necessarily be allowed to flow out of said conduit or other water works aforesaid at any time, for the purpose of making necessary repairs of said conduit or other parts of said water works: And there is hereby saved and reserved to all persons and corporations, owning or having any rights in or of the waters of said river and the waters flowing into the same, and the water power and mill privileges created thereby, and especially to the owners of said dam and the canals leading from said river in said Lowell, the full and complete use and improvement of the residue of the water of said river and waters flowing into the same, not taken by said city as above defined, described and limited, as fully and completely as they respectively might rightfully and lawfully have used and enjoyed said residue, if said city had not taken the part and quantity of said waters herein above described, defined and limited; and that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sign, and file in the office of the registry of deeds, for the northern district of the county of Middlesex, a description and statement of the quantity and parts of said waters so taken, as herein before set forth, as required by said act.

On December 31st, 1875, the City Council passed, and the Mayor approved, the following:—

RESOLUTION providing for the settlement of certain claims of The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, and other corporations, against the City:—

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council, assembled, as follows:—

For the purpose of adjusting and settling the claims of the corporations hereinafter named, viz: The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Appleton Company, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Boot Cotton Mills, Massachusetts Cotton Mills, and Lowell Machine Shop, against said city, for and on account of the taking by said city, of certain lands and water described in the form of indenture hereinafter set forth, for the purposes and under the authority in said form of indenture stated, the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay unto said corporations the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which said sum shall be charged to the Appropriation for water works; and the Mayor be and is hereby authorized, in the name and on the part and behalf of said city, to make, sign, seal with the seal of said city, duly acknowledge and deliver unto said corporations a deed and indenture between said city and said corporations of the form, tenor and effect following, to wit:—

AGREEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS, The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River claim to have been at the time of the taking hereinafter mentioned the owners of a certain lot of land situated in that part of Lowell in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was recently a part of the territory of the town of Dracut, containing thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-two square feet, and thus bounded, to wit: Beginning at the centre of Flaggy Meadow Brook, so called, at a point distant north-westerly fifty feet from the centre line of the Filtering Gallery of the city of Lowell, and thence running north-easterly on other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and distant north-westerly fifty feet from, the centre line of said Gallery, to the "river road" so called; thence by said road easterly to a point twenty-one feet and seven-tenths of a foot north-easterly from the centre line of the "Inlet Pipe," so called, of said city's water-works; thence south-easterly in a line parallel with, and twenty-one and seven-tenths feet distant north-easterly from the centre line of said "Inlet Pipe," about fifty feet to the bank of Merrimack River; thence south-westerly by the shore of said

river to the centre of the old bed of said brook ; and thence following the centre of said old bed to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot, strip, or parcel of land situated in said part of said Lowell, containing forty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-four square feet, and thus bounded, to wit : Beginning at the easterly line of the road leading from Pawtucket Bridge to the "Navy Yard," so called, at a point distant south-easterly twenty feet from the centre line of the conduit of the water-works of said city, in a line at right angles to said conduit ; and thence running north-easterly on other land of said Proprietors in a line parallel with, and distant south-easterly twenty feet from, the centre line of said conduit and the centre line of water-pipe of said city on the premises, to land of Henry Emery ; thence westerly on land lately of said Emery (but taken by said city for the same purposes hereinafter named) to a point distant forty feet north-westerly from the centre line of said water-pipe, in a line at right angles to said water-pipe ; thence south-westerly on other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and distant forty feet north-westerly from, the centre line of said water-pipe and conduit to said last named road ; and thence south-easterly by said road to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot or strip of land situated in said part of said Lowell, containing six hundred and ninety-three square feet, and thus bounded, to wit : Beginning at a stone bound at land lately of Henry Emery (taken by said city as aforesaid,) and thence running north-easterly on the last-named land one hundred and nineteen feet ; thence south-

westerly on other land of said Proprietors one hundred twenty-seven and three-tenths feet to said land lately of said Emery ; and thence northerly on the last-named land to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot or strip of land situated in said part of said Lowell, containing thirty-three thousand four hundred and forty-seven square feet, and thus bounded, to wit: Beginning at land now or lately of Henry Read, at a point distant twenty feet south-westerly from the centre line of said city's water-pipe on the premises, in a line at right angles to said pipe ; and thence running north-westerly in a line parallel with, and twenty feet south-westerly from, the centre line of said pipe, on other land of said Proprietors, to Beaver Brook ; thence north-easterly by said brook to a point forty feet distant north-easterly from the centre line of said pipe, in a line at right angles to said pipe ; thence south-easterly in a line parallel with, and forty feet north-easterly from the centre line of said pipe, on other land of said Proprietors, to land now or lately of said Read ; and thence on the last named land south-westerly to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot of land situated in that part of said Lowell called "Centralville," containing eleven thousand three hundred twelve and a half square feet, and thus bounded, to wit: Beginning at a stone bound on the easterly side of Beacon Street about one hundred eighty-eight and one-fourth feet northerly from a bound at the north-westerly corner of land now or formerly of John Edwards, and thence running northerly on said street fifty feet ; thence at nearly a right angle easterly, two hundred twenty-five and thirty-eight

one-hundredths feet ; thence at nearly a right angle southerly, fifty feet ; and thence westerly parallel to the second described line two hundred twenty-seven and twelve one-hundredths feet, to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot, strip, or parcel of land situated in that part of said Lowell called "Centralville," containing twelve thousand four hundred and fifty square feet, and bounded as follows, to wit : Beginning at the easterly line of land of said Proprietors, called "Bradley Street," at a point distant twenty-five feet north-westerly from the centre line of the water-pipe of said city on the premises, in a line at right angles to the centre line of said pipe ; and thence running south-westerly across said "Bradley Street," and on other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and distant north-westerly twenty-five feet from, the centre line of said pipe, two hundred and forty-nine feet to a point at Merrimack River ; thence south-easterly by said river to a point distant twenty-five feet south-easterly from the centre line of said pipe, in a line at right angles to said pipe ; thence north-easterly in a line parallel with, and twenty-five feet south-easterly from the centre line of said pipe, on other land of said Proprietors, and across said "Bradley Street," two hundred and forty-nine feet to the easterly line thereof ; and thence north-westerly by the easterly line of said "Bradley Street" to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot, strip, or parcel of land situated in that part of said Lowell called "Belvidere," containing seven thousand three hundred and fifty square feet, and bounded as follows, to wit : Beginning at a point on the southerly shore of Merrimack River, which is distant north-

easterly one hundred and forty-six feet from the north-easterly line of Stackpole Street, and twenty-five feet north-westerly from the centre line of the water-pipe of said city on the premises, in a line at right angles to said pipe; and thence running south $38^{\circ} 25'$ west on other land of said Proprietors, to the north-easterly line of Stackpole Street; thence south-easterly on said line of Stackpole Street about fifty feet; thence north $38^{\circ} 25'$ east on other land of said Proprietors in a line parallel with, and fifty feet south-east-easterly from the first-described line, one hundred and forty-eight feet; and thence north-westerly to the point of beginning.

Also a certain other lot of land situated in said Lowell, and being a part of the bed of Merrimack River, and thus bounded, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of the sixth lot above described, and thence running south-westerly on other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and twenty-five feet north-westerly from the centre line of said city's water-pipe on the premises, across said river to the north-westerly corner of the seventh lot above described; thence south-easterly by said seventh-described lot about fifty feet; thence north-easterly on other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and twenty-five feet south-easterly from the centre line of said pipe, crossing said river to the south-easterly corner of said sixth-described lot; and thence north-westerly by said sixth-described lot to the point of beginning.

AND WHEREAS, said Proprietors claim to have had and owned a certain easement and right of way in and over a certain other lot, strip, or parcel of land situated in that part

of said Lowell which was lately a part of Dracut, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the second lot of land above described, and other land of said Proprietors, at a point distant twenty feet southerly from the centre line of the water-pipe of said city in a line at right angles to said pipe, and thence running north-easterly on said Emery's land and other land of said Proprietors, in a line parallel with, and twenty feet southerly from the centre line of said pipe, to Beaver Brook; thence northerly by said brook to a point distant forty feet northerly from the centre of said pipe; thence south-westerly on land of said Emery in a line parallel with, and forty feet northerly from the centre line of said pipe, to other land of said Proprietors; and thence easterly on the second lot above described, to the point of beginning.

AND WHEREAS, the said city of Lowell, under authority of laws of said Commonwealth, has for the purpose of supplying water for the use of said city and the inhabitants thereof, for the extinguishment of fires, creating steam, domestic and other purposes, taken each and all of the several lots, strips and parcels of land above described, and the same are embraced and included in the descriptions of lands taken by said city for said purposes, filed by said city, in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the northern district of said county.

AND WHEREAS, the said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Appleton Company, the Lowell Manufacturing Company, the

Middlesex Company, the Tremont and Suffolk Mills, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, the Boott Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, and the Lowell Machine Shop, corporations duly established under laws of said Commonwealth, claim to be, and for many years last past to have been, the owners of, or to have certain vested rights and interests in, the dam across the Merrimack River, at or near "Pawtucket Falls" in said Lowell, and the water-powers and mill-privileges of said river, at and above said falls in said Lowell, and certain canals and water-courses leading from said river, at and above said dam, through which the water of said river is conducted, and flows to certain mills and estates of said several corporations.

AND WHEREAS, said city of Lowell, for the purposes aforesaid, has also constructed certain conduits and other water-works, capable of drawing and conducting water from said river, above said dam, and within that part of said Lowell which was set off from the town of Dracut, and annexed to said Lowell by act of law passed in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four. And on the twenty-ninth day of December instant, said city of Lowell has filed in said Registry of Deeds, a description, definition, and limitation of the quantity of water and water rights taken by said city for the purposes aforesaid under authority of said laws.

AND WHEREAS, said several corporations above named, have heretofore made certain claims, and instituted certain proceedings against said city for the recovery of damages occasioned by the taking as aforesaid of said lots of land and the alleged diversion of water from said river by said

city, for the purposes aforesaid, which proceedings and claims are now pending before a jury summoned by the sheriff of said county.

NOW THIS INDENTURE made this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, by and between the city of Lowell aforesaid, as party of the first part, said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, as party of the second part, and said Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Appleton Company, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Boott Cotton Mills, Massachusetts Cotton Mills and Lowell Machine Shop, as parties of the third part, *witnesseth*,—

That said city of Lowell, in consideration of the premises and the release hereinafter made by said parties of the second and third parts, doth hereby release unto said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, their successors and assigns, the right, privilege and easement as against said city, its successors and assigns, and all persons or corporations acting by, through or under it or them, of crossing and re-crossing and using as and for a way and passage, for persons, beasts, teams and vehicles, at any and all times forever, to and from and between any of the other lands now of said Proprietors or elsewhere, the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and ninth lots, strips or parcels of land herein above described, and any and every part and parts thereof. And said city of Lowell doth also hereby forever release unto said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, their successors and assigns, all the rights,

title, claim, easements and estate of said city of Lowell, under or by force of the taking aforesaid or otherwise, in or to the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth lots, strips or parcels of land herein above described, except the rights of said city of forever having, keeping, maintaining, replacing, repairing, and using for the purpose of supplying said city and its inhabitants with water, for the uses and in the manner herein set forth, in, upon and through said several lots, strips or parcels of land, water-pipes and other appurtenances of said water-works, in such manner as shall not unreasonably or unnecessarily interfere with or interrupt the possession, occupation, use and improvement of said lands by said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, their successors and assigns. To have and to hold the above released premises, rights, easements, and privileges to said Proprietors, their successors and assigns, to their use and behoof forever. *Provided* however that nothing herein shall authorize said Proprietors, their successors or assigns to substantially interfere with the necessary or reasonable maintenance and repairing of the water-pipes or other necessary appendages and erections of the water-works of said city.

And said city of Lowell doth also hereby covenant, promise and agree unto and with said parties of the second and third parts, and each and every of them and their respective successors and assigns, that said city nor its successors, nor any person under or by its or their authority shall and will not at any time take, draw or divert from said river or any source contributing water to said river, above said dam, or from the Filtering Gallery, so called, of

said city, in said part of said Lowell, and annexed as aforesaid, any of the waters thereof, for the purposes herein above named, except such as said city shall raise by pumping or other equivalent means into the reservoir of said city on the easterly side of Beacon Street, in said Lowell, or some reservoir of not less height than said existing reservoir, or by pumping or forcing by other equivalent means into the city mains by the use of a pumping or raising force equivalent to the pressure of the water in said reservoir when connected with said mains, and such as said city shall necessarily cause to flow out of its conduit or other water-works, for the purpose of necessary cleansing thereof, during such times as the water of said river shall be flowing to waste over the top of said dam, and such water as shall necessarily be allowed to flow out of said conduits or other water-works aforesaid, at any time for the purpose of making necessary repairs of said conduits or other parts of said water-works; nor in carrying into effect the powers granted to said city, in or by the act of law passed in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter three hundred and forty-one of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for supplying the city of Lowell with water," or the taking aforesaid, construct or maintain any works or structure, or do any act that shall injure, endanger or impair said dam, or prevent, interrupt or hinder the residue of the waters of said river, and sources contributing thereto above said dam, not pumped or drawn by said city in the manner and for the purposes herein above specified, from flowing into and through said canals and water courses, and to any of the mills of said parties, or any of them of the second

and third parts; and that said city will at all times use reasonable diligence to prevent the water drawn by said city as aforesaid, from being wasted or used for power for propelling or operating machinery, otherwise than as steam, or for any other purpose not authorized by said laws.

And the said parties of the second and third parts in consideration of the foregoing release and covenants, and fifty thousand dollars to them paid by said city, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby forever release and discharge said city of Lowell from all, each and every claim or right to any other compensation or damages for and on account of the taking as aforesaid of said several lots, strips or parcels of land, and the quantity of water and rights therein, herein above described. And it is agreed by and between said parties that said proceedings now pending before said jury as aforesaid, shall be discontinued, and said jury be discharged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said city of Lowell has caused its seal to be hereunto set and this indenture to be signed by Francis Jewett, its Mayor, hereunto duly authorized by resolution of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of said city, in city council assembled, passed and approved by said Mayor on the day of the date hereof; and the said parties of the second and third parts, to wit: said Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Appleton Company, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Boott Cotton Mills,

Massachusetts Cotton Mills and Lowell Machine Shop, have hereunto set their several and respective corporate names and seals by their respective treasurers, this said thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Witness,	}	The City of Lowell,
A. P. BONNEY,		by
GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.	}	FRANCIS JEWETT, Mayor. L S.
ELIOT HUBBARD.	}	Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River,
		by
		JOHN T. MORSE, Treasurer. L S.
J. C. ROBINSON.	}	The Merrimack Manufacturing Company,
		by
		F. B. CROWINSHIELD, Treasurer. L S.
SAMUEL R. PAYSON.	}	Lawrence Manufacturing Company,
		by
		T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Treasurer. L S.
CHARLES F. YOUNG.	}	Tremont and Suffolk Mills,
		by
		J. C. BIRDSYE, Treasurer. L S.
H. B. LINCOLN.	}	Boott Cotton Mills,
		by
		AUGUSTUS LOWELL, Treasurer. L S.
H. B. LINCOLN.	}	Massachusetts Cotton Mills,
		by
		GEO. ATKINSON, Treasurer. L S.
THOS. SAMPSON.	}	Lowell Manufacturing Company,
		by
		SAMUEL FAY, Treasurer. L S.
A. S. WEEKS.	}	Hamilton Manufacturing Company,
		by
		JAS. A. DUPEE, Treasurer. L S.
A. S. WEEKS.	}	Appleton Company,
		by
		JAS. A. DUPEE, Treasurer. L S.

G. L. SILSBEE.	}	Middlesex Company,
		by
		R. S. FAY, Treasurer. L S.
E. S. WOODIES,	}	Lowell Machine Shop,
		by
		J. THOS. STEVENSON, Treasurer. L S.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX SS. }
 On the first day of January, A. D. 1876. }

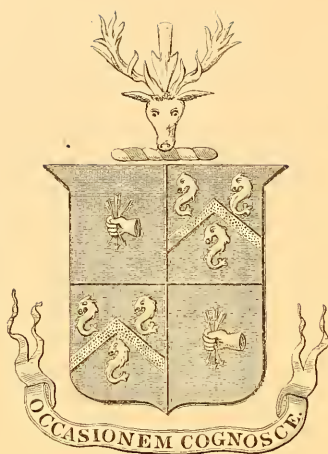
Personally appeared Francis Jewett, Mayor of the
 above named City of Lowell and for and on behalf of said
 city acknowledged the above to be the free act and deed of
 said City of Lowell; before me,

SAMUEL A. MCPHETERS, Justice of the Peace.

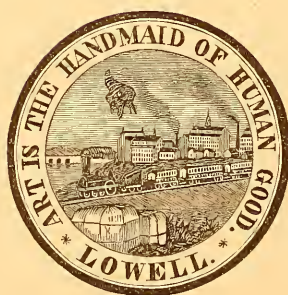
LOWELL, ss. January 1, 1876.

Received at 11:45 A. M. and recorded with Middlesex North
 District Deeds, Book 114, Page 121.

J. P. THOMPSON, Register.



LOWELL ARMS.



THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF LOWELL.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CITY OF LOWELL

AT THE

Semi-Centennial Celebration

OF THE

INCORPORATION

OF THE

TOWN OF LOWELL,

March 1st, 1876.



LOWELL, MASS.:

PENHALLOW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12 MIDDLE STREET.

1876.

PREFATORY.

The public commemoration of the incorporation of the town of Lowell was first proposed in the Common Council, February 9th, 1875, when Councilman CHARLES COWLEY introduced the following order, which passed both branches of the City Council unanimously :—

“ORDERED, that a joint special committee, to consist of the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, two members of the Board of Aldermen and three members of the Common Council, be appointed to consider the propriety of commemorating the entry of the municipality of Lowell upon the fiftieth year of its existence, on the first day of March next, and to report in what manner, if any, the same should be commemorated.”

The Committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Mayor FRANCIS JEWETT, Aldermen JOHN A. GOODWIN and HAPGOOD WRIGHT, ALBERT A. HAGGETT, President, and CHARLES COWLEY, CHARLES W. SLEEPER, and EDWARD E. REED, members of the Common Council. Preparations were begun for the celebration, and the late TAPPAN WENTWORTH was selected as Orator of the Day; but he was called away by death before the time arrived for what would have been to him, as well as to his audience, a most acceptable service.

On account of the lack of time to complete the desired arrangements, the Committee reported the commemoration to be inexpedient until another year. In their report they say :

“Between the appointment of your Committee and the first day of March next, the first day of Lowell’s year of Jubilee, there was found

to be too little time to make the necessary preparations for such a celebration as the occasion seemed to require. In modern times, the celebration of centennial and semi-centennial anniversaries has, to a great extent, superseded the festivities of the jubilees of ancient times. Your Committee believe that a public commemoration of the founding of our municipality would tend strongly to foster, in the hearts of all our people, an honorable pride in her institutions, her industries, and her history, and a laudable ambition to increase her fair renown ;—and that such a celebration should be had while some of those who were present at our municipal nativity, still survive to participate therein ; but your Committee deem it advisable, under all the circumstances, to postpone such celebration till the completion of the year of our Jubilee, upon which we are about to enter.”

On November 23rd, 1875, the Old Residents’ Historical Association sent to the City Council the following communication.

“ To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Lowell :

At the Quarterly meeting of the Old Residents’ Historical Association, holden Thursday evening, Nov. 11, 1875, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That this Association earnestly desires that there be a public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the municipal independence of the Town, now City, of Lowell, which occurs March 1, 1876 ; and will gladly co-operate with the City Council in any measures which they may adopt for that purpose.

ALFRED GILMAN,

Secretary.”

This communication was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen JOHN A. GOODWIN and HAPGOOD WRIGHT, and Councilmen CHARLES COWLEY, W. A. READ and FRANCIS CARLL. Before the expiration of the year, they reported a recommendation that such a celebration be held, and also recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming city government, which suggestion was adopted.

At the organization of the City Council, January 3rd, 1876, the celebration of this semi-centennial anniversary was recommended by Mayor CHARLES A. STOTT, in his inaugural address. On the same day, the following resolution, introduced by Councilman CHARLES COWLEY, was unanimously adopted:

“RESOLVED, That a joint special committee, to consist of three members of the Common Council and two members of the Board of Aldermen, be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, March 1st, 1876, and that all papers referred to the present City Council by the last City Council, relating to the commemoration of said incorporation, and also so much of the Mayor's inaugural address as relates thereto, be referred to said committee.”

The Committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Councilmen CHARLES COWLEY, JOHN F. KIMBALL and EDWARD STOCKMAN, and Aldermen JOHN A. GOODWIN and GEORGE E. STANLEY.

The following resolution was reported by this Committee, and adopted by the City Council, January 11th.

“RESOLVED, That in commemoration of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, the Mayor, the City Council and the citizens generally, or so many of them as may be pleased so to do, shall assemble in Huntington Hall at two o'clock p. m. on the first day of March next ensuing, being the fiftieth anniversary of said incorporation, for thanksgiving and prayer—for singing in which the children and youth of the public schools shall join—for hearing historical addresses and letters—and for such other exercises as are appropriate to the occasion; and the Mayor shall be requested to preside. From sunrise to sunset, on that day, the American ensign shall be displayed on the public buildings and such other places as the Mayor may direct. At meridian, on said day, a national salute shall be fired, and from meridian to one o'clock the bells shall be rung. The people of the city in general—the survivors of the earlier inhabitants and the Old Resident's Historical Association in particular—are invited to assist in these commemorative services.

The committee of arrangements shall cause a record of said services to be published in a style uniform with other city documents, and the expenses thereof shall be charged to the reserved fund."

The committee of arrangements for the celebration, consisting of JOSIAH G. PEABODY, JOHN W. SMITH, ALFRED GILMAN, BENJAMIN WALKER and HAPGOOD WRIGHT, of the Old Residents' Historical Association, besides the members of the City Council above named, organized by the choice of CHARLES COWLEY as Chairman and JOHN F. KIMBALL as Secretary. Subsequently, the Chairman, Secretary and Alderman GOODWIN were appointed a Committee to superintend the publication of the record of the proceedings.

This Committee met many times; the Mayor and Dr. JOHN O. GREEN, President of the Old Residents' Historical Association, met by invitation with them, and assisted in perfecting the arrangements according to the following revised programme, for a celebration in three distinct parts—forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

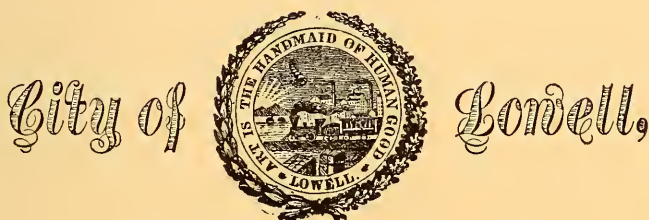
Morning Celebration.
1826--1876.

Order of Exercises

AT THE

Semi-Centennial Celebration

OF THE



At Huntington Hall, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1876,

COMMENCING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

SINGING BY A CHOIR OF
FIVE HUNDRED PUPILS,

From the Public Schools, assisted by the

Germania Orchestra, of Boston,

GEO. F. WILLEY, Conductor.

P R O G R A M M E.

-
- 1—MARCH, “Athalia,” - - - - - *Mendelssohn*
ORCHESTRA.
- 2— { (a)—CHORAL, Praise ye the Lord, - *Arranged by Dr. Murx*
 { (b)—DOXOLOGY, Mighty God,
 HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
- 3—PRAYER,
 By REV. GEORGE F. STANTON, South Weymouth, Mass.
- 4—GLEE, { (a)—How can I Serve my Country Best? - *A. Freuh*
 { (b)—We are Brothers, - - - - - *Eskel*
 HIGH SCHOOL.
- 5—OVERTURE, “Der Freischütz,” - - - - - *Weber*
ORCHESTRA.
- 6—SONG, } (a)—Song of Praise,
 GLEE, } (b)—Murmur, Gentle Lyre,
 GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
- 7—GLEE, High School March, - - - - - *G. A. Veasie*
HIGH SCHOOL.
- 8—ADDRESS,
 By REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, BOSTON
- 9—SYLPHIDEN POLKA, (For two Piccolos,) - - - - - *Rietzel*
MESSRS. GOERING & RIETZEL.
- 10—GLEE, The Mermaid’s Song, - - - - - *S. Glover*
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
- 11—GLEE, Thy Flow’ry Banks, O lovely River, - *Mayerbeer*
HIGH SCHOOL.
- 12 ADDRESS,
 By JONATHAN KIMBALL, Supt. Public Schools, Chelsea, Mass.
- 13—GLEE, { (a)—See the Setting Sun,
 { (b)—Shades of Evening,
 GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
- 14—GLEE, { (a)—Hail, Columbia,
 { (b)—American Hymn, - - - - - *Keller*
 HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

AFTERNOON CELEBRATION.

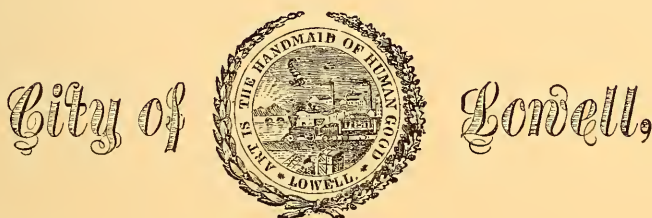
1826--1876.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

Semi-Centennial Celebration

OF THE



AT HUNTINGTON HALL,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1876,

Commencing at 1 o'clock.

MUSIC BY THE

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY,



GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,

OF BOSTON.

CARL ZERRAHN, CONDUCTOR.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE, "Raymond." - - - - - AMBROISE THOMAS.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
2. PRAYER, - - - - -
By REV. THEODORE EDSON, S. T. D., CHAPLAIN OF THE DAY.
3. CHORAL, "To God on high." - - - - - MENDELSSOHN.
From "St. Paul."
LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY.
4. ORATION, - - - - -
By MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
5. ODE, - - - - -
By JOHN F. FRYE.

TO THE MUSIC OF "KELLER'S AMERICAN HYMN."

Home of the hillside, the torrent, the stream,
Where the wild waters in harmony blend,
How thy waste places with opulence teem !
Tides from their channels submissively bend !
Tides from their channels, etc.
Here in thy beautiful valleys, 'twould seem,
Nature to Art all her treasures would lend.
Nature to Art, etc.

Home of our fathers ! for toils and for cares,
Came they from mountain and prairie and sea,
Now to the shrine of their faith and their prayers
Come their thinned ranks to thy great jubilee.
Come their thinned ranks, etc.
Each to thine altar his offering bears,
Temple of Labor, proud boast of the Free !
Temple of Labor, etc.

Home of their children ! the sons of such sires
Guard well thy fame both in peace and in war.
Naught shall e'er quench on thy hearth-stone
the fires ;
Firm we will stand for Truth, Justice and Law,
Cherish thee ever, where'er we may be.
Triumph of Labor, proud boast of the Free,
Come we from mountain and prairie and sea !
Come, one and all, to thy great jubilee !

6. ADDRESSES, - - - - -

By HON. JOHN A. LOWELL, RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D.,
HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, and REV. A. A. MINER, D. D.,
Alternating with Instrumental Music.

7. CHORUS, "The Heavens are telling," - - - - - HAYDN.
From the "Creation."

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY.

8. HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES, - - - - -

By DR. JOHN O. GREEN, PRESIDENT OF OLD RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

9. HALLELUJAH CHORUS, - - - - - HANDEL.
From the "Messiah."

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY.

10. LETTERS, - - - - -

By HON. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, HON. SETH AMES, SAMUEL BATCHELDER,
and others.

11. POEM, - - - - -

By JOHN S. COLBY.

12. OLD HUNDRED, - - - - - LUTHER.

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY, and audience.

From all that dwell below the skies,	Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,
Let the Creator's praise arise;	And truth eternal is thy word:
Jehovah's glorious name be sung	Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Through every land, by every tongue.	Till suns shall rise and set no more.

13. BENEDICTION, - - - - -

BY THE CHAPLAIN.

A SOCIAL LEVEE

For the reception of invited guests, and others, at HUNTINGTON HALL
in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

MUSIC BY THE

GERMANIA BAND.

The national salute ordered by the City Council, was fired by a detachment of the City Guards on the South Common, between twelve and one o'clock, the bells of the city joining with the guns in celebrating the festival.

Although the weather was unpropitious in the forenoon, the attendance at all the services was very large, exceeding the capacity of Huntington Hall. By general consent, the day was observed as a holiday. All the schools, the banks, and most places of business, were closed, though the mills ran as usual. The presence of hundreds of former residents of Lowell gave peculiar interest to the occasion. The satisfaction of the people with the celebration, in all its parts, seemed to be universal.

The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. On the wall in rear of the stage was the inscription, in elegant design, "Semi-Centennial" and below it a field of blue, on canvas. Suspended over the front of the stage was an ornamental device bearing the word, "Lowell," capped with the figures "1876," and below it, on either side, the figures, "1826," and "1836." Surmounting this device was an eagle. From the centre of the ceiling streamers of red, white and blue radiated to different portions of the hall, forming a canopy of the national colors. Flags of all nations were displayed, one from each of the iron posts in the gallery. On the gallery front were the words "Chelmsford," "Dracut" "Tewksbury," and the three towns from which the present territory of Lowell was taken. On the northerly wall was the inscription "Liberty and Union, now and forever; one and inseparable. 1776-1876."

JAMES M. W. YERRINGTON, of Chelsea, reported phonographically the addresses of Mr. CUDWORTH, Mr. KIMBALL, Mr. LOWELL, BISHOP CLARK, Mr. WILDER and Dr. MINER, together with the introductory remarks of the President. The oration of GENERAL BUTLER and the address of Dr. GREEN were delivered from printed slips, and are here reproduced in their order precisely as they were spoken. The other discourses are printed as revised by the respective speakers from Mr. YERRINGTON's notes.

At the annual meeting of the Old Residents' Historical Association, on May 2d, the venerable President of that body thus referred to these commemorative services:—

“But the crowning event of the year has been the Semi-Centennial Celebration. At our meeting last November, the approach of the event was announced and a resolution introduced, passed and sent to the City Council, expressing our earnest wish for a suitable observance of the day. It met with a gratifying reception, and a joint committee of the Council and the Association addressed themselves with extraordinary zeal, judgment and perseverance to perfecting arrangements in great detail for the day. Few persons are aware of the importance and labor of such undertakings. While all classes of the community seemed to be aroused, the “Old Residents” evidently regarded it as their last opportunity. The sight of hundreds of their grey heads, as viewed from the galleries in the hall, is described as singularly impressive. Our large and beautiful hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

We were singularly fortunate in our dignified and graceful president of the day, in the appropriate and exhilarating character of our choral music, in the almost world-wide fame of the semi-centennial orator, in our distinguished guests from abroad, and cheered with the happy greetings of former friends who came long journeys to grace our jubilee. The day realized the era of good feelings and left behind it no causes of regret for omissions or mistakes, and the forthcoming history of it, to be published by the city, will commemorate to distant ages one of the most successful and happy ceremonies it has ever undertaken. In this connection, I may add that eleven odes and poems were sent to your committee, from which selection was made.”

MORNING DISCOURSES.

The President.—Ladies and Gentlemen, and Scholars of the Lowell Schools:—To have all song and not some praise, perhaps, would weary you; and therefore your committee considered that it would be instructive as well as entertaining to the scholars of our Lowell schools to hear from one who formerly lived in our midst and attended our schools. I have therefore the pleasure of introducing to you the REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, formerly a Lowell boy.

ADDRESS

BY REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen and Young Friends.—You have been breathing an atmosphere of music and patriotic delight for I do not know how long. I only say and think—unfortunate is the man who was not born in Lowell, as I was, or Chelmsford. That tells you how old I am. It is not, you know, “once an acorn, always an acorn,” but “once an acorn, some time an oak;” for this principle of growth, which we have seen so grandly illustrated in the rise, progress and prosperity of Lowell, is a principle that you have only to put into the right conditions immediately to see wonderful and delightful results. It seems hardly credible, as I look around this audience this morning and am assured by those figures [“1826–1876”] that fifty years ago today this place was a kind of swamp or an open field, and of the thousands and tens of thousands that now occupy the area of comfort-

able homes, happy firesides and crowded school rooms in Lowell, only a few hundred then existed, and they had undertaken a task in regard to which there was a great deal of uncertainty, and a great many people were ready and willing to say, "There is no money in that; no success in that." It seems hardly credible that such was the case; yet it was verily the case in the history of our city. But the principle of growth has been applied to this city; its conditions have been industriously and faithfully fulfilled, and behold the result! The principle of growth always vindicates itself when its conditions are wisely, properly and thoroughly fulfilled.

There is the little cotton ball that you take from the Southern field, and you put it at first into the gin, and separate the seed from it; and you get all the masses of the fleecy wealth of the South and bind them into bales, and they are brought here to Lowell. Is that the end of it? Why it is only the beginning of it. It is just with this raw material as it is with the raw materials upon the galleries and behind me,—and pretty raw some of it is, I should judge, by these cat-calls. You take those bales of cotton into your mills, but the cotton is not at once transformed into cloth, to produce the wealth that has made this city of comfortable homes, and instructed and brought up so many delightful people,—for everybody who lives in Lowell is delightful. After the bale is unpacked, the cotton is first carried to the picker-room; and any one who has ever been in a picker-room knows what sort of a place it is. I have been there, and rejoice to say it, to-day. There it is torn into shreds piled up in fleecy masses. In this dusty, noisy place men used to work twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day. Have you not made some progress, Lowell men? I think you have come down to eight hours a day; but that, I believe, is the result of necessity, not of any preference on the part of the men who own the mills. At any rate, there is the cotton. That is not the end of it, as you know, it has to be drawn through those torturing cards, and there it is again attacked by ten hundred thousand, or I do not know how many, little teeth, that tear it and pull it and throw it into little masses, and then, you know, it goes into the spinning frame, where it is whirled and whirled until at last it is twisted into threads; and then it is carried into the dressing room, and there subjected to processes which are indispensable; and then it is carried to the weaving room, and there the shuttle flies to and fro, preparing it for use; and at last, after it has been through the examiner's hands, it is sent away from Lowell to Boston, or some other great center of commerce, where it is disposed of, and you can buy it for five, six, or ten cents a

yard. But all these processes have to be gone through with this raw material, and it re-appears in I will not undertake to say how many shapes in this audience to-day, and all over the city, the state, the country, the world. It re-appears in the completed and perfected article, after it has been subjected to all those torturing and tormenting processes.

So it is with that wisp of wool, which you would hardly pick up in the street, it is so discolored, so tangled, and in such a snarl. And yet there are people who live on the corporation over yonder, who pick up just such tangles and snarls, and some how or other after subjecting them to various processes, they re-appear in this bunting, and re-appear in the clothing that covers us. Just so it is with young persons. Just so it is with the wood of the forest. So it is with the metal in the mine. So it is with the stone or marble in the quarry. God does not give us perfected materials, he gives us raw materials. He gives us little children, that do not know anything, and your Lowell men take them into your schools; they go through the primary school to the grammar school, and from the grammar school to the high school, and before they get through there, they are prepared to delight us with just such music as we have heard to-day.

I suppose that a great deal of the credit is due to these Germanians, or to Mr. Willey, the conductor. At any rate, it has been a noble performance, so far. Perhaps these singers will break down before the end, but I do not think they will. It is not the habit of the boys and girls of Lowell to break down. Whatever they say they will do, they are pretty sure to accomplish.

I believe it is just as natural to prosper and succeed in this world as it is to walk or breathe. God gives us the raw material in the mine to work up into machinery that shall transform the cotton from the field and the wool from the back of sheep into cloth and bunting, and all that makes life delightful, ornate and desirable; and God gives us our nature in the raw material (and very raw sometimes it is), in order that we may work it up into something that is shapely, serviceable, enjoyable, and delightful. And so I say, it is just as natural to prosper and succeed in this world, if you will only grow and fulfil the conditions of growth, as it is to walk or breathe.

I remember reading once of a clergyman who used to preach "decrees," in a way so positive that his wife considered him to be almost a fatalist. He was always saying, "It is decreed so and so, and so it must be." One day when he was about leaving home to fulfil a frontier missionary engagement, knowing that he must pass

through a forest that was infested with Indians, he took his rifle down from its supports, and put it into unusually good order. His wife, observing this, thought her opportunity had come to rally him upon his inconsistency. "My dear," says she, "why do you take down your rifle, and put it into unusually good order? you are all the time preaching *decrees*. Now if it is decreed that you will be shot, that rifle won't prevent it; and if it is not decreed that you shall be shot, you don't need that rifle. So why do you take it any way." She thought she had him, but she found he had her,—and that is generally the case. For he at once replied—"My dear, I understand; I see it all; but suppose when I went through the forest, I should meet an Indian, and his time had come, and I had not got any rifle, why what on earth would the poor fellow do? You see, my dear, we must do our part towards fulfilling the decrees of Providence!"

That is the doctrine I want to teach you, my young friends. I was a little child, like the boys and girls here, I won't tell how many years ago. I went through the Primary school in Lowell, I went through the Grammar school in Lowell, under Mr. Graves, I went to the High school, and from there to Phillip's Academy, and then to Harvard College and the Divinity School. I know all about the boys and girls of Lowell, and other places, too, and what I want to impress upon you is, that it is the will of God that you shall succeed and prosper in this world. It is his desire that you should do something in this world to make it and to leave it a great deal better than you found it; and you can do so if you only think so, if you only make up your minds to fulfil the pre-requisite conditions. But you must fulfil those conditions, which are these: that you must trust God; that you must be true; that you must stand immoveably upon the rock of principle; that you must live for the higher ends of your being. Then you will prosper, then you will succeed.

Three men took a job for four dollars, and the question was how to divide the money among them so as to make it equal. There is a problem for the boys and girls in arithmetic. Two of the men discussed it *pro* and *con* a long time. The other said nothing at all,—and at last, and that is generally the case, "for speech may be silvern, but silence is always golden"—they deferred to him, because he had said nothing, and asked him his opinion as to how they could make a division. He replied at once, for he had been watching for just that opportunity. "It is simple enough—there are two dollars for you two, and here are two dollars for me, too." That was his arithmetic. Well, that is the arithmetic of a great many people in this world.

and I assure you they never prosper. They may amass wealth; they may gain fame; they may for awhile seem to be the lions of their day; but, public opinion, sooner or later, finds out the man that makes it two dollars for himself when he is taking in money, and only one or less than one when he is paying away any, and very soon the lion is dismissed with a kick.

Ambitious boys who feel disposed to repine over the obstacles they have to surmount ere they rise in the world, should remember this—those obstacles are just what you need; they constitute a kind of divine spur to progress, so that under the influence of that spur you will be able to progress a great deal further and faster than you would if you were constantly helped by somebody else. There was a boy, who, at the age of ten, was apprentice to a farmer and served out his time of apprenticeship. At the end of eleven years of labor, he received one yoke of oxen and six sheep, which he sold for eighty-eight dollars. That boy did not spend one hundred dollars for himself from the time he was born until he was twenty-one years of age. His name was Henry Wilson, and he became the Vice President of the United States. If it had not been for the obstacles that Henry Wilson had to encounter and surmount, he never would have accomplished the glorious work he did. Ambitious boys, think of that!

And I am not going to forget you, girls. I cannot forget you, because I recall the history of Phœbe and Alice Carey, the daughters of a poor farmer in Central New York, who resolved that, in spite of the narrow circumstances in which they were bound, they would do something grand and noble for humanity. They were compelled to melt lard, which they got from the farm, for oil, and they put into it strips of rags for a wick, to furnish light. That is a lamp to write poetry by! Yet they did write poetry, and true poetry, too, for they put their hearts and souls into every line they wrote. The first six months they got only ten dollars from Mr. Bailey, of the "National Era," a paper then published in Washington. Ten dollars for six months labor! But they kept on. They were resolved not to be intimidated by their narrow circumstances, that they would persevere, and carry out their high purpose; and they have left poetry which will live as long as this English language of ours shall be spoken, and I calculate (I have a right to say this to day) that that language will be spoken as long as the world stands. Indeed, I am inclined to think that it will be, finally, the universal language. I say this, of course, with all deference to my German friends who are around and behind me. But that is what Phœbe and Alice Cary did, notwithstanding the

narrow circumstances, in which they were born. So they fulfilled the requisite conditions of success.

How many a Lowell name comes up to me at this time? First, I recall John Neal, the painter. Raw material was he, when he first began to think that he would try to draw, and then that he would try to color. I suppose that if John Neal lives long enough, he will be one of the greatest painters in the world. A Lowell boy, starting as raw material, and going on and on, in accordance with the principle of growth to which I have referred, until he illustrates the law of progress in the department to which he has devoted himself, as Lowell illustrates it in the domain of industry, and will illustrate it in the domain of art by and by.

Then there is Rev. Dr. Huntington, son of Dr. Huntington, for whom this hall is reared, and your former Mayor, whom so many before me knew well as a little boy in school. Then there is Dr. John C. Dalton, whose books on medicine, hygiene and physiology it is a perfect delight to any educated man or woman to read. Then there was Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and another who went out as a colonel from New Hampshire, and came back as a general. And let me speak with the deepest feeling and with the profoundest reverence of those two sons of Judge Abbott, noble young men, who would have made their mark in any society, who, when that flag needed defenders, buckled on the armor of the soldier, and gave their lives, with hundreds of Lowell men, without whose valor, intrepidity, and devotion this hall might not have been thronged to-day, as, thank God, it is because they were devoted and patriotic, and did their duty at the cost of their lives. Every Lowell boy I saw, whether in my own regiment or other regiments, or in the batteries there, I could not help greeting with a warm and friendly grasp of the hand, for I knew what the spirit of the Lowell boys would be, the spirit of Judge Abbott's sons, and other noble and heroic young men, who did their best and gave their best to save the Union from destruction.

I say that all we have to do is to fulfil the conditions of growth, and the Lord will do the rest. I have no doubt there are before me two or three young persons who read a certain large book, and if that is the case, I will ask them to tell me one or two things after I have narrated an incident or two in connection with that book, to illustrate the principle upon which I am dwelling. There was a shepherd, who had a son, and he sent that son into his field to take care of his flocks, and the time passed very heavily on his hands. Those sheep were in

a very orderly and proper condition, and what to do to spend the time was the question with him, until at last one day he said, "I will take a sling, and sling stones at a mark." So he took a sling, and began to sling stones at a mark. If you ever did that, you know the first stone you sling almost always goes the other way, because you have to get accustomed to that delicate weapon, and so I suppose it was with that shepherd boy. But at last, persevering, he came nearer and nearer the mark, and that encouraged him, and he kept slinging stones day after day, until finally he could hit the mark every time. He did not know what he was about, but the Lord knew what he was about, for by and by, one of the wars that have existed from the beginning of time broke out between his country and another country, and the armies of the two countries met to settle the trouble by fighting. As they were standing ready for battle, there came out a large fellow, who had a spear like a weaver's beam,—and everybody in Lowell knows how large a weaver's beam is,—and he had on a coat of mail, and a helmet on his head, and sandals on his feet, and a shield so large that it took another man to carry it. He came out and challenged anybody on the other side to come forth and meet him, and he said, "If any one of you whip me, we will be your slaves forever, and if I whip him, you shall be our slaves forever." But the men on the other side shook and trembled with fear, for he was so large, it seemed as if all he had got to do was to put his foot over any one of them, and extinguish him on the spot. But it chanced that the father of this young man came to him one day and said, "My son, I want you to go to the army and carry some loaves that your mother has just baked to your brothers in the army." Every soldier here knows how nice it is to get a loaf of home-made bread in the army, especially after eating hard tack. Well this young man took the loaves of bread, from his mother's oven, and carried them to the army, and while he was there, this large fellow came out, and repeated his challenge, and the men in the army of this young man began to shake and tremble and shrink away as usual. But the shepherd boy rode forward and began to look him over from head to foot; looked up to see what kind of a helmet he had on, and down to see what kind of sandals he had on; and he looked so curious and unterrified, that the people behind began to think, "Perhaps he will fight with him." He did not seem to be frightened at all. So they went and told the king that a young fellow had come out from a sheep field who did not seem to be terrified by the giant, and the king sent for him and he was brought into his tent. The king asked him if he would go and fight the giant. "Yes," he

said, without any hesitation whatever, certainly he would go and fight him, and deliver his country from the peril in which it was at that time. So the king put his own armor upon him, put sandals on his feet, and a helmet on his head, and gave him his own sword, and then he said, "It is only the destruction of one man." So he went forth, but he had hardly set his foot out of the king's tent, before he felt very uncomfortable in that coat of mail; he had never worn any such thing in his life before, so he went back into the tent, and asked the king to let him take off the armor, and as for the sword, he said it might snap the moment he struck with it. "I think I have got something," says he, "that will answer." The king said, "yes, I have only to lose one man." So he took off the coat of mail, and the helmet and the sandals, and bare-headed and bare-footed, with nothing but his shepherd's frock on, and a little bag hung at his side, in which he had put a few smooth stones that he had taken out of the brook, he went out to meet the giant. Do you wonder that when the giant saw him come tripping towards him, and coming nearer and nearer every moment he looked with perfect contempt upon him, and wondered what sort of a phenomenon it was that was coming out to meet him in that way? But as he came nearer, he saw there was mischief in his eye. If you want to know whether a man means mischief or not, look him right square in the eye, you can tell at once, for the eye is the window of the soul. The lips may deceive, the other features may be a sort of mask, but if you look at the eye, if there is mischief there, it will come right out, and call itself by name. So it was with this young man. As he came nearer and nearer to the giant, the giant saw there was mischief in that young fellow, and said to himself, "I guess I must be ready for him." So as he came nearer, he saw him take a little piece of leather, with two strings, out of his script or bag, which was slung at this side, and then he put a small stone into the bit of leather; and he could not help exclaiming in his wrath, "Am I a dog, that you should come out to meet me with stones?" "I will let you know what I have come out to meet you with," says the young man, and immediately slung a stone which struck the giant in the forehead, and he fell to the earth. Then the young man ran up to him and drew his sword out of its scabbard, and cut off his head with his own sword. Whowas that young man? [Several voices]—"David." Why, you know all about it! I don't believe one of these old folks could have told me. [Laughter] Now, who was the big fellow? ["Goliath."] I am glad you read your Bibles. Read your Bibles every day. Study them. The Bible is the best book on earth. I know, for I have read

a great many books. You may ask good Dea. Knowles, and he will tell you the same. He has been such a good friend of mine that I delight to say it in his presence. You can ask any of the older persons here, and they will say, "Read your Bibles."

Now, here is the point, and I think you will understand it. When David was slinging stones at the mark, he did not know what he was about. But the Lord knew that every time he hit the mark with one of those stones, he was hitting Goliath. And every time, my young friends, that you get your grammar lesson, or drawing lesson, or any of the lessons that are given you in your school perfectly, and recite it well, you are just like David hitting the mark with his stones; and the more you observe the laws of your intellectual nature, the more you will grow in knowledge, and the more you observe the laws that govern moral qualities, the more your moral natures will grow; and at last, when the world comes with its burdens, and these are laid on your shoulders, you will be as ready to discharge your duty and bear those burdens as David was when the Lord put him before Goliath. Although he was bare-headed and bare-footed, and had his shepherd's frock on, and nothing but his sling in his hand, and his opponent was armed *cap a pie*,—from head to foot—and wielded a mighty sword, and had a spear like a weaver's beam, yet in a second he was on his back, and his head was off, because David trusted in the Lord, and the Lord was with him. If you will observe these principles of growth, in perfect truth, you will find that, sooner or later, they will produce their results.

The celebrated Dean Swift was walking on the Phoenix road one day, when a shower came up, which troubled him very much. At last, he found shelter under a tree, where he found a number of people, in some trepidation and embarrassment. They were much disconcerted because the shower had come up. He saw that one of the girls of the party began to cry, her handkerchief was up to her eyes, and she was sobbing and crying and taking on in a way that awakened his sympathy. So he went up to her and said, "My dear what is the matter?" He found that it was her wedding day, and she had on her wedding dress, and was afraid that the rain would take all the starch out, and then she could not go to church, and then she could not get married, and then she burst into tears afresh. "Never mind," said the good Dean, "I am a clergyman and can marry you just where you are." So he put his hand into his pocket and took out a prayer-book, and then and there, made them man and wife, and to complete the marriage ceremony, he tore a blank leaf out of his

prayer-book and wrote and signed, then and there, this unique marriage certificate :

“ Under a tree, in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together ;
Let none but him who rules the thunder,
Sever this man and woman asunder.”

Well, Dean Swift trusted in Providence, and so he was enabled to accomplish that work ; and those people, of course, were a great deal better married, then and there, than they would have been, if they had gone to church, because the Dean did not charge them any fee, and wrote this unique marriage certificate, and enabled me to tell the story here.

Trust, and be true. And, as an illustration of truth, I will tell you a story of a little boy who would always tell the truth, and he was not George Washington, either ; but he would always tell the truth, no matter what the occasion might be. He was a very frank, noble and generous boy. I guess he was born in Lowell. At any rate, he was a delightful boy. A clergyman who had been visiting at the house said to him one day, “ I have been very much pleased with you since I have been in your house, and I want to make you a present before I go away. What shall I give you ? ” The little fellow had a great respect for the cloth, that is, for clergymen,—which is a very proper thing—always respect your minister, children. He had great respect for the cloth, and thought that it would be proper for him to ask for something of a religious character, like a Sunday-school book, or a prayer-book, or a Bible, and so he said, “ Well sir, I suppose I ought to ask for a New Testament, but I know I want a squirt-gun.” He told the truth, and he got the squirt-gun and the New Testament, too. Now, always tell the truth, always trust in God, always observe these principles of growth in a pure and proper manner, and you will find, when you get to be men and women, and the burdens of mature or later life are put upon you, that you can bear them. If there is any one in this audience who does not believe that, he reminds me of the Irishman's turtle who was dead without knowing it. The Irishman, it seems, had cut off a turtle's head, and was very much astonished to see him wriggling around for several days afterwards, and when he manifested his astonishment by exclaiming, “ Sure, and he must be dead, for how could the crathur live without his head ? ” And his companion said, “ Of course he is dead, but the poor crathur isn't sensible of it.” Now I say that every one who does not live for the development of himself in the best way, for the good of others, and for

the honor of the infinite Father of us all, is dead without knowing it. He is dead who does not give his life for others, and live for their benefit and advantage.

“He is dead whose hand is not opened wide
To help the want of some one or other,
He doubles the good of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to his brother,
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To live is to give,
To deny is to die.

The flower shines not for itself at all,
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses,
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the life it sweetly loses,
No choice for the rose, but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.
To live is to give,
To deny is to die.

Forever the sun is pouring his gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the houses of want and sorrow;
To deny his largess of precious light
Is to bury himself in eternal night.
To live is to give,
To deny is to die.

The sea lends silvery rain to the land,
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean;
The heart sends blood to the brain of command;
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;
And ever and ever we yield our breath
Till the mirror is dry, and images death.
To live is to give,
To deny is to die.

Throw gold on the far-dispensing wave,
And your ships sail home with tons of treasure,
Care not for comfort, all hardship brave,
And evening and age shall sup with pleasure;
Fling health to the sunshine, breeze and rain,
And roses come back to the cheek again.
To live is to give,
To deny is to die.”

The President.—Now Ladies and Gentlemen, and Scholars of the Lowell High School, I can remember, when myself perhaps as young as the youngest here, that a gentleman came to me, and, looking down into my face, and putting his hand on my head, said, "Young man, I hope some day that you will give a good account of your time." And I remember my dear mother held up to me, as an example, the gentleman who is now to address you. I cannot introduce him better to you, than in the language of the poet, speaking of the magnificent river that flows along our borders :

"Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without overflowing, full."

ADDRESS

BY JONATHAN KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
CHELSEA, MASS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Lowell and Children of the Public Schools.—The vast size of this room, the number of active, lively faces which form its circle, the yet lingering strains of music, as well as these gorgeous decorations above us, significant of the fact, that the nations of the world have their representatives, silent, if not speaking here, remind me, and I suppose remind you, that this is what you might call in Lowell a gala day. It is a gala day when one after long experience in life, comes to celebrate his silver or his golden wedding. It is a gala day when cities, which have a longer being than the inhabitants who compose them, set apart a day to commemorate their birth, and make the most of it as a day of rejoicing.

I am here to-day, at the request of your committee, for the purpose of saying a word on an occasion, which, to me, is one of great pleasure ; for, of course, those who have known me formerly, will remember that my life runs back so far as to have ante-dated the birth of this large and prosperous city. I might almost call the Merrimack my native river. I might, perhaps, with propriety, quote the language of Whittier himself, when he speaks of that sweetly flowing stream, " Whose valley the sunset fills," for the first sunset that ever made an impression upon my spirit, was made across the waters of the Merrimack, and the first steps it was my privilege to take upon earth, remembering them, were taken in your streets, by the side of your streams and through your forests, or wending my way, not "like snail, unwillingly to school," but joyfully, eagerly.

But this is not an occasion to indulge at any length in reminiscences of the past. Here is Lowell; I need not say "Behold her! Judge for yourselves!" For you old citizens, and you young citizens to come, know Lowell far better than I do or can, or than any of us can that have been exiled any length of time. But here she is, behold her! She owes her success, she owes this great gathering which we have to-day of those called together to commemorate her fiftieth anniversary, to certain facts. First, the fact of situation. There are few cities so favorably located for manufacturing purposes, as it were by the hand of God, as the city of Lowell. She had a history even before the aborigines left her territory, or Chelmsford received its name.

She had the most convenient river of New England; the best waterfall that could be culled out of all its numerous descents; and from the capital which was early attracted here, and the foresight which guided that capital and directed it—as capital, I am sorry to say, is not always directed—to reasonable, just, far sighted and moral ends, she has had a reputation and a history from the beginning which have been things to speak about and be proud of, and very few of those drawbacks which belong to some enterprises inaugurated and carried on, giving fame or infamy to other places and other cities. I think, as one of the citizens of Lowell, I may say, if you will allow me to call myself a fellow-citizen, that we owe a great deal to this situation and to this employment of capital.

I am reminded that in recent days, capital and labor have been attempted to be made antagonistic; that there have been "strikes;" that individuals, sometimes forgetting their actual situation, and sometimes attributing motives to others which they would be unwilling to have attributed to themselves, and sometimes, with just reason, having complained of those from whom they received employment, have been so unwise and injudicious as to attempt to set at variance the water and the wheel, and to attempt to produce results by one without the aid of the other.

Lowell, too, has been fortunate in the character of the men who founded it. I have been very much interested in thinking over my boyish reminiscences of the men who started the business of manufacturing in this locality. I can remember, perfectly well, the tall, and stalwart form of Boott, the first citizen of New England at the time, owing to his connection with this growing enterprise. He always climbed the ladders where his men were at work, with his arms at full length, never bending the elbow, holding himself back in such a position that he could see the end from the beginning; and the man who

physically sees the end from the beginning, or attempts it, is very likely, mentally and morally, to see the end from the beginning. I do not know whether he did or not, but his foresight and far-reaching vigilance did very much toward the development of this city.

I must not dwell upon these matters of reminiscence; but what is Lowell? Because when an enterprise is created, through agencies of whatever kind, and yet it results in nothing, we are very apt to say, according to the Latin verse,

“De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti,”

and when you get nothing out of *much*, the remark is still more forcible. Lowell has something to show. She has her results, and she shows them in the civil institutions which she has reared, under the government of the people, supported by the strength, and buttressed by the intelligence, and made inexpugnable by the will of the people who have founded the constitution under which she has lived. She has had institutions, without which the inhabitants to-day, would not be the inhabitants they are. Early in her history, I can recall very well, without having had any particular familiarity with them, the interest that was evinced by the leading men of the city in those institutions. They have grown like the grain of mustard seed in the Gospel, until they have made this city a mighty tree, bearing fruit every day, and fruits not to be disregarded. She has had industrial institutions that have lined the shores of your rivers with splendid mills, that have driven the fish from your waters, that have leveled hills and filled up valleys, that have gone northward and eastward and southward, until they are the boast of Lowell. Whatever of beauty she possesses from the hand of Nature, whatever attractiveness she presents to coming residents, and to those who shall first see the light within her limits, will be enhanced, further, by civil and religious privileges such as have made her distinguished, and upon which I would gladly enlarge were I not admonished that gratitude has its limits as well as its promptings.

Lastly, and important, among all others she has reared educational institutions, in which I may say, as one of this army of teachers, one having a sympathy with the subject, one knowing many of those who are amongst you, and as one having long been with you, I feel a sincere pride. I love Lowell for her educational institutions. To dwell upon them in detail would be out of place, to dwell upon them in detail would be harassing to your patience; but it is a pleasing thought,—I feel it as an old man, who has been a boy, and has travelled step by

step, as my friend who preceded me in speaking has said, through their different grades. I feel a gratitude for them which cannot be expressed in language, cannot be expressed in any form which I can adopt. They have given the children of the past,—inferior, perhaps, as you of the present would consider them,—they have given the children of the past an opportunity of crossing that vast chasm that intervenes between knowledge and ignorance; they have given the children of the past, who otherwise might have wandered in the deserts east of Africa, an opportunity to cross the river and enter the promised land. They have given the children of the past the means of starting at the beginning, and going on to see how much rests in the power of early education. Thanks to the Fathers of the city, thanks to those who early with enlightened minds, saw what a population like this needed, and walking in the light of what they saw, gave us the institutions under which we have grown up, and which have made us, with capital, situation and skill, what we are. They have given us that, for which we have reason to be grateful. I take this opportunity, on the fiftieth anniversary of the City of Lowell, and the year, I believe, which commemorates its fiftieth annual school report, to say that it is this invincible power of education, which grasping the raw material of the human mind, and, step by step, slowly disentangling its crooked natural tendencies, separating out the fibres, which were otherwise rolled together, until they scarcely had form or comeliness, has given the communities that have possessed the advantages of that power, an opportunity to stand up and produce the men whom we love and honor.

I am afraid that, with the garrulity of an old teacher, I am talking too long on this matter of education; but it is one that has been near my heart ever since I received some of its advantages, ever since it aided me to speak, think and work, and this tribute is properly its due.

I read last evening a few lines in a book having reference to old cities, and it occurred to me this morning, as I was passing along, to inquire what would be the probable impression that would cross the mind of one who in years to come should view the memorials of this city. A man who to-day stands at the entrance of the Temple of Luxor, in Egypt, runs his eye along an avenue of sphinxes, passes through it, and praises the architect and the power that raised those mighty columns which have been, for so many centuries, the wonder of the world. But when he gets to the end, he finds himself amid a vast idolatrous temple, where heathen gods, "full of rage, revenge and lust," with their stolid faces and gloomy eyes looked down

upon imagined worshippers thirty or forty generations ago. Who are to read our ruins? Who are to recall the institutions, and the habits of thought and life of the people who filled the streets of Lowell, its schools and manufactories, for the past fifty years? What will they say of us? How idle it is for us to prophecy; and yet how unwise not to attempt, from our knowledge of the present, to forecast, to some extent, the future. When the column of knowledge is once reared upon the plain of human thought and human affection, when the column of industry is reared there, when the column of virtue is reared there, and when upon these columns you have placed the arch of religion, morality and high purity, you have laid foundations, raised pillars, and built structures destined to be more indestructible than those which, in their ruins, raise such emotions of wonder and awe on the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile. I love to think of Lowell not only as having within itself the elements of those triumphal arches which the people of future times shall read, and *not* wonder to what manner of men they belonged, *not* marvel by what skill they were raised, *not* be astonished at the inscriptions which are to be read upon them. They will read them without the aid of any Champollion to interpret them; they will read them with eyes that belong to intelligent men and women, and will be gratified to say, that whatever changes may have taken place in the institutions of this country, there once dwelt in the angle of the Merrimack a people of high industry and high practical art, who yet never forgot that upon general education depend general morality and general prosperity.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.—In addition to the two gentlemen who have already spoken, the Committee of Arrangements invited as a third speaker, this morning, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, to whom Mr. Cudworth has alluded, one of the sons of the late Dr. Elisha Huntington, who filled during nine annual terms the office of Mayor of the city of Lowell. Nothing but his supreme regard for his own parish and his parochial duties, (which also led him to decline the mitre which was offered to him, a few months ago, by the Diocese of Iowa,) has prevented him from being with us to-day. His letter in reply to our invitation reads as follows:—

WORCESTER, FEB. 5, 1876.

My Dear Sir:—An imperative engagement obliges me to be at home in Worcester on the first of March. Otherwise nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be at home in Lowell on that day. I beg to thank you and your associates on the Committee for the offered privilege of addressing the children of the schools. That I owe the honor of receiving this appointment to the circumstance of my having been the son of an "old resident," in no degree diminishes my sense of your kindness; for it touches my feelings very deeply to be thus assured that my father's name is still held in affectionate remembrance in the city which it was always his delight to serve.

I have lived now a long while away from Lowell, but nothing shall ever persuade me that anywhere else there are public buildings so imposing, walks and rides so attractive, or river scenery so fine as those to which my childhood was used.

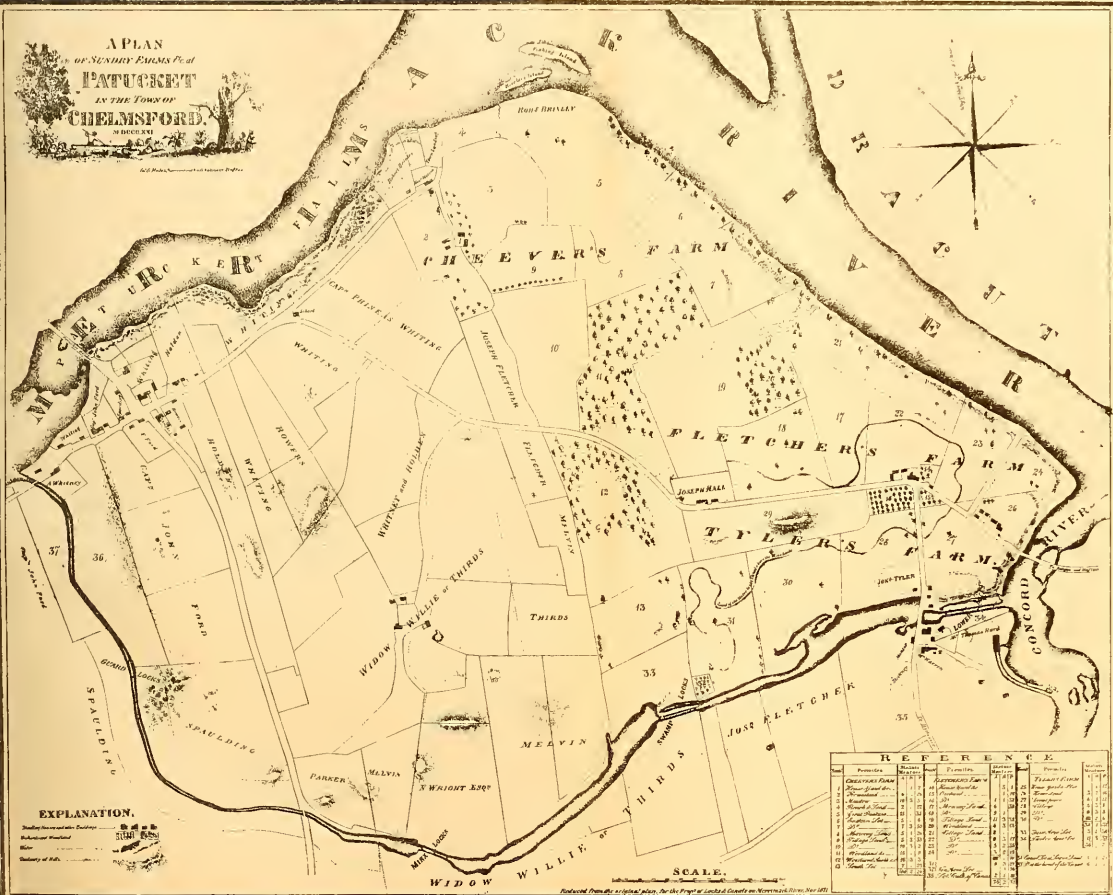
My best wish for the young people now growing up amid all these advantages, is, that they may appreciate them as warmly as I did when I was a boy, and may always feel an honest pride in remembering that they were born within sound of the factory bells.

I am very sincerely and respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON.

To CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., *Chairman, etc., etc.*

OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS &c
PATROCINET
IN THE TOWN OF
CHELMSFORD.
M DCCC LXI

La'li Madani, Government College, University of Delhi

Shallow Seas and other Embayments 100
 Submerged Woodland 101
 Water 102
 Quantity of Water 103

R E F E R E N C E							
Year	Periodic	Number	Page	Location	Number	Periodic	Number
1891	CHRISTIAN FARM			LATHROP FARM	1	TRAIL FARM	
	June 1st	7	4	Home Road		June 1st	7
	Nov 1st	11	1	Home Road		Nov 1st	11
	Dec 1st	12	31	Home Road		Dec 1st	12
	Jan 1st	13	31	Home Road		Jan 1st	13
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	Mar 1st	15	31	Home Road		Mar 1st	15
	Apr 1st	16	31	Home Road		Apr 1st	16
	May 1st	17	31	Home Road		May 1st	17
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	Jul 1st	19	31	Home Road		Jul 1st	19
	Aug 1st	20	31	Home Road		Aug 1st	20
	Sep 1st	21	31	Home Road		Sep 1st	21
	Oct 1st	22	31	Home Road		Oct 1st	22
	Nov 1st	23	31	Home Road		Nov 1st	23
	Dec 1st	24	31	Home Road		Dec 1st	24
	Jan 1st	25	31	Home Road		Jan 1st	25
	Feb 1st	26	31	Home Road		Feb 1st	26
	Mar 1st	27	31	Home Road		Mar 1st	27
	Apr 1st	28	31	Home Road		Apr 1st	28
	May 1st	29	31	Home Road		May 1st	29
	Jun 1st	30	31	Home Road		Jun 1st	30
	Jul 1st	31	31	Home Road		Jul 1st	31
	Aug 1st	32	31	Home Road		Aug 1st	32
	Sep 1st	33	31	Home Road		Sep 1st	33
	Oct 1st	34	31	Home Road		Oct 1st	34
	Nov 1st	35	31	Home Road		Nov 1st	35
	Dec 1st	36	31	Home Road		Dec 1st	36
	Jan 1st	37	31	Home Road		Jan 1st	37
	Feb 1st	38	31	Home Road		Feb 1st	38
	Mar 1st	39	31	Home Road		Mar 1st	39
	Apr 1st	40	31	Home Road		Apr 1st	40
	May 1st	41	31	Home Road		May 1st	41
	Jun 1st	42	31	Home Road		Jun 1st	42
	Jul 1st	43	31	Home Road		Jul 1st	43
	Aug 1st	44	31	Home Road		Aug 1st	44
	Sep 1st	45	31	Home Road		Sep 1st	45
	Oct 1st	46	31	Home Road		Oct 1st	46
	Nov 1st	47	31	Home Road		Nov 1st	47
	Dec 1st	48	31	Home Road		Dec 1st	48
	Jan 1st	49	31	Home Road		Jan 1st	49
	Feb 1st	50	31	Home Road		Feb 1st	50
	Mar 1st	51	31	Home Road		Mar 1st	51
	Apr 1st	52	31	Home Road		Apr 1st	52
	May 1st	53	31	Home Road		May 1st	53
	Jun 1st	54	31	Home Road		Jun 1st	54
	Jul 1st	55	31	Home Road		Jul 1st	55
	Aug 1st	56	31	Home Road		Aug 1st	56
	Sep 1st	57	31	Home Road		Sep 1st	57
	Oct 1st	58	31	Home Road		Oct 1st	58
	Nov 1st	59	31	Home Road		Nov 1st	59
	Dec 1st	60	31	Home Road		Dec 1st	60
	Jan 1st	61	31	Home Road		Jan 1st	61
	Feb 1st	62	31	Home Road		Feb 1st	62
	Mar 1st	63	31	Home Road		Mar 1st	63
	Apr 1st	64	31	Home Road		Apr 1st	64
	May 1st	65	31	Home Road		May 1st	65
	Jun 1st	66	31	Home Road		Jun 1st	6

SCALE.

Redwood from the "California" series. For the Photo of Los Angeles, California, see Morris and Brown, New York

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

A stirring overture by the Germania Band, of Boston, (twenty-five pieces,) under the leadership of C. H. Eichler, commenced the exercises in the afternoon. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements then made the following introductory address.

REMARKS OF CHARLES COWLEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On the first day of March, 1826, the act of the General Court incorporating the town of Lowell received the executive approval. At that stroke of Governor Lincoln's pen, Lowell started into municipal life. In view of the approach of this fiftieth anniversary of that event, the City Council, some months ago, resolved to invite the inhabitants of Lowell, past and present, to assemble at this time and place in celebration of the day, and committed to myself and others the duty of making arrangements for proceedings suited to such an occasion. How well this project for commemorative services was received, this thronged audience sufficiently attests. The responses made to the Committee of Arrangements by all whom we have invited to assist in the exercises of to-day, have been most gratifying, indicating that our invitations were regarded as having, (to use the words of General Cushing on another occasion,) "the double force of a command to be obeyed in dutiful gratitude, and of a summons to the enjoyment of exquisite gratification."

It belongs to other tongues than mine to lead your meditations over this retrospect of fifty eventful years; and you have doubtless learned already, from the printed programmes and from the public

press, what trained and richly endowed intellects have been secured as contributors to your instruction and enjoyment to-day. I thank them for their readiness to augment the interest of this occasion by contributions from their stores of personal recollections, local traditions, and general knowledge and eloquence. And now, unwilling to detain you with any further introductory remarks, I introduce to you the Hon. Charles A. Stott, Mayor of Lowell, as President of the Day.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Fifty years ago the inhabitants of that part of Chelmsford situated at the junction of the Concord with the Merrimack river (and numbering about 2500) finding that they were not being justly dealt with by the mother town, and feeling that their wants would be better cared for under a separate government, petitioned the General Court to be incorporated into a town by the name of Lowell. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and we meet to-day to celebrate by appropriate ceremonies the fiftieth anniversary of that event.

“Invention came with eagle eye,
And science smiled where savage war-fires blazed.”

In behalf of the City Council I extend a cordial greeting and welcome to every returning son and daughter of Lowell. Welcome, back to the scenes of your childhood and early life, to join with us in celebrating the semi-centennial of our existence as a town and city. Welcome, you who have lingered by the old hearthstone while others wandered far away. Welcome, you who have from time to time, cast your lot with us although not to the “manor born.” Welcome, thrice welcome, all who meet with us to celebrate our natal day, and at the “table of memory to banquet” upon the recollections of the past.

How prophetic the language of the great chief of the Pawtuckets, uttered more than two hundred years ago, when in transferring his authority to his son he exclaimed, “The Great Spirit whispers to me, ‘Tell your people peace, peace is the only hope of your race. I have given fire and thunder to the pale-faces as weapons. I have made them plentier than the leaves of the forest, and still they shall increase. These meadows they shall turn with the plough; these forests shall fall by the axe; the pale faces shall live upon your hunting grounds, and make their villages upon your fishing places.’” How fully has this

prediction been realized ! To-day we are assembled upon what was once their happy hunting grounds ; " here the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer ; here the council fire glared upon the wise and daring ; here they paddled their light canoe along our rocky shore."

Not a vestige remains of those who formerly peopled the banks of our beautiful river. Instead of the wigwam with its feeble smoke rise massive structures, busy with the " whirl of spindle and the clack of loom," monuments of man's wise sagacity and untiring perseverance. We meet, my friends, not to listen to elegant and studied oratory, but rather to indulge in reminiscences of the past, full of so much to gladden the heart, and still there comes a feeling of sadness when we look around, and our eye fails to discover the forms of those who were dear to us in our childhood and manhood days.

Where are they ? Some in distant lands, some upon the Pacific slope, some in the sunny south, others in the far west, who though not present with us in the flesh, I trust are celebrating this day with us in spirit. But a far greater number have passed on before, and await our coming in the celestial realms above, teaching us the important lesson that life is but the threshold to the tomb.

Oh how pleasant it is to take by the hand those with whom we rambled up and down the banks of our beautiful river and feel the warm pulsation of heart to heart ; still more pleasant to meet with those who fashioned the young mind intellectually and morally ; they who patiently but kindly watched over us during our school days, ever ready to assist us in our difficult problems, and to make the path to wisdom easy to our feeble steps ; and as well those who from week to week directed our thoughts to that better life, and counselled us to walk in the fear of God, and to practice his precepts. To those dear friends of our youth we can only say, God bless you, the seed which you must have thought fell in stony ground, I trust has found root in many of our hearts.

The Rev. Theodore Edson, S. T. D., the venerable Rector of St. Anne's Church, and Chaplain of the Day, then read the Litany from the Book of Common Prayer, the responses being sung by St. Anne's Choir, consisting of Mrs. Mary E. Rix, soprano, Miss Abby J. Owen, alto, William Wirt, tenor, and Frank W. S. Daly, basso, under the direction of Benjamin Walker, organist and musical director of St. Anne's Church. The Litany was supplemented by the following prayer, by the Chaplain :

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, Who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servants, the President of these United States and all others in authority—the Governor of this Commonwealth and all holding office and position under him—the head of this municipality and all joined with him in the administration of the same. Let the shining of Thy countenance lighten our beloved city. May we remember gratefully Thy fatherly hand in its early and rapid growth, the direction which Thy good Providence did give to its moulding and shaping influences, through successive years developing characteristic features, bringing out and guiding popular energies to the securing of great interests and establishing important institutions. And we humbly pray that as in the past up to this marked moment of our community, so in the future, through periods of lesser or larger cycles Thy favored people may rejoice in Divine goodness; that parents and children, from generation to generation trained in the fear of God and in the blessedness of His love may be gathered into the heavenly city of His eternal and everlasting kingdom, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The President.—Ladies and Gentlemen, the Orator of the Day needs no introduction to a Lowell audience. It is sufficient for me merely to announce Major-General Butler.

ORATION

BY HON. B. F. BUTLER.

My Friends and Neighbors: On this half-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of our city as a municipality, I have been complimented by the invitation of your committee of arrangements to give you some reminiscences of the growth and early condition of our city and the men who made it what it is. The reason of this choice I assume to be that my coming here was nearer fifty years ago than that of any one else who would undertake the task.

Your attention is therefore invited neither to an oration, could I make one, nor an essay, philosophical or other.

Forty-eight years ago, less forty days, a slender boy of less than ten years with a foxskin cap closely drawn over his ears, linsey-woolsey jacket, tightly buttoned to his throat, from New Hampshire, came walking along the winding road that then led over Christian Hill, in Dracut, from Methuen, one cloudless spring afternoon, keeping pace with a country sleigh drawn by a jaded and slow-pacing horse, picking his way from snowdrift to snowdrift, which alternated with bare spots, denuded by the early rains, not driven by, but dragging an elderly man who solaced himself and steadied his nerves, set all tingling by the excruciating creaking of the steel-shod runners as they struck fire on the granite pebbles quite often, with huge pinches of yellow snuff.

As the boy reached the crest of Christian Hill, just at the right of the reservoir, the panorama of the valley at the confluence at the Concord and Merrimac rivers spread out before him, glistened in the sunlight, so that the picture is nearly as vivid now to his memory as when it first struck his wondering eyes.

If those who came here long afterwards or were born here would like to know how our present populous, well-built, flourishing city, second in importance only to the capital of the state, then looked, I will try to sketch the picture.

Far up the river to the right, glimpse was caught of a cluster of low, wooden buildings around the head of Pawtucket bridge which spanned the river over low piers showing just above the swift whirling mass of waters unseen because of the fringe of trees bordering the northern river-bank. Next stood in bold relief the building known as the "stone house," with its open verandahs next to, and commanding a beautiful view of, the falls, now enlarged and improved, the residence of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Doctor Ayer.

To the left a group of huts, part with mud walls roofed with slabs, with here and there a small white frame house. Near them stood, at a place called the "Acre" afterwards (because the subject of an almost interminable litigation) surrounding the spot where now the magnificent edifice of the first Catholic church rears its illuminated cross for the adoration of its worshippers.

With the exception of an old, weather-beaten frame house, then and now standing near the water at the foot of the falls, no building caught the eye till it met a few straggling ones surmounted by the spire of the First Congregational Church.

Nearly in line were seen three small, and what would now be deemed insignificant brick mills of the Merrimack corporation, flanked

by two rows of detached two-story buildings, the boarding houses of the American portion of its operatives, while behind it ran a long row of one-story brick cottages then known as "John Bull's Row," because the homes of the block printers who had been imported from England to finish the then new and almost unknown fabric, American calico.

At the head of this row stood the house of John Dinely Prince, who had shortly before come to this country, by his skill to perfect the "Merrimack Prints," now the exemplar and pattern of all that class of manufactures in the United States, and the foundation of the prosperity of that most successful enterprise.

Further on could be discerned the house of Paul Moody, to whose business sagacity, ripe judgment and mechanical skill Lowell is more largely indebted perhaps than to any other, with a single exception, for its existence.

Still further to the left another cluster of cottages near another brick mill stood the homes of the machinists who in the Lowell Machine shop made the first cotton machinery, which has laid the foundation of the life and prosperity of our city, and in which were afterwards built the first locomotives that were made in this country.

Just beyond a little brick building with a tiny cupola, lay nestled among the forest trees near the present Northern depot, the Lowell Brewery, a prime necessity, because where there are Englishmen there must be beer.

The next line of the vista showed St. Anne's Church and parsonage, flanked on the left by a row of small ten foot wooden buildings on the south side of Merrimack Street, being the only buildings on Merrimack or Central Street, down to Middle Street, not then even marked out. Further along the same line, but a little below it, was seen a low brick house, still standing, at the junction of Middle and Central Streets.

Casting the eye a little further to the left it encountered the long snake-like-looking structure spanning the river, the then "Central Bridge," with one or two small frame houses near it on the Dracut side of the river, and beyond stood a white wooden villa, then the residence of Kirk Boott, occupying the site of the present Boot Corporation, with a large garden running back to the river, the front with a very considerable lawn before it, being very nearly opposite Central Street.

Still further to the left on a high bluff of sand occupying the point of land between the bridge and the junction of the Concord River stood

another tavern, known as the "Mansion House," then I believe in charge of our respected, honored, and aged fellow citizen, who may be said to be, so far as age and ownership of the soil gives title, the only living father of Lowell, Jonathan Tyler.

As the eye passed on it took in two mills of the Hamilton Corporation with two blocks of boarding houses in front of them. Then passing the glance up Central Street came a row of small wooden buildings on the easterly side of that street, there being only a pole fence protecting a line of white birch and alder bushes on the other.

The eye struck a few wooden frame buildings clustered nearly around a small white chapel, which was the first Methodist Church, which gave its name to Chapel Hill.

Still further to the left is a small brick building, being the first considerable woolen mill in the state, occupying the site of the Middlesex Mills, and a somewhat larger wooden building, which is still in existence, at the Wamesit Power Company, where a grove of trees then hid the powder establishment of Oliver M. Whipple, the view being broken by Ira Frye's tavern, now the "American House," and by Levi Carter's tavern, now the "Washington House," and the brick building adjoining thereto.

The First Baptist Church stood out by itself in an open lot a little further to the left where the Rev. Mr. Freeman was then preaching his trial sermons prior to his installation in the following June.

Further to the left was seen the bridge across the Concord River with a few straggling buildings near it on the Belvidere side, one of which is the present brick building now standing next the bridge, and some small work-shops not to be dignified by the name of factories, where the Belvidere Manufacturing Company's buildings now stand and a few scattered frame buildings around them.

On the bluff above, where St. John's Hospital stands, towered the commanding residence of Judge Livermore, with a well kept lawn before it adorned with poplars. Then the view became lost in the magnificent woodlands that covered Reservoir Hill, and extended far down into Tewksbury where now are some of the most elegant residences of our city.

Such was the panoramic view of your infant city as it burst upon the eye of the astonished boy. By far the largest town he had ever seen, and by far the most magnificent view that had ever greeted his eyes. Nor, for beauty of sky shutting down on woodland scenery, for

clustering dwellings, for rushing river and whirling waters, never since has a more noble view greeted the eye of the man after nearly fifty years.

Standing as he has lately done upon the same spot and looking upon the same sky, with land and water, covered with the population and industries of our busy city, the great change that has taken place within his memory is scarcely to be realized—a change most interesting because it is typical of the growth of our country, not more wonderful, however, than those upon our western border.

Then only a small cluster of buildings marked the city of Buffalo. A still smaller cluster around the steamboat landing was all there was of Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh was known only as a hamlet at the head waters of navigation of the Ohio, while at St. Louis, which now claims to draw to it the capitol of the nation, consisted in its most important features of its buildings built by the French and Spanish habitants of Louisiana purchased by our government of Napoleon scarcely twenty-five years before, and Chicago the extent of whose commerce and business enterprises threatens soon to rival New York, with a claim to be ranked among the first cities of the globe, had hardly a dwelling in it more important in comparison with its present palaces, than the burrow of the animal from the Indian appellation of which it is said to take its name.

After a long pause to take the scene, the boy walked on, overtook and got into the sleigh at Central Bridge to save his toll, and found shelter for the night in the brick building adjacent to Carter's tavern, spending the evening in witnessing the legerdemain tricks of one Potter, "a slight-of-hand-man," as he was then denominated, of considerable local celebrity. But there was nothing so wonderful to him in the magician-like tricks of the performer as the boy saw the next morning when he went out under a spreading oak tree standing where the buildings of "Tower's Corner" now stand and found there displayed on a bench on the open shell the first oysters that he ever saw, and was informed by the obliging standkeeper in reply to his anxious inquiry what they were for, that they were good to eat.

The boy bought one oyster and tried the experiment of swallowing it which he did not repeat for some years afterwards, satisfied by his first experiment that these strange animals were not for his eating.

All around was vacant open land stretching far away to where the Northern Depot now stands. Charles, Summer and Tyler Streets were a bog; and where the canal crosses Central Street so covered

with buildings as to be entirely concealed from view, and running up to the present site of the Lowell Company's Works, and covering Market Street, was an open pond, and still further up beyond the Lowell Machine Shop, and all that region now filled with busy industry a swamp which gave the name to the locks on the canal there, "Swamp Locks" by which they were known for many years after.

If I have been successful in bringing to your minds, with your knowledge of localities, the condition of Lowell forty-eight years ago, having within its borders scarcely two thousand souls, you will mentally compare it with its present condition of more than forty thousand inhabitants, teeming with its most successful industries, being in fact the industrial capital of the state, and perhaps of the nation, speaking only of those cities where manufacturing is alone carried on as the occupation of their people.

What has wrought this change? Its origin was the sagacity and foresightedness of a few men. Its completion and fruition, the industry and thrift of our people, the integrity of our business men, and more than all the necessity for leaving here a portion, if only that of what is earned by our operatives.

With the exception of the early investment of capital in mills, and machinery, not a tenth of what they now represent, very little money has been brought to Lowell. Our city has been a hive of industry, and as a rule the honey has been gathered by others. But the early business sagacity of the managers of the large manufacturing concerns, which required that a sum should be yearly set aside from our earnings to make good all depreciation, repair and keep preserved our methods of manufacture and machinery in pace with the inventive genius of the age, has from time to time caused an extension of our works here so that in these same manufacturing establishments, the number of spindles increased from two hundred to four hundred thousand, or just double in ten years, and all without any investment of capital from abroad. Indeed, the great drawback upon the prosperity and growth of our city without which it is safe to assume that we should have doubled our present wonderful increase, has been that the owners of our mill property here, did not live here, and give our city the advantage of their expenditure, their public spirit and the investment and the re-investment of the money earned by our citizens under their own eye, in the place where it was earned.

Another cause which retarded our prosperity, quite frequently overlooked, came in the years 1848-9, and was the discovery of gold in California. Those listening to me past the middle age of life who

can throw their minds back to that period, will remember that was quite the darkest time Lowell has ever known, and for the reason that in addition to the fact that the dividends earned here, just alluded to, were not spent here the enterprise and spirit of our young men were drawn by the stories of fabulous wealth to be had in California.

During that fever we lost nearly fifteen hundred young and middle-aged men, who left us for the golden state, and they were among the best, most energetic and most enterprising of our citizens or they would not have had the energy to go.

Assuming for safety's sake in statement that the number is over-rated, and that but twelve hundred went in those years, and it would be safe to say, that, then averaging the amount of capital they took away with them, that one thousand apiece would be a low sum, and it will be seen that in addition to the loss of the labor and enterprise of these men to our growing city, and the diminution of population by the absence of their families, there was an actual withdrawal from us of some million and a quarter of capital actually here.

In spite of these several drawbacks to which I have hinted, I believe in the future Lowell can look forward with the brightest hopes of prospective increase in wealth and population in a manifold increasing ratio, that in two decades more she will double her present population.

To this view it has been objected that our water power being substantially exhausted, Lowell has nearly reached her limit of expansion, but this seems erroneous. Other cities have grown quite to rival us in some branches of our production, which were not dependent upon water power at all.

Who shall say that in the next ten years another of God's good gifts to man through inventive genius may not be received by the finding of a motive power still cheaper and more effective than steam? and in such a case where better than in Lowell can the energies of such power for manufacturing purposes be applied?

But even if steam shall continue to be the only motive power that for a generation may come in competition with water, still, by the cheapening of transportation through the net work of railways that now centre here. and still more by the use of our river for its pristine purposes of navigation, which, now improved, connects us with the sea with but a single mile of difficulties to be overcome, so that bringing here water-borne fuel, and sending away our productions by water on the cheap highway of nations, Lowell will be a point at which steam power can be had as cheap as the power furnished by the Merrimack

and the Concord, pouring over the falls of their rocky beds, and our city with tenfold energy and rapidity will continue on her glorious career of prosperity, riches and doubling population.

In addition to all these, another cause of increase is most surely at work.

Our citizens are now beginning to acquire capital of their own; they are organizing industries fruitful in return to be spent and invested here, because their owners live here, and the business interests outside the great manufacturing in wool and cotton is approximating in no slow steps in value to those enterprises upon which Lowell in her earlier years solely depended.

Thus having much more largely in the future the actual results of our own earnings to invest and reinvest *here*; the actual owners of our capital realizing its results and spending its incomes *here*; turning their thoughts, wishes, hopes and inspirations toward beautifying their dwellings *here*; enriching it with grand public buildings filled with beautiful works of art and the treasures of libraries, for intellectual culture of their fellow citizens *here*; and dying leaving to our city, and not to some far distant town or college, the rich legacies which should cultivate our children and sustain our noble charities *here*, now solely dependent on what can be spared by living workmen and women *here*; in a word to rid ourselves of *absenteeism* by a population born here with all their memories of home nativity and pride of birth place, and desire to perpetuate a family name in kind remembrance *here*; then shall our beloved city start anew in a most majical growth on a renewed career of prosperity that shall leave far behind our rivals, Worcester and Fall River, which have almost caught up with us because of their advantages of home capital and capitalists which I have sketched, which they have enjoyed and we have not, so that our children and their children who shall stand here where we now stand, on the next fiftieth anniversary of this day, shall with pride and joy hail this city of their nativity and of their fathers' homes, as without peer or rival in their affection and love in all that civilization may do for man, as well as in power, wealth, population, home and glory as the creation of our industry, and their fathers' and their own capital, energy, enterprise and sagacity, as we now give grateful credit to those who have gone before us, for what they have so wonderfully done under so many and so great difficulties.

It is but fitting that we should pause here and pay some tribute of remembrance to those to whom our beloved city is most indebted,

although they are so many that but few within the hour allotted to me can be mentioned.

First and foremost of the remarkable men who were its founders stands the name of Kirk Boott. The owners of the mills at Waltham in 1821, were looking about for water-power by which to enlarge their means of manufacturing by their system, known as the "Waltham System," when their attention was directed by Mr. Paul Moody to the Falls of Pawtucket, the water-power of which was then utilized only by a dilapidated saw-mill. Civil engineers were sent here to make an examination, and reported that there was no water-power here on the Merrimack River. They did not seem even to have examined the Concord. What were the grounds of that opinion we have no record; but we must remember that hydraulic engineering was then in its very infancy, and not at all understood as now.

It is one of the boasts of our city that the Merrimack River water-power, and the necessities of its successful development, has trained up by skillful practice added to thorough theoretical education, admittedly the first hydraulic engineer in all its branches, that this country has produced, and of such sagacity, even in his younger days, as to foresee and provide for the contingency that by a sudden and not unprecedented rise of our river the obstructive works might be washed away, and the river assume its ancient bed, whose foaming waters can hardly be doubted once poured through our most thickly crowded business streets. Many years after he enjoyed a well earned triumph of his profession to see the device he had made brought into active and successful use, turning away the danger from his neighbors, and preserving the works under his charge from destruction.

I have said that the early engineers reported no water-power here, and it remained for an English half-pay cavalry officer, wandering along the side of our fall, rod in hand, casting the fly for the salmon, to discover and appreciate the mechanical force of a river which now does the work daily of ten thousand horses with only the expense of keeping them in their harness. Kirk Boott reported this view of the capabilities of the Merrimack River to Patrick T. Jackson, which view was confirmed by Paul Moody, and hence we have Lowell and this Semi-Centennial Celebration.

While to the mechanical skill of Mr. Moody and to the executive ability of Mr. Boott we are indebted for the inception of our cotton manufactures, to the business enterprise of Mr. Thomas Hurd, who did not succeed so as to realize the fruit of his labors, we are indebted for the woolen manufacture of Lowell.

Let us not forget also that to Claudius Wilson, Alexander Wright and Israel Whitney we owe the establishment of the worsted and carpet business here ; the first to any considerable extent in New England or the United States, and that here was first planned and put in operation the power loom, that most wonderful emanation of human ingenuity for weaving carpet, the product of the genius of E. B. Bigelow.

But there are other evidences of the sagacity of the founders of the "Waltham System," from the effects of which Lowell yet receives an impulse, i. e., the care taken by that system of the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the operatives in their mills. They also provided by stringent rules that the moral and physical well-being of their operatives should be still under their charge, in a very considerable degree when not employed in labor.

The school-house and church went hand in hand with the spinning jenny. The first and in that day very large donations of the Merrimack Company and the Locks and Canals Company, the one in building and the other in aiding by denoting the site for building the two principal churches at that time in the city, St. Anne's Church and the First Congregational were the first steps in that policy.

These cautious and shrewd business men during their lives, looked upon the investment in the church as equally profitable to them as the investment in the water-power, one supplementing the other, and when those that came after them saw fit to take away from the congregation worshipping at the church what their fathers had dedicated to God, and required that money be paid back into the treasury for the purpose of dividends, which had once been expended for religious uses, there were some who predicted that the time would come when that money even would not be sufficient to eke out a dividend to the sons of the donors, and without claiming as some perhaps more devout may do, that the steady decadence from that time of those dividends until they have now stopped was in consequence of the interposition of divine wrath for the sacrilege, yet, we can well see that religious training, high morals and intelligence have made the very best working men and women in all grades of industry, and are worth many dollars in gold to those who make the most wise use of them, and the same improvidence which led to breaking up the skilled organization of some of the mills during the war, and leaving their operatives without employment, in order to sell their cotton as a speculation to supply English capital with business was but an exhibition of the same improvidence which caused the divorce of our manufacturers from any

obligation to aid their operatives in supplying themselves with religious culture and teaching.

Our business had another boast. Nowhere has there been a better or more efficient system of public schools from the beginning. Each child who has desired a common school education has had it.

The schools of Lowell have been the foster nurses of men who have been and are now carrying on the greatest concerns of the country. That many of them are alive, and some in this presence is sufficient reason for no names being mentioned; but governors of states, skilled engineers, successful conductors of railroads, men energetic and successful in every department of business and human industry have gone out from our schools, and while I am obliged to advert to the fact that in the earlier discussions of the school question, some of the mill owners and notably Mr. Boot, agreed with reluctance to the early very large expenditures for schools, yet I do so in order to place credit where credit is due, and I can do this without breaking the rule that I have made to mention no names here in praise or blame of living men, because the man to whom the schools of Lowell are more indebted than any other man; who fostered them, protected them, at personal sacrifice in their infancy, who braved the opposition of those most powerful in the day when he stood up alone to speak for our schools, when the most experienced and able counsel were employed to argue against him in the Lowell town meeting; who twice over carried the vote, twelve at the first time and thirty-eight majority at the second only, by which our school system was in fact established, bears a name endeared to us all, by almost patriarchal age, by reverential feeling of esteem and love.

By universal acclaim all agree to the name of Theodore Edson.

Our city also has been peculiarly fortunate in the attainments of its medical profession, and the doctor has been honored here as nowhere else. Our first mayor was a physician, elected and re-elected as long as he would permit us so to do, and the name of Elisha Bartlett in my earlier days was a household word for all that was good, pure, learned, and intellectual in every walk of life. Subsequently our city re-elected Elisha Huntington eight times to be its mayor. I am ashamed to say it but we never elected any of our distinguished lawyers to serve as mayor so long all their terms of service put together, as we did this one physician. And yet among our lawyers there were "giants in those days." Lawrence, Mann, Williams, Locke, Hopkinson, Robinson, Wright, Brown, Wentworth, were men whose talents,

learning and success would adorn the proudest bar in the United States.

It is to the credit of our citizens that while they attended to the schools they by no means neglected the needs of our young population for moral culture. Almost every sect had its church edifice where religious instruction according to its tenets was had, and it can safely be said that in no town or city of the same number of inhabitants was and is there a greater average attendance at church. And this was all the more wonderful because these church organizations had to be carried on and churches built by a population, almost every man and woman of which were day laborers earning their daily bread, and how freely have they given up their limited substance, the many spires and church towers that can be counted from the neighboring hills in every part of the city, most fully attest.

The result has been that no aggregate population of the same size has been more noted for its good order, quiet and honest integrity. No stupendous crimes, and comparatively but very few of the ordinary transgressions have thus far disgraced our town, so that no other city in the United States of the same number of inhabitants can show so clean a criminal record as ours, and when that record is read the very largest portion will be simple breaches of necessary police regulations.

At a very early day, the very earliest institution of the kind in the state or in the country, the "Mechanics' Association" for mutual culture and improvement, which still exists with its well stocked library, was founded here as well by the liberality of the mill owners as the contributions of those who labored.

The sick and dying have been well cared for. As early as 1837 the only residence in the city which could by any exaggeration of speech be called sumptuous or luxurious was turned into a hospital in which the sick and wounded operatives at a nominal price could receive medical and surgical treatment under the care of one of the most eminent surgeons of the United States.

It was early thought that the large influx of the foreign born which our manufacturing necessities brought together here, would be detrimental to our growth and prosperity, nay, so that the want of good order and an ill disposed element in the city would render it undesirable as a residence. But all this was a mistake. They too have built expensive and the most costly church edifices; have established schools for the teaching of their own tenets of religion, and hospitals for the care of their sick, and their children are now with us and

among us and a part of us, some of the most enterprising, reliable and honored of our citizens.

There was another class of men mention of whom must be made. Attracted here in our earlier days, men came and set up business for themselves, disconnected with our mills, and brought their varied industries and interests into our city, which have been the main stay of our population in the vicissitudes of the prosperity of cotton and woolen manufacturing. Among them was a young man who came here before the incorporation of the town even, the event we celebrate.

Among the earliest, and at that time some of the very best buildings, were the fruits of his energy and enterprise. With the keenest sagacity he saw early that the future of Lowell depended upon the cheapness of transportation to tide-water, and he spent the latter part of his life in an endeavor to open such channels of communication and to save us from the effects of a single railway, which he believed to be, and feared its power as a monopoly. All his honestly acquired and hard earned wealth was invested here, and he has left behind him the only residence that may be denominated palatial, and extensive business blocks as his monument in Lowell. But he will be remembered still longer and more gratefully by us because of his efforts to secure the future prosperity of the city of his adoption by given us the benefit of cheap transportation, which I have already considered the prime necessity of our future growth. To the older citizens I need not call his name to bring him up in remembrance, and the younger have learned from their fathers to revere the memory of William Livingston, as one to whom Lowell owes very much.

Later came two brothers with their considerable wealth, acquired elsewhere, which they invested in buying up the then vacant lands east of the Concord River, in laying out streets, erecting buildings, and indeed it is not too much to say, being founders of the most beautiful part of our town, "Belvidere," which they adorned with their own residences, then the most considerable in the city, and the younger of them introduced and fostered several private manufacturing enterprises which we now so well know are so necessary to our growth. He was honored by the state with high political preferment, and the name of Nesmith will hereafter be reckoned among those who were the benefactors of Lowell.

Still another man with his great energy and skillful business combination has impressed himself upon a portion of our city.

Coming here a poor boy from Vermont long before the water-power on the Merrimack had been utilized, he established a manufactory of powder at the upper falls of the Concord and carried it on for more than twenty years with great success, and with large accretion of wealth to himself, until the growing city had so encroached upon it that it was no longer safe; and then by a canal constructed with his own private means he so utilized the water-power of the Concord River at that point as to develop six hundred more horse power to be used in varied manufactures which even in his time had brought to that part of the city and connected therewith a larger population and more wealth than the whole limits of the city contained at the time of its incorporation as a town. Enjoying largely the confidence of his fellow-citizens, many times elected to offices in guidance of its affairs, while his memory may have passed from the younger portion of our citizens yet hereafter there will be found inscribed on the roll of the founders of Lowell in no subordinate place the name of Oliver M. Whipple.

The busy hands of the clock warn me that I must pass over the many other honored names of esteemed citizens now passed away, who deserve honorable mention at this hour and our most grateful remembrance. Tradition, ripening into history, will do justice to their memories, and the future historian of Lowell will give them the place they most fully deserve.

There is still another topic which justice to the gallant and noble dead will not allow me to pass in silence; whose deeds throw the most brilliant lustre upon the bright escutcheon of the fame of our city. While other towns and cities in the County of Middlesex claim the high honor of the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution to obtain our liberty, Lowell, the younger sister of them all, has the still greater glory of the first blood shed in the streets of Baltimore in the war for preservation of those liberties and the free government which owes its birth to Lexington and Concord. Our city can point with justifiable pride to the fact that a regiment of her soldiers were first welcomed at the nation's capital as its saviour, and was the first and only, and I trust will be the last regiment, who found their bivouac in the Senate chamber of the United States.

Fired by the patriotic examples of these, her patriots, who, as minute men, first answered to the call to arms to save the nation's life, Lowell poured forth her sons without stint or measure to the armies of the Union, so that no considerable battle was fought east of the Alleghanies where the blood of a Lowell soldier was not shed, and no

collection of graves of those who died for their country by disease more deadly than the bullet, is complete unless it contains the mouldering ashes of some son of Lowell, his blood yielded up in behalf of his country's life. I need not here call the roll of these our sons and brothers, so glorious, not only in our city's own history, but in the history of our country.

Sorrowing hearts of weeping wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, brothers, sons, and fathers have not yet ceased to bleed for the loss of their dear ones, who are now remembered in anguish, but whose memories will, when the soft touch of the magic hand of time has soothed all grief, shine forth with vivid recollection of their valor, their patriotism and their sacrifices. There is no need of giving their history here. Go read the history of your country in the day of its most perilous hour, and there their names are inscribed and enshrined forever.

Now my task is ended,—imperfectly done I feel in every part. Yet if it has aided to bring to the mind of the young of this assembly the names of those whom they and their children should delight to honor so that their virtues and example may be transmitted from father to son until a future day when those of us who now remember them, and were some of us their compeers, have passed from earth, on the centennial birth of our town their names may be kept in bright remembrance, I shall have accomplished all and more than I hoped.

More than all besides, let us not forget that those who have gone before us have committed as a sacred trust this our beloved city to our care, its prosperity to our foresight, energy and integrity. Let us see to it that secular and religious teaching shall find the same high place and fostering care with us that our predecessors gave to both; that integrity of life, order in business, openhanded and liberal charity, public spirit and patriotism shall be ours as it was theirs; that we may transmit to the next generation, improved, enriched, beautified and adorned, a city more prosperous, of more honor to the state and country than we received from them, so that he who shall stand in my place fifty years hence may have cause to note how we have done our duty to our fellow men in the several walks of life to which we are called, as I have feebly attempted to do in recalling the memories of some of those who have gone before.

The President.—Mr. Appleton, in his history, says that one day, in Boston, he chanced to meet Mr. Boott, and he said to him: "The

Legislature is about to pass a bill for the incorporation of our part of Chelmsford, and there is only one thing necessary,—that is, the adoption of a name; and there seem to be two names in question,—Lowell and Derby.” “By all means,” said Mr. Appleton, “call it Lowell.” Ladies and gentlemen, we have here to-day a relative of him for whom our city is named,—a son-in-law and nephew of Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell,—John A. Lowell, of Boston, who will now address you. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS

BY HON. JOHN A. LOWELL.

I thank you sincerely, ladies and gentlemen, for this cordial welcome, although I am very well aware that it is not because of anything I have done in connection with this city, although I was at the head of the Boott and Massachusetts Mills, both of which I built. I am aware, also, that it is not for the reason that Mr. John Lowell, Jr., who was the founder of the Lowell Institute, resided for some years in this town,—first in a stone house on the Merrimack River, and subsequently in Belvidere. I am further aware that it is not owing to the fact that the second treasurer of the Merrimack Mills, the one who succeeded Mr. Boott, Francis Cabot Lowell, was the son and bore the name of the person for whom the town was named. I am aware that I am indebted for this reception to the interest which some of you may feel in the merits and the life of him for whom this city was named.

Of all the persons who were interested at that time in the building up of this new town of Lowell, I am perhaps the only survivor; at least, the only one with such health as to enable him to participate in these proceedings. And although this is the first time I was ever on a public platform,—and I hope it will be the last,—I feel that it is incumbent on me to at least do as much as to give you some personal reminiscences,—reminiscences which very often get considerably altered as time advances, and the original actors in the events described are removed by death.

For several years prior to 1812, we had enjoyed in this country almost a monopoly of the carrying trade of Europe. We had enjoyed it because, owing to the war which existed between Napoleon Bonaparte and England, all the ports in Europe had been closed to Great Britain. The continental States did not permit the introduction of

English goods, and as England did not like to have any other goods entered, she had declared all the seaboard countries of Europe to be under blockade. As the quarrel proceeded, the English found that the Americans were doing what they thought belonged to them; that they were carrying spices, sugar, coffee, and everything else from the East and West Indies to those ports in Europe; and in order to counteract that, the English devised this system, that every vessel that was going to any port in Europe from this country should first touch at a British port, and there take out a license. Those were the famous "Orders in Council" which were passed by England. Napoleon did not like this action on the part of England, and therefore passed certain decrees which were well known at that time as the Berlin and Milan decrees. Those decrees were, that any vessel that entered any port of Europe armed with a British license should have her cargo confiscated. American commerce was thus placed in a very embarrassing position. If our merchants attempted to avoid Scylla, they fell into Charybdis. If they took an English license, their cargoes were confiscated; if they did not take it, the British would not allow them to enter any European port. That was the state in which our commerce was at that time. In New England, it was even worse than that, for trade was going very rapidly away to New York, because, there being no railroads at that time, the Hudson River, gave great advantages to New York. But a young Bostonian, whom nature had designed for a statesman, but fortune had made a merchant, was at that time in Edinburgh, and he pondered over these things. What was to become of this country, especially if the war should last twenty years? It was thought at that time that war would be declared between this country and England, and war was declared, in 1812. Napoleon at that time appeared to be in the zenith of his power. Our Government at Washington never dreamed that two years would upset him completely; therefore they did the wisest thing they could; they declared war against England. This young man of whom I speak pondered these things deeply. It was Francis Cabot Lowell, a young man at that time thirty-five years of age, whose business had been that of a merchant, but who had been driven from his business, at first by the embargo, afterwards by the non-intercourse act, and finally, by war. In thinking over what could be done to employ the industry of this country, he naturally turned his thoughts to the cotton manufacture, which at that time, had been greatly developed in England, and had created some princely fortunes. In fact, it had furnished the backbone of the war. Without it, England would not have been able to carry on, almost single-

handed, the struggle with Napoleon. He thought it was possible that that could be introduced into the United States. Certainly it could be done, if the war was to last thirty years, as the war in Germany had lasted, or even twenty-five like the wars of the Revolution. But he was cautious as well, and he said, "Suppose the war does not last; suppose it only lasts the time necessary to build a factory and put it in operation, and then peace comes,"—and that turned out to be the fact,—“then what will happen?” Thinking over that matter, he said to himself,—“The English have great advantages; they have an unlimited amount of capital; they have very cheap labor. How can we compete with them? In the first place, we can have joint-stock companies, and by combining the capital of men of smaller means together we can make it equivalent to the capital of one man who is very much richer. Then the ingenuity of my countrymen will enable them to invent machinery, which will go far to supersede the necessity of having so much labor. Then the raw material can be got much more cheaply than in Europe, especially if the war continues.” He therefore determined that the thing could be done, and he said it should be done. That was the nature of the man. He immediately went to work to examine, as far as he was permitted to do, all the establishments then existing in England. He went to Manchester and other places, and examined carefully their works. There were certain things to which he could not obtain access. One was the power loom, which had been invented by Cartwright sometime before, and which was a monopoly; no plans of it had been published, and he could not get any description of it. He determined, however, that the thing could be done. He came out to this country in a cartel, during the war, and the first thing he did after arriving here was to take into his counsels his brother-in-law, Patrick Tracy Jackson, who, like himself, had been driven from commerce, having been a supercargo for a long while, by the war. His next step was to engage the services of Paul Moody, of Amesbury, who was then well known as a skillful mechanic. He then went in search of a water-power, and found one that suited him at Bemis's Paper Mill, in Waltham, and bought that. It was not until he had done all these things that he put himself into communication with Mr. Nathan Appleton. He offered Mr. Appleton stock to the amount of ten thousand dollars in this new enterprise. Mr. Appleton said he could not afford to invest so much as that in so hazardous an enterprise, but he would take five thousand dollars, which he did. The power loom, as I said before, they had no drawings of, and could not get at all. It was necessary, therefore, to re-invent it. It was necessary, in fact, to re-invent a great deal of the machinery, because

they conceived the bold idea of carrying on every process, from the first coming in of the cotton to the going out of the finished cloth, in one mill,—a thing which had never been done before. It was therefore necessary that all the machinery should be adapted to that purpose.

Mr. Appleton, in his account of the introduction of the power-loom, states that Mr. Lowell, though no mechanic, no mechanician, invented that himself. He shut himself up in an upper room in Broad Street, hired a man to turn a crank, and there made experiments, day after day, week after week, until they were crowned with perfect success. In the meantime, Mr. Paul Moody had been at work upon the rest of the machinery: the throstle-spindle, which it was thought necessary to have at that time, on account of the heavy goods it was proposed to make,—the heavy cottons of India; the double-speeder; the drawing-frame,—all these machines were re-invented by Mr. Moody. In inventing the double-speeder, which was quite a different machine from the English fly-frame, he was obliged to introduce some motion which required accurate mathematical calculations. The double-cone in that instrument effecting the winding on spools directly, without the intervention of any other machine, it became necessary that it should be an exactly calculated motion. The calculations for this motion were made by Mr. Lowell entirely, and years after, when there was a suit in regard to the patent right of the double-speeder, Dr. Bowditch, being called in as a witness said he had studied those calculations with admiration, as they contained some simplifications which he had not known before that anybody possessed in the United States. Such was the character of Mr. Lowell.

When he came to put his mill in operation at Waltham, there was, of course, great rejoicing. When the first pieces of goods were turned out, so small was the belief in the possibility of such a thing, that they could not be sold in Boston. The dealers said, "No, it can't be possible. There is some mistake about it, and we won't buy the goods." A few of the goods were put up at auction, and they brought something over thirty cents a yard,—which of course was a great triumph at that time.

Mr. Lowell, in addition to that, went into Rhode Island, to see what there was there, and what rivalry might be expected from that quarter. He found that almost every spindle in Rhode Island was stopped. Peace had then taken place, and the introduction of English goods was such that every spindle, except a few in Slater's Mill, was stopped. For at that time, there was no such thing as a mill, as we understand it now. They were all merely spinning mills. The prob-

ability is (Mr. Appleton gives that as his opinion, and I have no doubt it was so), that the first mill built in Waltham, with 1790 spindles, was the only mill, not simply in the United States, but in the world, where the cotton was taken in at one end, and turned out finished cloth at the other. The whole of that idea was Mr. Lowell's.

Then Mr. Lowell had another idea in his mind, which was one of the greatest importance, and that was the moral and religious instruction of the operatives. He was going to introduce this business for American girls (at that time, we were not overrun with Irish); he therefore wished, and thought it necessary, in order to attract that class of population, in order to enable parents to feel safe in leaving their children at these mills, to institute an entirely new system, different from the English. In England, and on the continent of Europe, the operatives in the mills were sordid, vicious, and every way degraded. He determined that it should not be so here, and therefore built boarding-houses for the operatives, put them under the care of matrons selected for that purpose, allowing no man to sleep under the same roof with them. He also instituted schools that should be free for the children of the operatives; paid their pew taxes, allowing them to go to whatever churches they chose. All that system, which has been so much admired by every foreigner who has visited this country was introduced by Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Lowell alone. To that Mr. Nathan Appleton bears testimony in his book. He says that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Moody were men of unrivalled talent, and of great energy, but that Mr. Lowell was the informing soul of the whole proceeding. I think that cannot be denied.

It was only this morning that I received a book containing the papers that were read before the Old Residents' Association of this city or town, which contains very nearly the same things which I have been telling you. There was, however, one thing said there in the memoir of Kirk Boott, which I wish to have an opportunity of setting you right upon. I refer to the statement, that he, Kirk Boott, was the first person who devised the plan of a joint stock company. On that subject, the words used are these: "The carrying on of manufactures on a large scale by a joint stock company was an experiment that had not then been tested." The difficulty about that is, that in the very same volume, and but a few pages before, but by a different hand, there is an account of Mr. Lowell's first introduction of the cotton manufacture at Waltham, the whole of Waltham being made a manufacturing town, which overflowed in this direction. They came over here to try to find a place where they could extend it. In the article on Mr. Boott



the whole of this is completely ignored, and the credit is given to Mr. Boott as having been the first to introduce into this country the idea of joint stock companies, as applied to cotton mills. I saw that statement only just as I was about taking the cars to come up here. I find, however, a sentence a few pages further on in the volume, which I thought might well be quoted here, only substituting the name of Mr. Lowell for that of Mr. Kirk Boott: "When the thing was to be done over again, and an entire manufacturing city was to be built, fifteen miles north, they had only to improve on his idea. The difference is like that between the original invention and subsequent improvement. He had no copy to improve upon. He had to think every thing out anew." I think you will agree with me, that after the cotton manufacture had been established at Waltham so successfully that they were obliged to move here, not having water-power enough there, it can hardly be just to give to another person the credit of all those inventions that belong to nobody but Francis C. Lowell. I should be the last person to say one word in depreciation of Kirk Boott. He was my bosom friend, and I was his trustee. I would not say anything to detract from his credit; but it is no more true, as a matter of fact, that he made the first experiment in joint stock companies in carrying on the cotton manufacture, than it is true that he went out with a fishing line and found there was a water-power at Chelmsford. I pretend to know all about that thing. The first person who suggested this place was Ezra Worthen. Paul Moody knew nothing about it. Mr. Moody and Mr. Jackson came up afterwards and saw this place. It is not true that Mr. Boott was the first to suggest it. So far from it, the whole purchase was made of the Pawtucket Canal and of most of the farms here before Mr. Kirk Boott had set foot on the spot. Consequently, it could not have been Mr. Boott who found out the water-power. I do not believe that, even in those days of ignorance, any New England boy could come to a place where there was a river with a thirty-foot fall, and think there was no water-power here.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are a great many advantages in not writing a speech,—and I have not written a word. One advantage is, that you can stop when you please, another that you are not likely to fall into the error of saying, with the orator of the day, "I am warned by the hand on the clock that it is time for me to stop," and that for the simple reason that there is no clock in sight.*

* In a later revision of the foregoing remarks, the following paragraph was added by the speaker:—"Francis Cabot Lowell passed the winter of 1816 in Washington, and

ADDRESS

BY RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D.

Ladies and Gentlemen : I have prepared no address for this occasion, for I knew the distinguished orator of the day well enough to feel very certain that anything I might write before hand would be anticipated by him, and I am very glad now that I committed nothing to paper.

I look upon the present as a sort of family gathering, and on this ground, perhaps, you will excuse me if, in the few remarks I have to make, I am somewhat egotistical, and refer to personal matters, which might seem somewhat out of taste on a different occasion.

One of the early recollections of my boyhood takes me back to a certain year when my respected father every little while was missing from his home in Newburyport, and went off on horseback to Chelmsford, and it was reported that he was passing the season in this region, occupying himself in hunting and fishing. I believe there was occasionally a poor wretch of a squirrel or rabbit shot and eaten up at 'Squire Whiting's, at the Falls, but most of the game that was consumed on those occasions was bought of other people. The real purpose which he had in hand was the purchase of the land on which this city now stands. That was the business in which he was engaged, not the shooting of rabbits. Now let me tell you how it happened that he was employed in this work. The firm that contracted to build the original canal, which, as you all know, was made, not for any purpose of manufacture, but simply to improve the navigation of the Merrimack, failed. My father was a clerk in the employ of that firm, and being familiar with the work, he was engaged to carry it on, and in the process of this branch of business, he became familiar with this whole region ; so these gentlemen in Boston, of whom you have heard, requested him to buy the land in his own name, in order that there might be no sus-

procured for the protective duty of 6 1-4 cents per square yard, the support of Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Calhoun. For all these services Mr. Lowell asked no compensation. His work was now accomplished. He died the following year, at the early age of forty-two. And now, ladies and gentlemen, when we consider that, alone in his solitary closet, he worked out these splendid results, and by his energy carried them forward to perfection, in spite of the incredulity of some and the rivalry of others, that he did this with a frame already wasted by disease,—was it not a meet tribute to his memory that this city, the fruit and outcoming of his vision, that this Queen of manufacturing industry, should bear the name of LOWELL ?”



picion of the purpose to which it was to be appropriated ; for if it had been foreseen that such a city as this was to stand here, the good old farmers who ploughed the soil would never have sold their land at any reasonable rate, unless human nature was very different then from what it is now. There was a great deal of speculation, I have heard him say, as to the purpose that he had in view in making this purchase of land. There was a very general impression that he intended to set up an enormous tannery here. There was one farmer who believed that he was insane, and therefore he was unwilling to take the trouble to make the deeds, transferring his farm, until 'Squire Wright signed a bond of indemnity, to the amount of two hundred dollars, guaranteeing him this sum in case it should turn out that he had taken the trouble for nothing. He was firmly satisfied that my father would never pay such prices for this land, if he was not insane. But so it went on until the whole matter was completed, when he transferred the property to the gentlemen in Boston who had employed him to make the purchase.

I have one further reminiscence, of which you will allow me to speak, in connection with this subject, and I will then pass on to something else. Six or eight years after this city was established, I was teaching school here at seven hundred dollars a year. (I think it was more than I fairly earned). At that time, my father came to the city, and said there was great consternation among the gentlemen who had established this place, for it had just then been discovered, for the first time, that although they had employed the best legal counsel, and had guarded every minor point with great sagacity, they had entirely forgotten to have my mother sign away her right of dower ; so that, if my father had died at that time, she would have had a claim upon one-third of the real estate of this city ; and as the real estate carried the buildings, every structure erected would have been affected by this fact. I thought it a little strange that I should be earning seven hundred dollars a year under those circumstances. I feel honored in saying that the deeds were signed as soon as they were made ready, and that no compensation was either asked or offered. Perhaps in these times, there would be a little more care exercised in such a matter, and some slight matter of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars might be asked as a compensation for the release ; but in those days, we acted upon somewhat higher principles of honor than prevail to-day.

So much for that. I am sure you will pardon me for having alluded to such personal matters, because there is probably no one else

living that could present some of the facts which I have just now narrated.

In the year 1831, I came to this city, and presented myself at the door of my venerable friend, the Rector of St. Anne's Church, as a candidate for the first High School ever established in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, and perhaps in New England, and through his influence, I received the appointment. I entered upon my duties, in a little wooden building on the Hamilton Corporation, a building that might have cost, I should think, three or four hundred dollars to erect. I remember as if it were but yesterday, the snowy November morning when I wended my way to that little school-house, to enter upon the work assigned me. Forty boys and girls, a six-plate stove and a small desk crowded the building; and there I worked for a year. I remember, as occupying seats in that humble school-house, certain boys whose names have since become somewhat famous. On one bench sat the orator of the day, and whatever trouble he may have given other people, he never gave me the slightest. Perhaps it was owing to the fact that I knew Benjamin F. Butler was a boy who might be led, but could not be driven, and I conducted myself accordingly. On another bench sat Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, now present. On another bench sat Gustavus V. Fox, of whom you have all heard, and whose noble record during our late war has made him memorable. There were others whose names I might mention, who made themselves distinguished in various ways; some who promised high things, but the rude hand of Death swept them off before the flower had had time to ripen into fruit. Their memory is blessed.

And now I desire, on this occasion, to thank my venerable father for the care and attention that he always showed to those who were in the employ of the city as teachers. You are indebted to him more than to any man for the educational institutions of this city, in its early days. He had some peculiarities. He was wonderfully kind and patient with us when we did some very foolish and improper things; and he had a way of visiting the schools, not always on set and formal occasions. We did not know exactly when he was coming, so that we were not always ready for him. That was a great advantage. It was a very proper thing to do. I think if inspectors and committees of various sorts would look in upon schools and other public institutions when they are not expected, they might see some things which they never expect to see.

But I am rambling on perhaps at too great length. I intended to say a few things, in a general way, about certain peculiarities of Low-

ell. In the first place, when Lowell sprang into being, it was at a leap. There had never been such a leap in the whole history of the towns and cities of the United States. When this city thus sprang into being, it was unprecedented. Chicago has made great leaps, and made great boasts of it, since. San Francisco has made great leaps; but Lowell made the first leap, and it was a marvel all over the land, that a city should have grown up here almost in a night,—a city so grand as Lowell was, even in its earlier days. Then, was it ever heard of before, that a manufacturing corporation built a church and a rectory at its own expense, and for a series of years gave the use of both free? I know that in Rhode Island there are cases where churches are in great measure sustained by the gentlemen who own the property, but I never heard of an instance precisely analogous to the present. Then, again, the intense interest manifested in public education, to which reference has already been made, was a point upon which I had intended to dwell, but it is not necessary now. Lowell stands pre-eminent for enterprise, for intelligence, and for high morals; and it is the church and the school that have done it. Do any of you remember that marvellous procession of parasols that filed through your streets when Gen. Jackson visited Lowell in 1833? There never was such a procession before; there never will be again. And what did that procession of parasols indicate? It indicated this fact: that women and girls, might be engaged as operatives in mills, and yet carry themselves like ladies; dress and appear like ladies; have all the high tone which belongs to ladies, and perhaps know more than some ladies know, and these educated women were earning their bread by the labor of their hands in the factories.

But I will not go on. It is getting late, and there are others to follow. Lowell is a typical place. It is typical of intelligence, morals, and sound religion. The world is to be set forward, not only by moral, but by material influences. The world is to be set forward, in a certain degree, and in a certain way, by machinery, which increases the amount of production, and in great measure supersedes the need of human toil; so that all this thunder of revolving wheels, and this whirl of spindles, and this rattle of looms, and this clang of ponderous hammers, sound in my ear like the Inauguration March of a new and grander epoch.

The President.—We have with us on this occasion a gentleman well known from his connection with the agricultural and horticultural

societies of our country, but he comes here to-day as the President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and he is the especial guest of the city on this occasion. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston.

ADDRESS

BY HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Mr. Mayor: I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have introduced me to this audience. It is true that I am here as one of the representatives of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, whose duty and especial province it is to treasure up, record and preserve everything that appertains to the history of our own beloved New England, to whose welfare Lowell has contributed so largely. But after the eloquent historical discourse by Gen. Butler, and the interesting address by Bishop Clark on the moral influences of this city, there is not a word left to be said by me in either direction. I rejoice most heartily in the growth and prosperity of the city of Lowell, the fore-runner and pioneer, as you have heard to-day, not only in the great industrial pursuit to which New England is so much indebted, but also in those moral influences by which it has sought to elevate the girls and women who are employed here, instead of depressing them, as is too often the case in other countries. I coincide heartily with the remarks of Bishop Clark on that subject.

It was not my good fortune to be born in Lowell, but I am proud to say, that my birth was only a few miles north, on the border of New Hampshire, and from early life I have kept the run of the history of Chelmsford and Lowell; and I am happy to be here and to add a few words on this occasion. I was honored, very early in my mercantile life in Boston, with the custom of the merchants of Lowell. In fact, I can trace back my knowledge of Lowell by the courtesies which have been extended to me on many occasions, and (pardon me for saying) the many good dinners that I have partaken of here. A remark of Gen. Butler brings to my mind the fact, that one of the best dinners of which I ever partook in Lowell was from a fresh salmon, at the Coburn House, fifty years ago last June, taken from the waters of the Merrimack only about an hour before we sat down to the table.

One of the great pleasures that I experience to-day is in meeting your honored Mayor, whom I have known from a small boy, and when

I came into the hall this forenoon, and saw him addressing that assembly, it brought to my mind the blessed influences of New England education. I believe he was a good boy and hence he has become a good man. I have been for nearly forty years connected and interested with his respected father in manufactures, who, I bless God, has lived to this time, to educate and train up his child in the way he should go; and my heart rises in gratitude to the Giver of all good for the blessings of education, as illustrated in the gentleman who stands before you to-day as example of the beneficent influences of your Lowell schools.

But I must not take up your time. I was very glad to hear the orator of the day remind you of the illustrious benefactors who had founded our manufacturing cities in New England, to whom we all owe, and the whole country owes, a debt of gratitude, and I trust their names will ever be remembered among the benefactors of mankind. We reflect on what American manufactures have done for New England, we may well take pride in what has been accomplished, and look forward to the day when we may be as independent in the products of our soil, as we are in the policy of our government. I trust that Lowell, may go on, prospering and to prosper, in the future as in the past, and be an honor to itself, to the state, and to the country, and a blessing to mankind.

The President.—On the sixth day of March, 1826, the inhabitants of the town of Lowell met in their first town meeting at the Coburn Tavern. At that meeting, two gentlemen present with us to-day were elected upon the first School Committee of Lowell. I knew, as a scholar, having attended the various schools of Lowell, that one of them was always somewhat of a “terror to evil doers” in school, for when Dr. Green was sub-committee of the school, if the master said, “I am going to send you to Dr. Green,” it struck a chill over that boy, that made him good for the whole term. I have the pleasure of introducing to you, ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Green, one of the first school-committee-men of Lowell, who will relate to you some historical reminiscences of our city.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

BY DR. JOHN O. GREEN.

Mr. President: Seven years ago a few gentlemen came together in this city to consider the expediency of forming an Association of Old Residents to repair old friendships and to collect and treasure up the facts and incidents of our local history, so transient yet so interesting, so surely and so rapidly being crowded out of sight. The idea met with unexpected and gratifying success. A membership of over two hundred, with quarterly meetings and full attendance, and papers of value and importance, attest the success of the scheme. The action was not premature, for while we have abundant reason for congratulation in its progress and prosperity and the general favor it has met in the community, at nearly every meeting our condolence and sympathy are awakened by the deaths of those who, having shared with us the active duties and responsibilities of our citizenship, do now rest from their labors. A few, very few, who began the half-century with us here, are living and present to-day. As we date back to the very inception of our city, and have been witnesses, and actors, in the grand and novel experiment in the history of American manufactures, here and then begun, which now we see so triumphantly achieved, can you wonder that we meet you to-day and on this occasion with a sympathy which is not in the power of my poor words to describe? I should much have preferred to continue to act the part of a grateful listener, did not a sense of duty compel me to say a few words of congratulation, of retrospection and of warning.

How little should we have as an impulse to good deeds, or for our guidance in life, were it not for the history and traditions which have come down to us from former ages, the examples of the great and good, of right and wrong, as expressed in the history of nations and the lives of men!

We speak of Lowell fifty years ago as an experiment. It was indeed the first of so many similar enterprises, since undertaken, that we are apt to underrate its boldness and novelty; yet undertaken by such men, with so much forethought and cautious investigation as were sure harbingers of success.

In 1820 to the minds of Lowell and Jackson and Moody and Appleton and Boott, its elements had been so elaborated and its problems so demonstrated as to leave little room for hesitation and none for doubt. Their portraits, in yonder hall, commemorate them as the

founders of the city, and, as in duty bound this day, we recognize the city itself as their enduring monument. They were sanguine of success; but we only, of to-day, can realize the limit it has reached beyond their wildest dreams.

They seek a place to begin, and Worthen chalks out upon the counting room floor, in Boston, to their admiring eyes, Pawtucket Falls and the immense and as was then supposed, the inexhaustible water-power of the entire Merrimack. Five of them make a cautious visit to the spot.

In 1821, I quote from an eloquent sermon by Bishop Clark: "I remember in my boyhood, my father*, arriving at our home in Newburyport, and telling us that at last he had been able to effect the purchase of certain farms in old Chelmsford which he had been requested by a few gentlemen in Boston to buy in his own name and then transfer to them. The reason which led to his employment, in this service, carries us back to the latter part of the last century. The firm, in which he, as a young man, held the office of clerk, had contracted to build the old canal around the Falls of the Merrimack, with a view to the improvement of navigation; but soon after entering upon this work, a very formidable operation in those days, they failed in the business and he was thereupon employed as an agent to superintend the completion of this design. The familiarity which this labor gave him, both with the general features of the region and with individuals resident there, led to the subsequent engagement to which I have alluded. The place where your splendid city now stands, was then a swampy and not over productive piece of land and various were the speculations as to his purpose in purchasing so large a quantity of such an undesirable territory; the final conclusions being that he intended to establish an enormous tan yard which would probably be his ruin. It was considered so problematical whether he would eventually be able to pay the extravagant price which he offered for a certain portion of the land that the owner demanded a bond of indemnity to be signed by a distinguished lawyer in the vicinity, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars, in case the deed of sale should be returned upon his hands; the good man intimating to his friends his strong persuasion that the purchaser was probably insane."

In 1822, in April, Kirk Boott arrives and the great work begins, with an energy and determination which were in strong contrast to the quiet habits of an old New England town like Old Chelmsford.

* Thomas M. Clark, Esq.

Never was a man better adapted for the position in which he was placed, by natural ability, by early education, by decision of character, by the most perfect devotion and unselfish consecration to the grand enterprise before him. He was thirty-two years of age. He spoke in an undertone, always in few words, directly to the point. Either naturally, or acquired by his military education, he had a commanding manner which never, to me, seemed misplaced, but appropriate to the position of superintendent of a vast multiplicity of affairs and a large number of men. His orders were given with briefness and precision and he expected the same in reply. When you reflect on the character of the old settlers here at the time, you will not wonder that these characteristics were often misunderstood by them, that his directness was mistaken for haughtiness and his energy for overbearing. His situation was novel. No similar enterprise had been undertaken. To be sure he had able assistants selected for the different parts of it, yet he it was, who, in all doubts, was called upon to advise and decide. The interests of the Merrimack Company, the only company at that time, and those of individual land owners, the greedy speculators in real estate, the large contractors and the selection of suitable overseers of work were seldom identical or easily reconciled. His prompt and curt replies did not always at first command a cheerful acquiescence. Yet under strong provocations he was always dignified and gentlemanly. His knowledge of men seemed almost like intuition. Under its promptings were collected here a noble band of mechanics. Men not only skilled craftsmen but men of incorruptible integrity whose lives were passed here and whose faithful works are all around us. The variety of his employments and the versatility of his talents almost exceed belief. He was engineer, architect, draughtsman, conveyancer, clerk, moderator of town meeting, usually by a unanimous vote; representative to the legislature, receiving one hundred and one votes out of one hundred and six, and a review of all his work in these departments would only go to show a remarkable correctness of judgment and wise forethought. Enthusiastic in the great problem to whose solution his whole soul was devoted, his labors scarcely knew any diminution, even after they were interrupted by his failing health, and were ended by his death in 1837, at the early age of forty-six years and four months.

In 1823 in September, the great wheel on the Merrimack corporation began to revolve; in November the first cloth was returned and the hum of machinery commenced only to be intensified and multiplied in ceaseless motion from that day to this, for more than fifty

years. And here a single fact speaks volumes to the honor of all the leaders and agents of these magnificent corporations. They are, it is said, soulless, but from that day to this, in peace and war, amidst the distractions of trade, the misfortunes of commerce, individual losses and corporate bankruptcy in other places, here the monthly payments to every individual person in their employ have never been dishonored or postponed for a single day.

It was in the autumn of this year eleven acres were carefully prepared and planted with acorns to supply the demand for white oak timber in coming years.

In 1824, before the first mill had been three months in operation, the directors had decided to provide for public worship for the people in their employ, and as soon as a suitable place could be prepared for them to assemble the Rev. Rector of St. Anne's was appointed to the position he has so long and so honorably filled. "In his presence," said Bishop Clark in 1865, "we cannot say all we would of his patient, laborious, faithful ministry amongst you. The sun has not been more regular in his rising and setting than he has been in his daily round of duties.

"At his approach complaint grew mild;
And when his hand unbarred the shutter,
The clammy lips of fever smiled
The welcome which they could not utter.'"

No storm has ever raged which he would not cheerfully face when the call of the sufferer summoned him from his fireside; no Sunday has ever dawned when the doors of St. Anne's have not been opened to the worshipper; no heavy-laden sinner ever asked his counsel and was sent un comforted away.

"It was in this year," says Mr. Bachelder, "I well remember the prediction of Mr. Patrick Jackson. He remarked that their purchase of real estate at the Falls comprised about as many acres as were contained in the original territory of Boston before it was extended by encroachments on the tide waters; and," he continued, "if our plans succeed as we have reason to expect, we shall have as large a population on our territory in twenty years as we had in Boston twenty years ago."

This language from a sane, calculating business man appeared too extravagant for belief, but his expectations were more than realized. In 1804 the population of Boston was 26,000. In 1844 the population of Lowell must have been 28,000. By the state census in 1845 it was 28,841.

In 1825, attracted by the fame of the new town, the editor of the Essex Gazette makes a journey from Salem and August 12 in his paper thus portrays his astonishment: "As we ascended the high grounds which lie on the side of the Merrimack, the beautiful valley which has been chosen for the site of the manufacturing establishment opened upon our view. It is indeed a fairy scene. Here we beheld an extensive city, busy, noisy and thriving, with immense prospects of increasing extent and boundless wealth. Everything is fresh and green with the vigor of youth, yet perfect in all the strength of manhood. It reminds us of a Russian spring which starts, as it were, from the silence and desolation of winter into all the luxuriance and life and motion of summer. It seems as if the imagination was transported into the regions of antiquity among the Asiatic monarchs, who commanded cities to rise up and be built in a day. What cannot a combination of genius, wealth and industry produce! At the distance of about two miles above the factories are Pawtucket Falls, or rather rapids. Here the river precipitates itself over an immense bed of solid rocks which extend, from side to side, for the distance of a mile. The whole river is white with foam. No boat can pass these rapids, and this very circumstance which, for ages, has been considered an irreparable misfortune has been made a source of wonderful improvement and a benefit to the whole country. A canal commencing above the falls and winding in a semi-circular course for about two miles terminates by two locks at Concord River. A short cut from the centre of this canal into the Merrimack furnishes an *infinite* water-power, and this simple contrivance is the whole of the wonder-working power which has created a flourishing town in as short a time as is required in some places to build a log-house. On the banks of the Merrimack are already three superb factories and two immense piles of brick buildings for calico printing. In front of these, on the banks of the factory canal which is fenced in and ornamented with a row of elms, are situated the houses for the people. They are handsomely and uniformly painted and are beautifully ornamented with flower gardens in front and separated by wide avenues. There is a beautiful Gothic stone church opposite the dwelling houses and a parsonage of stone is erecting. There is a post office, fine taverns, one of which is a superb stone edifice with out-buildings of the same material, and perhaps two hundred houses all fresh from the hands of the workmen. The ground is intersected with fine roads and good bridges, The whole seems like the work of enchantment.

"About three hundred persons, two thirds of whom are females,

young women from the neighboring towns, are employed. The women earn from a dollar to two dollars a week according to skill. We stood gazing at this fairy vision at the distance of a mile. The roar of the water falls is intermingled with the hum and buz of the machinery. Sometimes it would raise its voice above the roar of the waters and then die away and be lost and mingled with them in harmony. It seemed to be a song of triumph and exultation at the successful union of nature with the art of man, in order to make her contribute to the wants and happiness of the human family."

In 1826 the population reached twenty-three hundred and here were all the conditions for the training of character. A small population, all known to each other, nearly enough upon a level to be animated by a common sympathy, all laboring for a livelihood, and therefore industrious in habits and simple in manners, no one could live in such a community without special incitements to a love of order and public spirit. And when from the inconvenience of four miles distance from Chelmsford post office and town meetings, those parliaments as they have been called for the free discussion of all questions touching the interests of the people and organs of popular communication with their rulers, the new town was incorporated, the election of its officers was with singular unanimity, a body of representative men—Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Batchelder and Oliver M. Whipple as selectmen, one of whom only survives, laden with years and honors.

In marked contrast to the town election was the city election, ten years later. The population in the territory having increased from 200 to 17,633 in sixteen years, the strife of political parties was never more angry, which resulted in placing in the Mayor's chair the amiable and talented Bartlett, whose vindication of Lowell operatives, if he had never written anything else, would entitle him to the gratitude of every Lowell citizen.

The age in which we have been privileged to live, is indeed a wonderful one, for within our half century, in common with the whole civilized world almost, we glory in the invention of the cotton gin, the railroad, the electric telegraph, the ocean cable and the use of anæsthetics for the abolition of pain.

When many of us came here, we had a weekly mail from Boston, brought on horseback from Billerica. Soon after an enterprising stage company took us to Boston in four hours; and the Middlesex Canal boat in five hours; and now, in that length of time, an answer by telegram can be had from the remotest city in Europe. Look now at

our magnificent mills with eight hundred thousand spindles, and read the experience of one of our old residents, now present with us to-day :

“ I was one of five small children, the oldest not eleven years old. We had cotton brought to our house by the bale, to pick to pieces and get out the seeds and dirt. We children had to pick so many pounds per day as a stint. We had a whipping machine made four square ; and about three feet from the floor was a bed cord run across from knob to knob, near together, on which we put a parcel of cotton, and with two whipstocks we lightened it up and made it ready for the card.”

Indeed, we old residents seldom have a meeting at which similar contrasts are not elicited.

Our career of progress and prosperity thus reflects the lustre of sagacity upon the founders of our city. It does more. To them belongs the honor of a high moral purpose. They were determined Lowell should not be a stain on the fair fame of our Commonwealth. For this purpose they established a wise system of business, and by various means in their power fostered good order, temperance, purity, schools and churches, intending to make the city an honor to Massachusetts, and a model to other manufacturing villages which might rise up. “ Their works praise them in the gate.”

No large portion of the population of New England, commercial or rural, has enjoyed more of the substantial comforts of life, and, on the whole, better intellectual and moral advantages, and long may the place be worthy of the title given it by Edward Everett, in his memoir of Francis Cabot Lowell, from whom it derives its name, “ The Noble City of the Arts.”

The triumphs of our city and its many causes of self glorification for the last fifty years must be left to younger voices. And now, in taking our farewell of the last semi-centennial we older men shall ever see, allow us to say in fifty years we have grown materially great and developed vast resources and improvements. We can show our visitors our immense factories and machine shops filled with the most perfect machinery, our broad streets, our palatial school houses, our handsome churches, our magnificent water works. But there are other things which we ought to show ; we ought to show that a self governed and free people can be a power and example for all good upon the earth.

Let those upon whom the destinies of the city now devolve, see to it that that power of moral prestige which once made the young town so attractive in the esteem of our neighbors be not forfeited and lost.

"The country," says one of our public men, "will in a few months resound with eulogy of those who had founded the Republic; but those old patriots, if they could, would tell us to spend a little less in our efforts in praising them and a little more in following their example."

The President.—I have been endeavoring to prevail upon our old Grammar School master, Seth Pooler, to come upon the stand, but he says he will not come. I know you will be glad to hear from one who was associated with Lowell for several years as pastor of one of our churches and therefore I introduce to you the Rev. Dr. Miner.

ADDRESS

BY REV. A. A. MINER, D. D.

I am devoutly thankful, fellow citizens, for the honor and privilege of looking into your faces on this semi-centennial occasion. I recall a few reminiscences (I will not detain you long,) of the years from 1842 to 1848, when I was connected, as you have been told, with one of the churches here. I represented them, as I represent to-day, the heretical side of theology;—in theory now, in theory and practice then. And I found, I need not tell you, in the year 1842, and thenceforward, a very lively state of things in the theological world in Lowell. I had been immediately preceded by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, whose skill and rigor as a christian warrior has but lately declined with the decline of his physical powers. He had been preceded by a gentleman whose venerable face I see before me, the Rev. Zenas Thompson, who had been mainly instrumental in the building of the church in which I had the honor to minister. There were gathered in that church, in those days, mostly young men and women, the flower of New England. I never spoke to a congregation which I more thoroughly enjoyed. Wide awake always. If I had ever seen man or woman asleep in that assembly, I should have believed that the stove was leaking gas, or that some other calamity was impending. We have been told to-day by the orator, that about everybody, in those days worked for day wages. I believe there was not a man or woman in my congregation who did not depend on his day wages for support. If there was any exception, it was that

of the late Alexander Wright, Superintendent of the Lowell Corporation; and he, being a salaried man, was, I think, no exception. A noble man. There was in that body of men and women as much generous self-sacrifice as was ever found in any body of people of like means and resources. They built the church out of their own hard earnings. Whatever may have happened since, they never asked another man to pay their debts. They were men and women keenly alive to every demand of honor, to every demand of justice and of fidelity.

There were in the city of Lowell in those days renowned theologians. I recall the Rev. Dr. Porter, in the church near by; and the excellent Rev. Dr. Thayer, of the First Universalist Church. There were several Methodist clergymen of repute here in those days: the Rev. Luther Lee, whose keen, sharp sword never had its edge turned, as he thought, the Rev. Dr. Blanchard, who has gone to his rest; the Rev. S. W. Hanks, of keen, incisive thought; and, I need not say, the venerable divine on my right, who moved as calmly then as now, and whatever were the theological strifes and encounters without, I do not recollect that a gun was ever heard from him outside of his own fort.

Those were days when almost every man and woman who walked the streets of Lowell, was alive to the highest interest of the city. You have heard much to-day on the subject of education, and having been entrusted during my residence here, with a brief term of service in the School Committee of the city of Lowell, I had the honor of meeting these two men, who have done more than any others to plant, fashion, mould, uphold and perpetuate the educational interests of Lowell. There was more than one warm discussion in yonder committee room. The six did not always agree in one; mostly however, in *two*. These men who were persistent (they will permit me to say) in their convictions, by the very inertia of that persistence, generally executed their thought; and if they even failed, it was because four were more than two. I look into the faces of gentlemen and of ladies who were teachers then, and some of whom are teachers yet in Lowell, I recall the name of the late Jacob Graves, who taught in yonder Grammar School, and whom I recollect of visiting for the first time as a member of the School Committee, when I was struck with the quiet and placid state of affairs in the school, the loving face that everything wore, with the beautiful penmanship that was exhibited, and with the very satisfactory condition, though apparently free from all constraint, that prevailed on every hand; and it occurred to me, while I was witnessing the progress of affairs, that I once had a teacher by the name of Graves in Franklin, New Hampshire,—a sub-teacher under Prof.

Tyler in the Academy there, when I was a lad of sixteen or seventeen. A second thought reminded me that he was an excellent penman; and I turned and looked at the master, and the impression stole over me, and grew more and more authoritative with me, that he must be the same man. In the remarks which I made at the close of the exercises, I spoke to the school of the very pleasant state of affairs, the genial aspect which everything wore, and the gratification I had felt in the exercises of the school; and remarked to them that it recalled a teacher of whom I had some knowledge many years before, that my teacher was a good penman, as was their's; he was a very genial man as was theirs; and it might strike them as a singular co-incidence that his name was Graves, as was theirs; and if I was not greatly mistaken, although the thought had never dawned upon me until within the hour, their teacher and my teacher was the same man. I then turned to Mr. Graves and asked him if he was not an assistant with Prof. Tyler at the Academy in Franklin, N. H., such a year, and he said that he was, but it had never occurred to him that I was a pupil in that school. It was a pleasant surprise to us both.

I have never ceased to remember with affection and admiration the faithful toil of the men and women whom I knew as teachers in Lowell; and when I come to appreciate the comprehensive judgment the wise thought, and the high skill, of the venerable men who helped to found and shape the schools, and who have watched them from the beginning until now, I am not at all surprised that the schools of Lowell stand unexcelled, not to say unequalled.

I remember Lowell, too, as a community awake to every moral interest. I think I may safely say I have never known a people any where more keenly alive, or more prompt to respond, to suggestions touching the moral welfare of the community than the people of Lowell at the period of which I speak. There are gentlemen in this city,—I see one before me now,—with whom I used to toil in the temperance cause. I do not know but that since that hour, one or the other of us, I will not to-day undertake to say which, has fallen from grace, but as we are foreordained to be saved, I think whichever it is, he will be recovered.

I remember, too, in those days of anti-slavery conflict, how a neighboring hall (for this hall did not then exist), used to ring with the discussions upon that subject. I recall especially one memorable occasion there, when a series of resolutions was offered that would seem to annihilate the American Union and the American Church at a dash; such as—First,—The church of Christ,—like its Divine Head,

is, and ever was, opposed to all iniquity, injustice and wrong. Secondly,—Any church not thus opposed to all iniquity, injustice and wrong, is not a branch of the church of Christ, but a spurious and rival combination. Thirdly,—The American Church, judged by this standard is a spurious and rival combination; and it therefore becomes, a Christian and patriotic duty to seek its utter and entire overthrow. That seemed to be perfectly logical and conclusive. After two days of hot conflict, the clergy having been charged with being “dumb dogs,” for allowing the church to be thus excoriated without daring to reply, a clergyman went upon the platform and said: “The first proposition is not true. The church of Christ is not, and never was, “like its divine head,” opposed to all iniquity, injustice and wrong. It has always been charged with delinquency and unfaithfulness. Even the Apostolic churches, by this logic would be overthrown. Some of them, like the church at Corinth, were charged with sins not even named among the Gentiles; and the seven churches of Asia are all described as lukewarm and defective in one way or another. The church of Christ is not and never was entirely and thoroughly like its Divine Head; but it is and always has been aiming to *become* like its Divine Head.” And so the stormy debate rolled on. It was alleged that at the last moment, when there was no opportunity for reply, a defence of the church was being made. It chanced that the parish committee of the church yonder was in session at that time. A message was sent to that committee asking that the church might be put at the command of its pastor the next day; and when a speaker from the platform alleged that the clergy were unfair, knowing the hall could no longer be had, and challenged them to open their churches and continue their defence, it was announced that that church would be open the following day, and the discussion be continued. Such were some of the stormy discussions of those days.

Now one word as to the inference which I draw from the example of the people of Lowell, and I will relieve you. When the civil war broke out, you all know how Lowell distinguished herself, under the lead of the orator of the day. The first bloodshed in the conflict was shed by Lowell men in the streets of Baltimore, and Lowell men were the first to arrive in the city of Washington for the defence of the national capitol. A few weeks before, when it was apparent that war was inevitable, in conversation one evening with two of the most wealthy merchants of Boston, one of whom, still living in ripe old age, being foreign born, and educated under the influences of the East, a noble man, in a tone of utter despair, said, “oh, your country will go

to ruin. Your government is no government; it exists only on paper; it has no strength, and a rebellion of this magnitude cannot be controlled. We may as well give it over; for, look you," said he, "what can you do with populations like that of Lowell, where dividends will control the capitalist, where the need of daily bread will rule the operative, and where, therefore, you can have no support, no power." I said to this noble man, "I have had the honor to live in Lowell six years, and I believe there are no people on the face of the earth whose hearts will respond more promptly to the call of duty, or who will follow more quickly the impulses of high Christian patriotism, than the population of Lowell. I do not believe that our government is one of paper merely. I believe that it is a government that stands behind more bayonets, in proportion to population, and is backed by more Christian patriotism to-day, than any king on the face of the earth can boast of." How grandly these statements were verified you all know.

P O E M

BY JOHN S. COLBY.

"If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought
But if it be of God, ye can not overthrow it."—*Books of Acts, v*
38, 39.

I.

"Arms do I sing!" the Latin poet* cries,
And in majestic measure to our eyes
Unfolds the glittering panoply of wars,
The deeds of blood-stained heroes, and their
scars.
Full oft have other poets, small and great,
Called down the Muses from their lofty state,
Lines to indite with crimson-colored pen,
To chant sweet strains and drown the wail of
men.

Not thus to-day would we implore their aid;
Better, by far, the task alone essayed

* Virgilius.

In mortal weakness, without heavenly fire,
 Our hearts to quicken and our tongues inspire.
 Yet one there is among the Sister Nine
 Whose melody is none the less divine—
 Thalia called—in whom dwells kindly love—
 A gentle daughter, sprung from Thundering
 Jove.

Her would we seek to be a guest this day,
 And with her potent influence grace our lay.
 Not then shall martial sounds engross our mind;
 But, with our grateful thoughts toward Heaven
 inclined,
 The angel host our very souls shall thrill
 With the glad message—"Peace on earth! Good
 will!"

II.

An Eastern legend, writ for childish ear,
 Relates (what you will scarce believe, I fear)
 That there was once a mat of virtue rare,
 Which swiftly bore its owner through the air
 For countless leagues, o'er river, mountain,
 sea,
 Concealed from others, and from danger free.

A richer prize than this we all may claim,
 And Memory, void of magic, is its name.
 With speed of thought it bridges over time,
 And wafts us gently to another clime.
 I pray you, now, embark upon its wings
 And backward fly, till into sight it brings
 The mysteries of Fifty Years Agone,
 When into life this goodly town was born.
 Review, with me, the hallowed scenes of yore,
 Assured that none the journey will deplore.

III.

When the ancient Roman mother held her child
 upon her knee,
 Him she taught to worship Jove and "Father
 Tiber" reverently.

Prostrate falls the pagan Hindoo on the mighty
 Ganges' banks ;
 From it earthly blessings craveth, to it render-
 eth his thanks.
 Egypt's swarthy sons and daughters homage
 paid to sluggish Nile,
 As the Christian seeks devoutly for his Heavenly
 Father's smile.
 And, although these sacred honors our unsen-
 tient streams must lack,
 Yet the welkin loud shall echo of the lordly
 Merrimack ;
 Ring, the skies, with shouts exultant for the
 placid Concord's tide ;
 For Lowell is the natural offspring of this hap-
 py groom and bride !
 Thus, while we, with hearts o'erflowing, cele-
 brate our Jubilee,
 They together softly gliding whisper of us to
 the sea ;
 Proudly boast us as their best-loved, yet forget
 not as they sport
 Their three other buxom daughters—Lawrence,
 Haverhill, Newburyport.
 Children these of whom they well may quote
 Cornelia's fond reply :
 " These our jewels are, O Nations ! Lucre
 these could never buy !"

Filial gratitude return we ! May their life-blood
 never cease,
 And the passing years bring nought to inter-
 rupt their wedded peace !

IV.

" Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, City
 of our God !"

Sang the Psalmist in his rapture, as famed Sa-
 lem's streets he trod.
 And as we shall scan the features of the sturdy
 little band
 Who with patience laid foundations here forev-

ermore to stand,
 Start those words with honest impulse, unre-
 strained by doubts or fears,
 As with fadeless bays we crown them, withered
 not by lapse of years.
 They upreared no splendid Temple, such as
 David's vision viewed ;
 Offered up no sacrifices ; reveled not in pleni-
 tude.
 They built not around our borders mural walls
 of massive stone,
 Nor the Presence of Jehovah claimed to be with
 them alone ;
 But with humble, modest labor sought to bene-
 fit their race,
 Quite content if fickle Fortune did not wholly
 hide her face.

"Beautiful for situation, joy of earth shall this
 be called !"

Was the language of their firm faith, by no ob-
 stacle appalled.
 Ay ! if he has earned our tributes who has
 caused from earth to spring
 Only one slight blade of grass, in spot where
 erst was no green thing,
 Think you not those men and women have eter-
 nal praises won
 That shall swell in future ages and the conquer-
 or's fame outrun ?
 Priest and Prophet, Sage and Warrior, each
 may win a wide renown,
 But he earns a nobler pæan who in peace doth
 plant a town !

V

No demi-god, or nursling of the wolf,
 Laid deep and strong the bases of our homes ;
 We burn no incense to their memories ;
 No mausoleum towers above their tombs ;
 No sculptured column tells their gallant deeds
 In glowing verse, to heedless passers-by ;

But on our walls their graces are inscribed,
 And from our hearts their names shall never
 die.

Who can forget the men who cast their all—
 Their art, their industry, their moderate
 wealth—
 Into the balance of stern Destiny,
 And won her bounties not by secret stealth;
 But with the brawny arm, the active mind,
 The consecrated soul and tireless will,
 Strove here to bless their fellow humankind,
 Raising together Church, and School, and Mill!

Then laurels render unto HALE and BOOTT,
 To LAWRENCE, JACKSON, APPLETON and
 HURD!

Giants were they among the sons of men,
 And, like th' Apostles, grand in deed and
 word.

Let praise be sung to HOWE and WHIPPLE
 quaint,
 To DUTTON, MOODY and their comrades all,
 To NESMITH, FRANCIS, WORTHEN, COLBURN :
 these

Shall future generations high extol.
 Yet chief among them our godfather stands,
 Like Saul amid the Hebrew congregation;
 And FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL's name shall
 live—

A household word and lasting inspiration!

VI.

Fast rose the structures of colossal size,
 Guided by men of genius such as these,
 Till spindle, loom and shuttle ready stood
 To execute the mind's sublime decrees.
 They dedicated not to frowning gods
 Their skill; no vestal virgins fed the fire
 To satiate a mystic deity
 And turn away his dreaded, vengeful ire.
 No! These were temples, but not futile ones,

To superstition nurse, and blind the soul :
 Temples were they for man's advantage planned,
 And served by priestesses not clad in stole !
 God dwelleth not in houses made with hands,
 When decked with human pride and vain display.
 But wheresoe'er He finds a suppliant heart,
 And where *man's good* is sought from day to day.

VII.

To those who love the Lord, saith Holy Writ,
 And, loving Him, their brother-man do love,
 All things shall work together toward good,
 And even seeming evil useful prove.
 To-day our city is a monument
 That emphasizeth well that blissful faith ;
 For though dark clouds have ofttimes lowered
 round,
 Onward and upward hath she trod her path.

From wilderness, where roamed the dusky band
 Of Wamesits, whom Eliot yearned to save ;
 From rural precinct which the generous towns
 Of Chelmsford, Tewksbury and Dracut gave ;
 From low estate as village, have we grown
 By swift degrees to city rank and station—
 Proud of our history, our mammoth mills,
 Our maidens fair and—of our population !

When rang the tocsin of the dreadful strife
 That for a time armed brother against brother,
 First offering made we for the Nation's life,
 And first foul Treason leaped our sons to
 smother.
 But when Sweet Peace once more returned to
 earth,
 And sheathed the sword too long imbrued in
 gore,
 None learned more quickly to forgive the wrong,
 And heal the gaping wound forevermore !

VIII.

Praise God! our Fiftieth Anniversary
 Brings no forebodings to us, of decay;
 No deadly fever lurks within our veins—
 No slow consumption wastes our strength
 away.
 Clear is our brain; our conscience free from
 guile;
 Our hands are busy as the tossing main.
 We stand upon the very verge of youth,
 Eager a loftier pinnacle to gain.
 The lesson of the Past we read with joy;
 Brilliant the retrospective view appears;
 And, catching up the armor of the dead;
 We look with hope far into coming years,
 Thus far the Lord hath bountifully blessed;
 Let this our confidence and faith enhance.
 Placing our puny hand in His, so strong,
 Resound the word along the line—"Advance!"

LETTER FROM HON. SETH AMES.

BROOKLINE, February 24, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements :

Dear Sir,—I find, greatly to my regret, that certain official engagements, which cannot be postponed, will make it impossible for me to join in the proposed celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the municipal incorporation of Lowell. To a man of my age, the recurrence of any special anniversary must have a serious aspect, but such an anniversary as this is of a peculiar interest. There will be few present at your celebration whose acquaintance with Lowell goes back to a remoter date than mine. It was there that I spent nearly twenty-one years of my life. It was there that my children were born. I there formed some of the most valuable friendships of my life, and I am proud to say that during my residence there I received not a few very gratifying tokens of confidence and good opinion from my fellow-citizens. In September, 1828, when I took up my abode there, Lowell was but a scattered and somewhat unsightly village. All was in promise and expectation, and I have often had occasion to reflect that among

the anticipations as to its future growth and prosperity, those which seemed the most wild and extravagant have proved the most correct.

At that time, the whole of the east side of Central Street, from Frye's Tavern to the Washington House was occupied with a row of remarkably shabby wooden buildings, most of which have disappeared. There were a few houses on Chapel Hill;—on the north side of Merrimack Street stood the Episcopal church and parsonage, and two other buildings occupied as dwelling houses, viz: the princely mansion of Kirk Boott (which has since migrated to another part of the city), and the residence of Mr. Prince, which is still standing. Lowell Street had not been laid out, and the works of excavating the upper canal was perhaps half completed. Pedestrians, in going from Central Street toward the Episcopal church, usually made a short cut across what was then an open field between Merrimack and the present Middle Street. There was also a cluster of houses and shops in Belvidere, which was then a part of Tewksbury, and which, by its often defeated and often renewed efforts to be annexed to Lowell, furnished almost annual excitement, until the success of the project calmed all agitation.

I found the field occupied by five lawyers, not one of whom is now living, viz: Nathaniel Wright, Elisha Glidden, John R. Adams, Luke Eastman, and John P. Robinson. The principal business of a lawyer in those days was the collection of debts, and as the law then stood the body or the debtor was a sort of collateral security for the debt, and the number of suits for the collection of small debts was very large. The magistrate whom I found in possession of substantially a monopoly of that department of the judiciary was Esq. Hildreth, who lived in Dracut, and whose parlors often echoed the thunders of forensic eloquence. His docket was a very large one until another justice sprang up in another part of Dracut, who started a formidable opposition. Business was not so brisk with me but that I found time to receive the visits of a thin and pale looking boy, who was preparing for college, and came to me to recite his lessons in Virgil. That boy has since made some noise in the world, being no less a person than your distinguished fellow citizen, General Butler. If he should ever have the misfortune to make a mispronunciation, or false quantity in his Latin, he may possibly think that the fault was partly mine.

The rapid growth of Lowell, and its metropolitan position among the manufacturing places of New England, soon attracted to it a large number of gentlemen with their families from other places. It would have been difficult to find any other place in Massachusetts (Boston

alone excepted), which furnished a more cultivated, refined, and charming society than was gradually collected in Lowell. Any man who lived on terms of friendly intimacy with such men as Pelham W. Warren, Luther Lawrence, Elisha Huntington, John Clark, John Aiken, and Thomas Hopkinson (one of the best men and best lawyers that I ever knew), might well be called a fortunate man. It would be easy to greatly extend this list of men, not now living, who were distinguished for public spirit and usefulness, as well as for private virtues and accomplishments. I might include some now living, but for obvious reasons of propriety, I spare their blushes.

But not to forget the old proverb that brevity is the soul of wit,—and that the indulgence allowed to spoken words may not be fairly claimed for expressions formally reduced to writing. I have only to thank you for your kind invitation, and once more to assure you of my regret that I cannot accept it.

I remain, yours sincerely,

SETH AMES.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT.

6 ARLINGTON ST., BOSTON. }
29th February, 1876. }

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman.

Dear Sir,—I have delayed answering your note, inviting me to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell, hoping and expecting till this morning to be present. I find, however, I cannot be with you. I have been kept in the house for the last two or three days by a sharp cold, just bad enough to prevent my presence with you being any pleasure either to myself or others.

I regret it very much, as I had promised myself much enjoyment from the meeting, with those of my old friends and neighbors, who are left.

As you know, I have passed some of the happiest years of my life in Lowell, and with it are connected some of the pleasantest and best recollections of the past.

I took up my residence there soon after leaving college; there I married my wife; there all my children were born, and there repose the ashes of some of them, who so lived and died, that I am sure their native city has never had cause to be ashamed of them.

But my recollections of Lowell does not begin with my residence there.

Let me give you an incident which seem to me to mark the marvellous growth of your city. I by no means, now, reckon myself among the old men, and still when old enough to be permitted with an older brother to go off together some three miles to attend a Militia Muster, (Musters were then you know prime holidays). I recollect, we gave up the delights and attraction of the muster field and soldiers and their sham-fights, and trudged off some two miles further, to look at the beginning of the place which is now Lowell, and of which I had heard so much talk in all the country about. All I could see was one of the Merrimack Mills, the walls of which were partly finished, but all the surroundings were quiet and even wild enough, with only a few hundreds of people, where now you number fifty thousand.

The recollection of that visit in my early boyhood, has always been very vivid with me, and at times it is difficult to realize the changes going on under my own eyes, in so short a time. It comes, to re-assure and confirm me in the faith I have always had in the progress of our dear old Commonwealth, and her increase in strength and power. Your city, indeed, is one of the best witnesses, always before us, to the falsity of the predictions and croakings we have heard for years about the loss in the future, of that power, position and authority, Massachusetts has so far maintained among her sister states—I believe, and mean to believe that future is yet, very, very far off.

My acquaintance with Lowell began in the latter part of 1834, when it had a population, I believe, of about twelve thousand. I think all who lived there at that time and for the next twenty years, will agree with me, in saying that no city of its size, ever contained a more remarkable people, or a pleasanter or more cultivated city. I doubt if any place of as large a population, ever had within its borders a larger number of very able men, who would be marked and remarkable in any community.

The reason of it was, I think, that for some years our state had not been especially progressive or prosperous, but on the contrary, quiet and even languishing. Our lands, for agriculture, could not compete with the abundant fertility of the West. Our commerce had been paralyzed by the war with England, and was slow in recovering.

Lowell was the real beginning of a new epoch for our state. Here was an opening for men of energy, power and activity, who have been waiting for an opportunity—and it was improved.

At any rate, whether I am right or not in giving the true cause, I am sure I am right in saying that Lowell has had a larger proportion of thorough and able men in all the walks of life, than any place of the same size has ever known.

When you can point among your older citizens, who have gone to their account, to such names as Boott, Worthen, Moody, Colburn, Clark, Lawrence, Livingston, Huntington, Bartlett and many others of like position and ability, and to as large a number, yet among the living, quite as worthy and distinguished no one can well doubt that I am fully justified in what I have stated.

I have said the settlement of Lowell was the beginning of a new epoch, and it clearly was so, not only for Massachusetts and New England, but the whole country. It marked the time when we added another to the great interests of agriculture and commerce. Although we of course had more or less of manufacturing in our borders, and experiments were beginning to be made on a somewhat larger scale than formerly, notably so at Waltham, still I think, Lowell fairly fixes the time when manufacturing began to assert its place as one of the great interests of the country. From that time it has gone on, increasing from year to year, at a rapid rate.

We hardly stop to consider now how fortunate it was that those intrusted with the establishment and management of the mills at Lowell were as wise, prudent and strong as they were proved to be. Although the manufacturing enterprises established there were really experiments, still they were so managed that not one of the large establishments promoted by the founders of the city, has failed, as I now recollect. They have had their ups and downs, yet have been able to go through all the panics and financial storms, without failing to meet all their engagements. No one can tell what would have been the effect on the manufacturing interest, just struggling for recognition, if experiments on a large scale had resulted in failure and loss, instead of reasonable success—it might have put us back for years.

But I must stop; I only intended to excuse my absence, and I am indulging in a great deal of gossip about the past. I could if I had time and you had patience, give you many other proofs of my statements that your city was always remarkable for men among its citizens of power, wisdom, forecast and patriotism as well. You were almost the first, if not the very first, to try the experiment of the then new system of transportation by railways, and as we all know among the very first to fully answer all the calls of duty to our common country in the darkest hours.

The history of the first fifty years of Lowell has certainly been marked, and one any city should be proud of. Let us all hope as the future is the outcome of the past, that at the end of the next half century her record may be equally good and brilliant.

Faithfully,

J. G. ABBOTT.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL BATCHELDER.

CAMBRIDGE, February 22, 1876. }
CHARLES COWLEY ESQ. }

Dear Sir,— I have received your invitation to attend the proposed commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell, and I wish the state of my health was such that I could accept it, but I have kept my chamber most of the winter, only going out occasionally for a few hours in pleasant weather. And I am glad to learn that there are some of the old residents remaining who are better able to enjoy the reminiscences of fifty years ago.

Considering the facilities of communications by mail and telegraph at the present time, it would hardly be believed, that for the first year or more after the incorporation of Lowell, there was only a mail three times a week from Boston. Mr. Everett was then in Congress, and I wrote to him that it would be a great convenience to have a daily mail, and a change was promptly made to give us six mails a week, but so arranged that we had two mails one day and none the next. I wrote again to Mr. Everett, and he immediately had the matter corrected, so as to give us a regular daily mail.

The first establishment of a Savings Bank may deserve some note. After one of the Hamilton Mills was in operation I found that those in our employ suffered such frequent loss of their money by having in their boarding houses no safe place to keep it, that I allowed them to deposit it with the Company on interest, and opened a set of books for the purpose, on the plan of a Savings Bank. After a time Mr. Nathan Appleton suggested that it might be doubtful whether our charter would authorize this ; I accordingly prepared a petition to the Legislature, for the incorporation of a Savings Bank. On receiving the charter I notified a meeting at my office of the petitioners and any others that felt an interest in the subject, to take measures for the acceptance of the act of incorporation. According to my recollection there were

only five persons present, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Carney, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Beard and myself. It was suggested that if so little interest was felt in the matter, it was hardly worth while to organize; but Mr. Carney was willing to act as Treasurer, and we concluded to appoint ourselves trustees, and make the experiment. A few months after this the town of Lowell decided to build a Town House, and wanted to borrow the money for the purpose, which we decided to lend them. The sum, I think, was seventeen thousand dollars. This appears to be a very humble beginning for an institution whose deposits for many years past have been over a million.

With my best wishes that in future the institutions of Lowell may be as successful as they have been in the past.

I remain very respectfully,

SAMUEL BATCHELDER.

P. S.—I am tempted to add some reminiscences of more than fifty years ago, being a year or two before the incorporation of Lowell. I was at Boston in November, 1824, and in making some preliminary arrangements for the erection of the Hamilton Mills, before the company was organized, it was decided that Mr. John Lowell—who was afterwards the founder of the Lowell Institute—Mr. Nathan Appleton and Mr. Patrick Jackson should go with me the next morning, to what was then East Chelmsford, to decide upon the location of the mills. At that time there was no public conveyance through the place, except the stage to Concord, N. H., which started from Boston at four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Appleton decided to go by the stage, but Mr. Lowell thought that instead of starting at that early hour, he would go with his horse and chaise the evening before, and invited me to ride with him. The subject of our conversation on the way was the plans then in operation in England, of organizing companies for working the silver and gold mines of South America. Mr. Lowell was of opinion that the application of English skill and machinery and English capital to the business, would make gold and silver so plenty as to diminish their value, and this appeared to be a very reasonable expectation, but instead of gold and silver becoming too plenty, or the parties engaged in those operations becoming wealthy, most of them become bankrupt, and neither those enterprises, nor the supply from California, have occasioned any diminution in the estimation of the precious metals, or been productive of more wealth than the cultivation of cotton in the South, or the manufacture of it in the North.

To return from this digression—which you will please to excuse, from “*narrative old age*” of over ninety years. We met the next morning on the banks of the canal, which had been excavated and the walls built, but the water had not been let in, and the only buildings on the west side of Central Street were two dwelling houses. The plans were laid out upon paper for four mill sites, between the street and the premises afterwards occupied by the Appleton Company. The Hamilton Company was the purchaser of two of those mill sites, with the privilege of taking two more within a certain time. On examination of the ground we concluded to take the two farthest from the street, for the reason that the elevation of the ground was such as would require less expense and delay in building, than those that were nearer the street, and we accordingly, on those sites built our two first mills. After I had been at Lowell some time I was satisfied that we had made a mistake in our selection, on account of the value of the land near the street, of which we had about four acres with each mill site, and proposed to Mr. Jackson, who was the President of the Company, that we should decide at once to take the other two mill sites, making a statement to show that the land would be worth more than we were to give for them, estimating it at seven cents per foot, besides the value of the water-power, which might be used on the other mill sites. Mr. Jackson thought I estimated the value of the land too high. However, we afterwards concluded to take the two mill sites next the street, and before I left Lowell, which was in about five years, we sold some of the land at fifty cents per foot. What the land on Central Street may now be worth, some of the people of Lowell know better than I do.

S. B.

MR. B. W. BALL'S LETTER AND POEM.

ROCHESTER, February 25, 1876. }
 CHARLES COWLEY, Esq. }

Dear Sir,—Your very kind letter of invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell has been received. I regret my inability to be present, I claim to be one of the old residents of Lowell and am everywhere and always interested in her fortunes. Gradually but surely she is dilating into a great city, so that her second half-century, must surpass her first in growth and enterprise. But her first fifty years have been all that could have been

desired or expected. Enclosed find some *impromptu* verses, commemorative of your anniversary.

Truly yours,

B. W. BALL.

POEM BY B. W. BALL.

A half a century ago
Our mountain-cradled river,
Apparently had nought to do
But just "go on forever ;"
As it had gone since bubble-like
Uprose New Hampshire's mountains,
Those granite water-sheds of rain,
Which feeds its upland fountains.
Had nought to do but gash and flow,
And leisurely meander
Till mixed with ocean round the earth
Its crystal waves should wander.
Hydraulic engineers then came,
And took just here their station,
Commissioned to henceforth arrest
The waste of gravitation.
The awful squandering of force,
Which bore with ceaseless motion,
The confluent waters of the hills
From distant lake to ocean,
The indignant Indian stream they turned
In part from its old channel,
And made its stainless waters weave
Mere calico and flannel.
Old Father Merrimack withdrew
In wrath into the mountains,
Veiling his anger in the mists
Of his unsullied fountains ;
And with him went his Naiads coy
In haste to covert rushing,
To 'scape the lurid chemicals
From smoking raceways gushing.

For like an exhalation sprung
To life our first mill-city,
And year by year still louder grew
Her shuttles' cheerful ditty.
Her prints outstretched the space would span,
'Twixt earth and ring-girt Saturn,
For womankind in every land
Have worn a Lowell pattern.

What numerals can e'er express
The Milky Way of shirting,
To which the ginned, baled-cotton plant
Her wheels have been converting?
For fifty years have turned about
In many a murky dungeon
Her turbines and her overshots
With plashing and with plunging.

The power-loom in her carpet-mills
Has shown discrimination,
Like man himself the skill to make
Artistic combination.
Whatever genius has devised
To utilize the forces
Is working here to minister
To human kind's resources.

Just fifty years, just fifty years,
Have dreamlike fitted o'er us,
Since first within our gates was heard
The Loom and Anvil Chorus.
Where else do fairer rivers lave
A city, fairer, brighter?
Unto her exiled sons what sweet,
Fond memories unite her!

No squalid, labor-hive is she
Of hopeless, thriftless toiling,
Where gaunt, unguerdoned Poverty
From morn till eve is moiling.
O'er Court and State and Senate too
Her mill-boys have presided;
Her mill-girls oft, bewitching wealth,
Through fashion's maze have glided.

With valor, eloquence have all
 Shed over her their glory ;
 Her still brief annals boasting names,
 Which grace the nation's story.
 Within her Campo Santo's* shade,
 Lulled by its gentle river,
 Her youthful braves are sleeping well
 After life's fitful fever.

Thither in garments rolled in blood,
 With drums and bugles wailing,
 The battle stricken forms were borne
 Mid arms and banners trailing.
 There folded to his mother earth
 New England's Porson† slumbers,
 Who knew as if his native speech
 The blind old Scian's numbers.

Softly the shadows of the trees
 His grave-sward green are sweeping,
 Which through the watches of the night
 The starlight dews are steeping.
 The Minstrel of the Merrimack‡
 Here once the muse was wooing,
 From Belvidere and Dracut Heights
 The matchless landscape viewing ;
 Here oft at eve with moistened eyes,
 Where earth and sky are blending,
 Behind Wachusett watched the sun
 In fiery pomp descending.
 While nearer rolled the glittering streams
 Through gorge and vale and meadow
 Slow from their poet's glance withdrawn
 By twilight's deepening shadow.

LETTER FROM HON. NATHAN CROSBY.

LOWELL, February 29, 1876.

Gentlemen,—Having a hard cold upon me I fear I shall not be

* The Lowell Cemetery.

† John P. Robinson.

‡ Whittier.

able to attend your proposed services at the fiftieth anniversary of the town of Lowell

As you kindly ask for any matter of local interest I may be able to communicate, I have thought I might perhaps contribute an item of historical importance in your reminiscences of the hour. I refer to the purchase of certain lakes and bays in New Hampshire for the greater security of constant water-power for the mills in Lowell and Lawrence.

The Merrimack River which furnishes water-power for our mills is the gathering of an immense water shed ; the Pemigewasset branch reaching to the White Mountains and the Winnipissiogee branch to the Sandwich Mountains ; the two Squam Lakes and Newfound Pond holding back the waters of the former, and Winnipissiogee Lake and the large bays in Meredith and Sanbornton, the waters of the latter. After the purchase of the water-power and lands now embraced in this city, surveyors were sent out by the new proprietors to examine the sources of water and to estimate the value of mill property upon the streams flowing into the Merrimack. While, as I have been informed, the report gave most valuable information, there seemed no immediate necessity or inducement to take measures to secure any water-power above Pawtucket Falls. But when about 1840 to 1845 mill powers here were nearly exhausted and some seasons of drought gave anxiety for the future welfare of the three large cities of Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, the early ideas of securing the country reservoirs came up again in great force.

While living in Boston I had formed acquaintance with Mr. William Lawrence, and while conversing with him about certain mills in which I was interested at Meredith Bridge, located at the second dam below the Winnipissiogee Lake, he suggested to me that he thought it desirable for the Lowell proprietors to get control of that lake. I told him I was born in that neighborhood and had personal acquaintance with many of the people and thought I could give him useful information upon the subject. I subsequently made rough sketches of the streams, ponds, bays and lakes with the dams and owners of mill property and their probable value together with my views of water rights to be affected by purchase of the great reservoirs.

In 1843 I removed to Lowell, in expectation that the project would soon culminate in an effort to secure those waters. My correspondence was with Mr. William Lawrence only and private, which was continued to the spring of 1845, when Hon. John Nesmith, who had become largely interested in Lawrence, called upon me and gave

me *carte blanche* to purchase the principal outlets of the large reservoirs and other water-powers below necessary to carry out our plan, and draw on Mr. Samuel Lawrence for funds. From this time onward Mr. S. Lawrence was my only adviser in the matter. I spent much time in examining the shore of the lakes and bays to ascertain what low farming lands would be drained or flooded by lowering or raising dams, and what property on the river would be affected in value by withdrawing or rushing along the water as the demands at Lowell might require. It was also desirable to make our widespread purchases as simultaneously as possible so that the fair market price of the property might not be disturbed. Careful examination of the value of each piece of property was, therefore made, and the asking price ascertained so that future complaint might not be made that the vendor had not received the market value of his property. When the preliminaries had been settled, various men were placed at different points and bonds for deeds obtained on the same day or within a few days, of the most important places. Many pieces of real estate in view of future accommodation and enlargement were bought afterwards. The purchases were made during the year 1845 and a corps of surveyors spent the winter of 1845-6 in surveying the amount of surface water, and we found one hundred and seven square miles of superficial water had been secured by the various purchases.

These purchases embraced the great lake Winnipissiogee, and both bays below in Meredith and Sanbornton, both Squams in Holderness, and also Newfound Pound in Hebron. The Hon. James Bell, a leading lawyer in the State of New Hampshire, and a very popular man, was a member of the legislature in 1846 and procured an act of the legislature, establishing a corporation of large capital, authorized to hold lands, water rights, &c, which gave all necessary powers to carry out the purposes of the purchasers. Mr. Bell became agent to manage the property and since his decease, in 1857, Hon. J. B. French of this city has attended to the very responsible care and improvement of the property. New dams have been built and in some instances raised in height, rivers have been cleared of ancient debris, flowage damages have been settled, and property at points resold or leased. Some three to five feet of more than one hundred square miles of surplus water are now at the command of the Lowell and Lawrence Mills—a holding back spring floods for us in summer drouths to the great benefit of every mill between the lakes and the sea.

NATHAN CROSBY.

LETTER FROM MISS LUCY LARCOM.

BOSTON, February 28, 1876. }
CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., }

Dear Sir,—It is inconvenient for me to attend the approaching semi-centennial anniversary; but your invitation calls back a crowd of memories from the banks of the Merrimack, among whose pine-trees and harebells my child-life grew into womanhood.

I see again the old North Grammar School, and the winding foot-path that led up to it through a field or two—its adjacent cliffs and ledges, where we children found the breeziest of play-grounds—the schoolmates, now scattered wide apart, honored in their various callings and associations as they are loved and remembered by those who knew them earliest; and the teachers, who made the dreaded “public school” a place of happy occupations and intellectual conquests to so many of bashful, old-fashioned little girls. Graves and Pooler and Otis Morrill are the names of instructors I remember best, and many besides myself will recall them with grateful affection. Numerous are the men and women who will heartily testify to the merits of the school-system of Lowell, as an aid to their early mental development.

We who grew up in the “City of Spindles” in its younger days, should esteem ourselves fortunate in the influences that were thrown about us for good. The school and the church were more than nominal guardians and educators: they were like a friendly eye and hand following us everywhere. And those of us who worshipped at the old brick First Congregational Church must always feel that there the word “minister” held its full depth of meaning. We who knew him from early childhood as pastor and friend can only hear the name of the Rev. Amos Blanchard pronounced with profound regret for his too early removal from a city and a work he loved. A man whose sermons, rich in thought and piety as they were, by no means constituted his sole pastoral instruction—he acquainted himself with the tastes and mental bent of those who were growing up under his charge, and besides giving suggestions as to pursuit of special studies, he gathered around him the young people of his parish—such as were occupied during the day in the mills or elsewhere—for evening lessons in Moral Science, or for exercises in literary composition; joining them also in their social gatherings and excursions, as one who shared in *all* their interests. A scholarly man, of wide and deep sympathies and rare refinement—to be a parishioner of his, was in itself an education. And if this mention of him should seem to savor of personal feeling, it is a

sufficient excuse to remember that Lowell herself owes him honor as one of her citizens, whose purity, wisdom and integrity entered largely into her history and character, from an early period. If the pride of a city is in the moral nobleness of her men and women, she should not stint herself in gratitude to those who by precept and example taught them scorn of any lower ideal.

My own relations to the history of Lowell is that of a toiler among her toilers. I began to do something towards my own support, by light labor in the mills, before I was twelve years of age; living upon the Lawrence Corporation with my widowed mother, who had come to Lowell with her younger children, when the town also was yet in its childhood.

Work and confinement to close rooms were often irksome, but I had spirits and hopefulness, and many outlooks towards better things, through books, and friends, and Nature; and I think I grew up without any sense of hardship in my lot. In its later years, I became a contributor to the "Lowell Offering," and in that connection formed valuable companionships, and more than one life-long friendship.

Altogether, I am happy in claiming Lowell—not as the place of my birth—and I left it while I was yet a girl—but as my childhood's home, and the scene of my earliest growth into the struggles and the joys of living. Fourteen hours of labor every day was too much; but we were intent upon making the most of our scanty leisure; lectures and libraries and evening schools were well patronized; and our occasional holidays were the more delightful for their rarity.

In looking back, indeed, it seems to me as if Lowell must have been a picturesque and beautiful town in its youth. What if its corporation-enclosures did wear an arid newness of sand brick? They were in the midst of open fields, and in sight of the tree-bordered river, where now and then a wandering company of basket-weaving Indians came up in their canoes and encamped within a stone's throw of the mills; here and there a sod-thatched Irish cabin nestled in a hollow, apparently as much at home among the buttercups and wild geraniums as in the peat-bogs of the Emerald Isle; and there were meadows full of violets all around, which even mill-children had time to gather, when the spring-freshets stopped the wheels; the ledgy cliffs at Pawtucket Falls were a paradise of blossoms in May and June; there were miles of winding canal, that on holidays tempted young feet into long, sunny wanderings through green pastures; and there was the lazy Concord, loitering under oak and willow on its way to the

swift Merrimack—the busy, beautiful stream that rippled an accompaniment to the young city's manifold song of labor, as it hastened onward to the sea. Never were there such sunrises as we sometimes went to meet, before the day's toil began, down the rocky bend of the river at Belvidere Village; never such sunsets as we saw from the mill-windows, burnishing the broad mirror of the Merrimack, and touching tenderly the few home-roofs scattered along the forest-crowned heights of Dracut.

Who among us thought of hard work as a trial or a curse? It was the New Englander's natural inheritance—it was the law of the universe—and as such was recognized and welcomed. There was ample breathing room, and no stifling population about us then. The glory of heaven and earth seemed to enfold us, as we toiled for our daily bread.

Inevitable changes have come, with years and progress. Better things are, and are yet to be, than have been. But I can think of no kinder wish for the children of the city which was the home of my childhood and early youth, than that their memory of it in mature years may be as pleasant as mine is to-day.

Yours sincerely,

LUCY LARCOM.

LETTER FROM REV. HENRY A. MILES, D. D.

HINGHAM, February 25th, 1876.

TO CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Semi-Centennial of Lowell.

Dear Sir,—Unable to accept your kind invitation to be present and to participate in the proposed celebration. I gladly comply with the suggestion, that, in case of absence, a letter may be sent “to be published with the official record” of the interesting event. I write the more willingly, as it affords opportunity to thank you for your kind remembrance of me, and to repeat, as I am always glad to do, the expression of my interest in the history of your city.

It is now forty years since I went to Lowell to live; and, though the last twenty-three years have been passed chiefly in Boston and its neighborhood. I have frequently re-visited your city, and so have kept myself informed of the stages of a growth which so early fell under my eye.

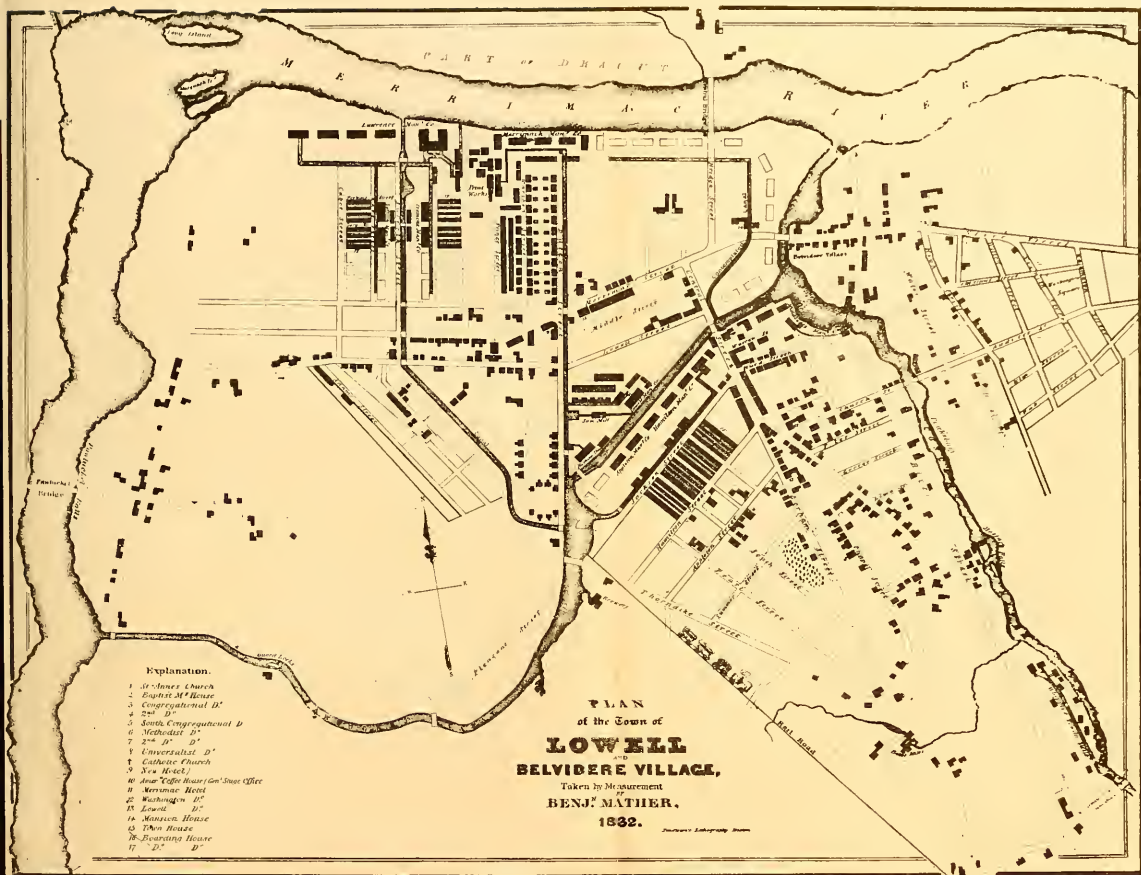
You will need none of my reminiscences to complete the picture of its rapid development, nor to set forth, what must be regarded as far more important than its material prosperity, the kindly, hearty, and high toned character of its people. The real marvel about the growth of Lowell is, that thousands suddenly brought together from all parts of the world, with no hereditary ties to that place, should so soon have become homogeneous, knitted together in neighborly and social offices, and made one people by warm fellow-feeling, broad charities, and a generous public spirit. A local attachment, which, in other places, has been the slow growth of successive generations, has here quietly taken root and borne fruit.

Much of this is due to the character of the men who gave the first impress to the place. I need not repeat names which will be on all your lips. They felt that the success of their enterprise turned on the hinge of making Lowell a desirable home; and, for careful sanitary regulations, for good schools, a high morality, an interest in intellectual and religious privileges, and an exclusion of all bigotry and intolerance, it soon took the lead of older communities.

Your celebration will be a day for renewing the past. You will be looking back and trying by the telescope of history to bring the far-gone near. I may be permitted to turn that telescope to get a glimpse of the future. The good and honored men are not all dead. We cannot feel as did many years ago the prefect of a certain city near Rome. A commissioner of the papal government arrived, and, saying that he had a message to submit to the people, requested the prefect to summon all the best men of the place to meet in the public square of the city.

But, at the hour appointed, no one appeared. The prefect, being asked if he had done as directed, declared that he had. Being further asked where he had proclaimed his summons, he replied that he had gone into the graveyard, for, said he, the best men are there; read their characters on their tombstones, we have none among the living as good as those.

No one can look around Lowell to-day and see your recently introduced water-supply, your spacious school-houses, your well kept streets, your elegant residences, your prosperous churches, your charitable institutions, and the high-toned spirit of your people, without feeling that the present sons of your city are worthy of their fathers of half a century ago, and will leave, for the next semi-centennial, a record as good as that which you peruse now.



There are young men in your manufactories, there are boys in your schools, who will be the chief actors in the celebration fifty years hence. As they now see what a pure and strong current flows back to those who have gone before us, may they be inspired with the purpose to be themselves among the known and honored in the history of your city. Perhaps from among them will arise one, who, obtaining affluence by his industry and skill in Lowell, may wish to leave some proof of his local affection, and some token of his gratitude to the Giver of all good.

At the celebration of 1926 I think I see a grand, substantial, fire-proof Public Library, bearing the name of some honored son of Lowell, and handing down his generosity to the latest generation.

What more precious monument of himself can any man erect? What a dear place will he take in the hearts of coming thousands! How eager will they be to learn everything of his personal history! John Harvard left not a large sum to start the college that bears his name! "I will give a guinea for every new word about him:" said the late James Savage.

A distinction not unworthy to be named with this, may be achieved by some resident of Lowell. All of us, actors and sympathizers in your celebration, will soon be forgotten, but his name may be repeated with affection many semi-centennials hence.

With renewed thanks, I am very truly yours,

HENRY A. MILES.

LETTER FROM REV. H. HASTINGS WELD.

RIVERTON, BURLINGTON Co., N. J. }
 Saturday, Feb. 26, A. D. 1876. }

To the Committee of Arrangements of the Lowell Semi-Centennial.

Gentlemen,—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to respond in person to your invitation to be present at the Lowell semi-centennial celebration. But my engagements prevent me. I have the heartiest good will toward the city—then village—in which I spent some of the pleasantest years of my boyhood;—and entered upon a nominal manhood, more boyish still.

But—the fiftieth anniversary!—That ordinal number has an ancient sound. When one goes to see his grandmother, he has the satisfaction of knowing that *she* is the oldest, and that *he* is the young

fellow. He was not there when she was born. But, in this case you "Old Residents" are felicitating yourselves on the mature years of a city, the memory of which your memory antedates. And you invite me into the same confession. I would really like to see you, face to face, and note with what countenance you can conduct such an audacious proceeding.

I have had, within a year or two, the pleasure of comparing notes upon the spot, with one of the conspirators against chronology, who are trying to make people out older than they are. I have walked about, and ridden round your city of spindles. I have looked on old buildings (if anything grows old in forty years) the foundations of which I saw laid. I have seen crowded streets on the ground, for the "deeds of sale" of which, I printed the blanks. I have looked up at the windows of the real estate office, Gorham and Central Streets, second story, in which were conveyed the "lots," which, to the wise old men of *those* days seemed as North Pacific bonds seem to the cautious of *these* days. Now those same lots are held at a value which makes "Old Residents" sigh, in the words of the proverb: "If the old only *could*! If the young only *knew*!" We cannot speculate in vacant Lowell "lots" *now*. And we did not know enough to buy for investment *then*.

I might go into personal reminiscences; for there are many residents whom I remember. But to speak of some and not of all would seem invidious, and to mention all would be tiresome. I am writing this at the same desk on which I used to write editorials in Lowell, forty-four years ago. (Pray recognize the fact that there are some numbers below fifty). And before me lies, (it did not *lie* then) a volume of the Lowell Weekly Compend, for 1832. In its columns will be found a sonnet, written by one of the present Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and a notice that another gentleman, now also "in town," would debate, in the "Franklin Lyceum" with your correspondent. What a pity that all clerics cannot be Bishops! Perhaps I am too fast in saying this. In the Congregational churches "all settled ministers" can be Bishops and are. "Old Residents" will recall the names of the members of quite a goodly fellowship, who have gone out from Lowell.

Neither could all former residents in Lowell remain there, to graduate as "Old Residents," judging from the good work (of myself I say nothing) the emigrants have done elsewhere, of their going abroad we may remark, with Paul Dombey, "that's a blessing!" If, for instance, the vitality of your orator of to-day had been confined to

the limited area of Lowell, a dynamite explosion would be nothing in comparison. The rest of us have worked, each in our way, some less and some more; and I think I may speak for all when I say that we look back with profit to our Lowell tuition, and with pleasure to our Lowell memories.

But I must not be prolix. Nor would I be *too* egotistic. For myself it only remains to say that your city motto, "Art is the Handmaid of Human Good," is the sum of what I learned in Lowell. In the editorial, and other inky entanglements, from which I have never been able entirely to escape, the truth there crystalized has been to me a clue in the labyrinth of political, social and economical discussion. And, in the higher vocation to which I have aspired, I have striven to teach that "to labor is to pray;" and to remember and enforce the fact that man was not created for idleness, but was placed in the garden to dress and keep it.

Accept my hearty congratulations on the growth and history of your city; and my special regards to the "Old Residents" who were the acquaintances and friends of the somewhat pert boy, (I fear) of 1831.

Yours respectfully

H. HASTINGS WELD.

LETTER FROM HON. E. C. PURDY.

SOMERVILLE, Feb. 28, 1876. }
CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ. }

Dear Sir,—Your polite invitation to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell, was not received in season to enable me to attend; but I will not deny myself the pleasure of addressing you a few lines, if for no other purpose than to indicate the deep interest I feel in anything which relates to the history of your flourishing city. My residence there was comparatively short; but it was at an important era in its development, and was attended by circumstances which made a mark upon my own life.

In the fall of 1831, while residing in another State, I received and accepted proposals from the late John R. Adams, then owner of the Lowell Journal, to assume the editorship of that paper. At my earnest solicitation, Mr. Adams consented to publish a daily paper in

connection with the weekly; and the "Lowell Daily Journal" was I believe, (though I may be mistaken) the first daily published in New England, out of Boston and Providence. The name of the daily was subsequently changed to the "Courier," but I believe the daily publication has been continued ever since its establishment in 1831.

I was an entire stranger when I came to Lowell, and of course my work as an editor was attended with many disadvantages, and I did not feel, on the whole, that it was a success; but nevertheless, the recollection of the unfeigned kindness of some, and the encouraging indulgence of others, in the difficulties that beset my path, even at this late day, crowds fast upon my mind, and claims a grateful return, which I have too great a poverty of language to express.

I continued to edit the Journal for Mr. Adams for one year, at the end of which time I leased the establishment and published the paper on my own account. Before the expiration of my lease, however, the establishment was purchased by John S. Sleeper, Esq., (afterwards editor of the Boston Journal, and who "still lives," "full of years and honors,") and he, in conjunction with Mr. H. Hastings Weld (who then published a small paper in Lowell called the "Compend" continued to publish the Journal, daily and weekly, for a space of time, the length of which I do not now recollect.

At the time of my residence in Lowell, it probably held as bright an array of legal talent, as any other town of its size could boast; but of all its then resident lawyers, only the venerable John A. Knowles remains. Of the then resident clergy, only the much respected Rev. Theodore Edson continues to point out the way of life. Of a worthy host of physicians, I believe only Dr. John O. Green remains. Dr. Jacob Robbins, is, I believe, the only druggist of that time who survives; while Hapgood Wright, Esq., alone speaks for the continuity of boots and shoes. Not a dry goods man, or a grocer of that day now remains in Lowell, to my knowledge. The American House was then kept by Ira Frye; the Washington Hotel by Daniel Mixer; the Lowell Hotel on Gorham Street, by A. P. Blake, and the "Stone House" near Pawtucket Falls, by Major Coburn. Neither of these landlords can keep a mundane hotel. Of the general business men, Jona Tyler, J. B. French, and a very few others, remain to tell the tale of Lowell's early history. Their worthy *confrères* have gone—

"Some to the shades of the sylvan west,

Some to the pathless deep,

And *more* to the land where the weary rest

In their shrouded and dreamless sleep."

At the time of my residence in Lowell, politics ran high. The "national republicans," (who subsequently took the name of "whigs") were a majority; but there were some disturbing elements in the party which rendered it exceeding hard to "manage." The democrats were a unit under the leadership of the late Rev. Eliphalet Case, who possessed many qualifications for a successful political "strategist." The fight in the old Essex North Congregational District between the Cushing and Anti-Cushing elements of the dominant party was bitter beyond all expression; and when Lowell was added to the district in 1832, the burden of the fight there, owing to the lukewarmness or positive opposition of most of the leading men of my own party, fell upon my own shoulders; and I do not know that I ever enjoyed a political triumph like that when Lowell gave a handsome majority for Caleb Cushing over *both* his competitors.

Perhaps two of the most notable incidents of my time in Lowell, were the visit of President Jackson in 1834, with the "three miles of girls," all dressed in white, who paraded for his reception; and the subsequent visit of the famous Davy Crockett of Tennessee, who also had a "reception," but in quite a different style.

But I begin to fear that the "garrulity of age" is upon me, and I will therefore close this hastily penned contribution to the general fund for your celebration, which I hope will receive many larger and better contributions from better if not *older* cotemporaries.

Truly yours

E. C. PURDY.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

COURT OF CLAIMS CHAMBERS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1876. }

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman, &c., &c.

My Dear Sir,—Your note of the 5th inst., inviting me to attend the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell is received and I regret exceedingly that my official engagements here will prevent me from being present on that interesting occasion.

Lowell seems to have representatives in almost every part of the United States from among those who were formerly its citizens at some period of their lives. This fact has been forcibly impressed upon me

during the past six years by so frequently meeting persons who formerly resided there, attracted here to the capital, from different parts of the country by official duties, business or pleasure. And when I was passing through San Francisco last summer an old gentleman who had lived there nearly thirty years and whom I had never seen or heard of during that time, called on me because he knew me in Lowell when he previously resided there, and because he wanted to learn something of the present condition of the city and of the people with whom he was formerly acquainted.

I may truly say I have never known a person who once resided in Lowell who did not ever after keep up, to a considerable extent, his interest in the city, however long he may have been separated therefrom by time, or however far he may have been removed by distance, and who did not look back with attachment and affection upon the place of his early residence.

I am very truly yours. &c.,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

LETTER FROM HON. BENJAMIN DEAN.

Boston, February, 22, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for your kind invitation to join with the City Government and the old Residents' Historical Association in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell. It is true that it reminds me that I am reckoned one of the old inhabitants, and among those whose youthful and frisky days are supposed to be things of the past; still the remembrance of those days is most pleasant, and, if we cannot live them over again in fact, we can live them over again in memory, which is the next best thing.

I came to Lowell a lad, about the year 1830, and being fonder of wandering in the woods, and paddling boats upon the Merrimack and Concord, than of wandering and paddling through books, there is scarcely a copse, cove, or glen in or near your city that is not associated with some romantic incident or exploit. That those incidents were not without pain and labor, no one better than you can appreciate when I tell you that, having bartered for a birch canoe with a travelling Indian, for which I exchanged a rifle, I read Kidd on Corporations on those little sand-islands at the foot of Hunt's Falls. I used to run the

rapids, and then lying full length on the sand, read twenty pages, and pole the canoe back again. I really believe that nothing but that best of all sauces, the exhilaration of a run over the rapids, could have made so dry a book palatable. The Hon. A. P. Bonney has the book in his library and I have no doubt he will find between the leaves some of the sand of those islands. You see, I can say of myself, as has been said of the Indian, There I paddled the light canoe along your rocky shores, and there I wooed my (not dusky) but lovely maid, and of course whenever I roam "my heart turns in fondness" to those bright and joyous days. It does more than that, it turns with kindest sympathies to everything that belongs to or comes from Lowell. If I meet any person who ever lived in Lowell, I look upon him as a better and wiser man than other men, and I know the women are more capable, lovelier far than all other women. But you want something of local interest, you say, that is something historical. Well, I sailed from Lowell to Charlestown in a packet on the Middlesex Canal, on the day, as I understand it, when the Boston and Lowell railroad was opened to travel. I don't know whether my father took his family by the canal from motives of economy or because he feared to trust all that was precious to him to that new-fangled notion of a railroad; certainly he couldn't have chosen a conveyance more suited to the tastes of his boys. The packet was quite commodious, and it was very pleasant to lean over the bows of the boat as the horses drew her slowly along, and watch the silly turtles who never knew enough to dive until the boat struck their backs, when they scampered down below. I remember as we passed one bridge—one of the canal men shouted "We don't kill men on this route." It seems that one of the railroad employees who sat on the top of a car, as was then usual, as if it were a stage coach, was killed by coming in contact with a bridge. Whatever the canal advantages were, in that respect it didn't boast long, for the railroad shortly killed the canal itself.

The next thing that the railroad killed was the steamboat built by Mr. Joseph Bradley which plied between Lowell and Nashua; no, it didn't quite kill her, but as soon as the railroad had started its tracks to Nashua, the steamboat had to give up, not the ghost, but the route, and was drawn by windlasses from above to below Pawtucket Falls, on greased ways, such as are used for launching large vessels.

I remember very well how we boys used to watch her slow progress up hill, and sometimes we thought she went backwards. At this time Billy Wright (Hon. W. H. P. Wright,) one of us, who has since been Mayor of a city, wrote a composition about "Patience removing

mountains," in which he said "if patience will remove mountains they had better hitch her to the steamboat." His advice was taken or they never would have gotten her below the falls, but they did get her past the falls, and she waited all winter and ran over the rapids below to the sea, and was run some time on the Hudson River.

But notwithstanding my fondness for out of doors, I had to work some, and study some, to earn a living in a bar composed of such lawyers as Edward Mellen, George F. Farley, Thomas Hopkinson, Seth Ames, Josiah G. Abbott, Benjamin F. Butler, E. Rockwood Hoar, Albert H. Nelson, Charles R. Train, G. A. Somerby and others too numerous to mention. Lowell seemed to attract the active spirits of the land, and to bring out the brightest qualities. I practiced law in Lowell for a number of years in partnership with James Dinsmoor, we both finally left, he to go to Sterling, Illinois, and I to Boston. Nothing has occurred and nothing can occur to diminish my attachment to the place of my happy youth and early manhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DEAN.

LETTER FROM HON. MOODY CURRIER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 25, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Chairman.

Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I find it inconvenient to be present at the fiftieth anniversary of your municipal existence, to which you have so kindly invited me.

Many of the important events of my life are associated with the early history of Lowell.

In the year 1836, I first took up my residence in your city, and from that time to this I have watched its progress with pride and satisfaction. I have not been surprised at its almost unexampled development, both in its material interests, and in the higher adornments, which have marked its upward progress; for I saw in its early stages, elements prophetic of a brilliant future.

The men who laid the foundations of your institutions, were wise builders; full of faith and hope they dug deep and broad.

They not only erected factories, but they built churches, school houses and libraries; thus physical development and intellectual cul-

ture took root together; and the energy and perseverance of the pioneer mechanics have blended with the refining influence of education, in making Lowell what she now is in her strength and greatness.

But it was not alone in the *men* of that day, that I had hope of the future; it was in the *children* of the public schools that my greatest expectations were laid, and I have not been disappointed. Many days, months and years I watched the expanding buds of promise; and I have lived to see my fondest hopes realized in the distinguished and honorable positions which many of them have filled. They are the men and women that now fill the high places, not only at home, but have earned distinction in other cities and states.

The men of 1836 have almost disappeared from the stage of action; here and there a few linger amongst you; but, like the stars of evening, which hang low in the western horizon, they will soon fade from our sight.

I hope and trust that the men of the next fifty years will carry forward the great work that will be left in their hands, by those who have been, and are now, working out the destinies of Lowell; so that, when that *Centennial* year, which you and I shall not see, comes round, Lowell will be as famous in her manhood as she has been active and aspiring in her infancy.

Respectfully yours,

MOODY CURRIER.

LETTER FROM JAMES PAYNE.

LAWRENCE, February 10th, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman of Committee on Fiftieth Anniversary of Incorporation of Town of Lowell.

Dear Sir,—Your invitation addressed to Edward Payne, to be present at the exercises attending the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, naturally came to me, my father and mother having gone to their rest many years ago.

My father transacted business in England, in 1826, for the Merimack Company, sending out men and materials for carrying on the printing business in a more satisfactory manner than had then been attained. Early in 1827, Kirk Boott, Esq., visited England for busi-

ness purposes, and at that time my father entered the service of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company.

On Mr. Boott's return, my father, mother, self, Mr. Prince's family and others accompanied him, arriving in Lowell about the first of May.

My first home there was at the Mansion House, situated near the Concord River, kept by my old and esteemed friend Capt. Jonathan Tyler, where I and my parents remained until a house was provided for us.

I think your committee will admit my claim to be considered *one* of the "Old Resident's" a good one. I know there are a few of those left whose friendship I have ever esteemed and it will afford me much pleasure to meet them on the day you name, the first day of March next.

Very truly yours,

JAMES PAYNE.

LETTER FROM REV. J. W. HANSON.

Office of "THE NEW COVENANT" }
CHICAGO, February 22, 1876. }

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman,

Dear Sir,—It will be impossible for me to attend your most interesting celebration. It happens to be just fifty years ago, that I, a child of three years, first saw the young city, whose growth and fame have extended throughout the world, though it was not until six years after that I became a permanent resident of Lowell. From that date, 1832—onward, I grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength, having been an eye witness of its wonderful progress during my residence, which ended in 1848, and during my residence in its near vicinity till 1865. I have more acquaintances and friends whose bodies are in your beautiful cemetery, than I have in all the world besides!

Educated in its schools under Masters Graves, Healey, Morrill, Hoppin, Hanscom, Clark and Clapp, a clerk in the Tremont counting-room for seven years, I feel indebted to Lowell for all I acquired between the ages of nine and twenty-one, and look back upon those susceptible years as the most important of my life in shaping my character and destiny. How well I know every one of the old landmarks,

and indeed every acre for miles around, where, on holidays and during vacations I tramped with boyish curiosity and energy. I knew the haunt of every wildflower and shrub where now the cultivated garden or the mill or mansion stands, and I remember the old places and the "old familiar faces" that your city knew from 1832 to 1846 as I remember no others.

My Lowell associations were crowned by an unanimous election to the chaplaincy of the Old Sixth Regiment, with which I served through its last two campaigns, and on the expiration of whose service I left New England for the West.

I send cordial greetings to all who shall participate in the Old Residents' Historical Association, and deeply regret that I cannot be present at what would to me be more interesting than any celebration I can imagine.

Wishing every success to the occasion, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. W. HANSON.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

STOCKBRIDGE, February 25, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir,—I avail myself of your kind invitation of the 5th inst., to send some memories of Pawtucket Falls and its surroundings, near which my early boyhood was passed, and the change is so marvellous that instead of a reality it seems like a highly wrought romance. At the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, was a village whose commerce was made up mainly from fishing for salmon, shad, alewives and eels, &c., in their season. It was frequented by purchasers of these for many miles around. At that time there was very little property in Middlesex county. It had one seaport, a suburb of Boston, very little commerce, no manufactures, excepting in families, no banks or insurance companies. One of the principal water-falls was occupied; in it were two short turnpike roads, and the Middlesex canal. The summers of 1816 and 1817 were so cold that a general belief prevailed among large classes in New England that the climate was permanently changing and becoming too cold to ripen Indian corn and some other vegetables. Spots on the sun were distinctly seen for many weeks each of those summers. Agriculture was at low ebb, and about

this time there was a great emigration from this state but especially from this county (Middlesex) to Ohio and other western states.

By a most beneficent act of Congress passed in 1816, the apparent destiny of Middlesex was changed. Mr. Francis C. Lowell was the author of this act; through the influence of Messrs. Lowndes, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and against the votes of Senators and Representatives of this state, it was adopted. This act laid a high protective, specific duty on foreign cotton fabrics, and its effect was as apparent as the act of Moses in striking the rock.

The first evidence of its effects was shown in the wonderful place whose half centennial you are celebrating. In 1816, this country consumed two hundred and fifty-thousand pounds of cotton; last year seven hundred million pounds. In 1820 the lands where Lowell is were not worth over twenty dollars an acre. Within a year some of the same have been sold at the rate of four thousand three hundred dollars an acre. Middlesex county is rich in educational arrangements, by the establishing of Harvard College in 1636, and in having within her borders Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord.

Regretting my inability to participate with you personally, I am most respectfully yours,

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

LETTER FROM JONATHAN KIMBALL.

Dear Sir,—In complying with your courteous invitation to send some reminiscences of early life in Lowell, it can only be expected that I should state personal experiences and facts, since its general history and chronology have long been before the public.* My first home was a farm house, standing near a small creek that issued into the Merrimack, not far from the ferry that united Dracut and Chelmsford, where now stands the bridge that connects Centralville with the city proper. The house, long occupied by Mr. Bonney, was afterwards built upon, or very near the spot. The whole neighborhood was a pleasantly situated, and somewhat seedy farming and fishing community. To one whose greatest expanse of water had been a small pond of an acre or two, formed by rains in the pasture-land of his country home, the river that divided us from the factories seemed a "world of waters." I saw it for the first time in early spring, when, with strong,

*See Charles Cowley's *History of Lowell*.

deep flow, it filled its bed almost to a state of freshet, and, turbid with sand and spotted with driftwood, rushed toward the rising sun. I easily recall the wonder at first felt when my father left me standing on the shore and entering a wherry dipped lustily his oars for the opposite shore where lay the daily work of his life. At that time, and for many months afterwards, a long buoyant scow, capable of carrying the heaviest teams, was the only means for crossing the river. No steamer of to-day, parting for Liverpool or for Bremen, is half as marvellous a creation as that ferry boat. It had a revolving platform at either end, which was thrown out whenever the boat touched the shore, to land and to receive the teams and the travellers. A wire of large dimensions, spanning the river and firmly fastened to a stout post on both sides, ran over pulleys fixed in two uprights framed into the upper thwart of the scow, and by this the heaviest burdens were safely pulled across, fearless of the distant rapids below. I remember to have crossed in this marvellous conveyance several times, and that the ferryman's caution to me always was, "to let the wire alone;"—a caution which older passengers, when in haste, did not always heed, as the Charon of this dark river was never in a hurry. He had a monopoly of the heavy business, and the weighty matter that he bore made him *waity*, if you will excuse the conceit.

You landed on a sandy beach, walked up a sandy road to the level, and passed along open fields, on the left fenced with rails to keep the road out, and on the right appropriated to the use of the prominent man of the rising village. Small buildings were erecting on Merri-mack and Central Streets, and it seemed to me that all the world must be in Chelmsford,—so busy and hurrying even then was the present pushing city.

I suspect that my first "voyage" was taken with my mother; for I have shadowy impressions of new clothes that came along about that time, "that I might look like other boys," a motive, I presume, that has ever since made a tailor's trade possible.

One of my most dearly cherished reminiscences is that of excursions a few months later upon the calm, deep bed of the river. A Dracut man at that time without a "canoe," as the wherry was called, was not much. My father hired a house—he hired also a boat, and at the close of the day in summer, or on some attractive Sunday would instal me in the sharp bow of the "canoe," where I could trail my hands in the water, and himself take a seat in the stern, and quietly paddle the light craft far up the stream past the red factories of the "Corporation," from one of which, beneath its arched cupola, ever was peal-

ing the saucy bells. I remember the notched banks, with their small, shrubby growth fringing the stream; the boats that lay fastened to a root by chain and padlock, shining some with newly applied tar, others in green, yet others as red as paint could make them; the tortoises that sunned their backs on some quiet log or rock, and the brotherly frog noisy, yet harmless, as croakers are wont to be when in their element. The usual place of landing was on the largest of the islands thrown up by the excavating power of the river as it left the rough declivities of Pawtucket, and inhabited by fishermen in the spring season, when their labors trenched upon the darkness. My early recollections of the islands, however, are of uninhabited sandy slips with stunted birches and alders, partially, even largely cleared, where one could lunch in the shade or bask in the hottest of suns. Here stood all deserted the rough fish houses with stone chimney, and a raised floor for the rude bedding or wraps used by the fishers. On the shore a large windlass with handles at either end aided to draw in the lines of the huge net that swept the salmon and shad from their retreats.

Though certainly unable to read a word at that time, from hearing others or from conversation, I had a kind of ideal knowledge of the great world as it now exists. The river was my sea; the islands rising from it used to impress me, as perhaps on the broad Pacific they do to-day the voyager long from shore, as very pleasant refuges. The canoe would be paddled from one to another, not always to land upon it, but to drop into the eddies below them, lie quietly and watch the different kinds of small river fish that glanced back and forth, or balanced themselves above their nests. There were times when our excursions may have extended to Beaver Brook, as I afterwards knew it, but of this I am not clear. It is pretty well settled, however, that my first recollections of the "Falls" were impressed by viewing them from below. I cannot recall the time when their roar was not familiar to my boyhood, and the ragged spurs that overtop the river at its usual stages of water, are, to-day, distinctive features of my Lowell reminiscences.

But I am sending you, I fear, a long and garrulous communication. It is the reproduction of the first boyish impressions I have of Lowell and the Merrimack. A few months subsequently I moved into the town of Tewksbury, into the village so fittingly named Belvidere, which in those days, as well as now, combined more natural beauties and attractions than all beside. From this locality you will hardly want the more mature recollections I could give you, however pleasing

it might be to me to drone them out in a leisure hour.

Very truly yours,

J. KIMBALL.

LETTER FROM THOMAS B. THAYER, D. D.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I thank you most cordially, and through you the "Committee of Arrangements," having the matter in charge, for an invitation to the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Lowell," to be celebrated on the first of March next.

Having spent so many years of my active ministry in Lowell, beginning with the year 1833, it would afford me great pleasure to be with you, and share in the rejoicings of an occasion which must be fraught with profoundest interest to all the early dwellers of "the town of Lowell." But after a careful review of the circumstances, I find myself compelled, though with sincere regret, to decline the invitation so kindly and thoughtfully extended to me.

As regards the "letter relating to matters of local interest," I can only say that my memories of early life in Lowell, and of incidents and events having any general interest, are, I suppose, a kind of common property; and will no doubt find far more eloquent and pleasing expression in the speeches of the day, than I can give them in a formal letter. The living voice and manner in this case are infinitely more attractive and potent than the pen.

And so with many thanks to the Committee and to yourself, and heartily desiring for all a delightful anniversary, I am very respectfully yours,

THOS. B. THAYER.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM S. ROBINSON.

MALDEN, Feb. 29, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. COWLEY,—I am sorry not to be able to visit Lowell on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of its government. I had a plenty of impromptu puns and unpremeditated jokes ready to put to paper to-day; but they are now flatter than "Melvin's

beer," which used to be made on Chapel Hill, and the "author" of which, Mr. Emerson Melvin, was one of the authors Concord contributed to the new place which popped into existence half a century ago, with a shot heard just half around the world. This linking of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Melvin together may be taken as an act of propitiation by the Concord ladies toward the closing of the bottle of contention opened last April. I could tell you many good stories about the Melvin family, who had a wit "tough and screaming as birch-bark," as Concord people knew well enough, and Lowell people also.

But as I have no time now to write them, and as little talent, I am afraid, for anything else, you will have plenty that's reminiscential, as well as the more solid half-centennial solid from the old editor of the *Courier* and the *Tri-Weekly American*, who was tried and found wanting in Lowell a quarter of a century and more ago. I shall enjoy a reading of the good things.

With many thanks to the Committee, in behalf of Mrs. Robinson, as well as of myself, I remain,

Yours ever,

WM. S. ROBINSON.

The hand of death was already upon "Warrington" when the foregoing letter was penned, and on March 11th he expired. The widow of Mr. Robinson, soon afterwards, favored the press with a letter of reminiscences of her early life in Lowell, beginning in 1832. The following paragraphs are from Mrs. Robinson's letter:—

"Help was in great demand, and fabulous stories were told of the new town (formerly Chelmsford) and the high wages offered to all classes of work-people; stories that reached the ears of mechanics and machinists in all parts of New England, and gave new life to lonely and dependent women in distant towns and farm-houses. Into this El Dorado of needy people they began to pour by the various modes of travel known to those old days. They came by the slow-toiling canal, which then "traced its sinuous way" from Boston to Lowell. This canal is no longer used, and there is nothing left of it but a little spot where it began in Charlestown. There, any one going by the Maine Railroad can see, just before reaching the Somerville station, a few decayed willows nodding sleepily over its grass-grown channel and ridgy paths, a reminder of those slow times when it took a long summer's day to travel the twenty-eight miles between Boston and Lowell. The canal boat came every day, always filled with new recruits

to the army of useful people. The mechanic and machinist came, each with his home-made tool chest, his household stuff, and his wife and little ones. The widow came with her little flock, and her scanty house-keeping goods, to open a boarding house or variety store, and so provide a home for her fatherless children. People with past histories came, to hide their griefs and their identity, and to earn an honest living by the 'sweat of their brow.' Single young men came, full of hope and life, to get money for an education, or lift the mortgage from the home farm.

Troops of young girls came by stages and baggage wagons, and men were employed to go into other States and Canada and collect them at so much a head and deliver them at the factories.

A very curious sight these country girls presented to young eyes accustomed to a more modern style of things, when the large, covered baggage wagon arrived in front of a 'block' on the corporation. They would descend from it, dressed in various and outlandish fashions (some of the dresses, perhaps, having served for *best* during two generations) with hair *done* up in (to us) almost impossible ways, and with their arms brim-full of bandboxes containing all their worldly goods. Here let me pay a passing tribute to that obsolete appendage to a lady's baggage—the bandbox! It has a New England history almost coeval with that of Lowell. It began to be made in perfection about fifty years ago in Jaffrey, N. H., by a woman named Hannah Davis, who manufactured the first *nailed* bandboxes in the country, and made herself rich thereby.

Another Hannah—Hannah More—always travelled with the immortal bandbox, besides her 'great bag, little bag, basket, bundle.' The bandbox was made of all sizes, many of them being large enough to hold quite a wardrobe. Now, the omnivorous 'Saratoga' has swallowed them all up, and it is my fate to chronicle the 'last of the bandbox.'

These country girls, as they were called, had queer names, which added to the singularity of their appearance. Samantha, Trifeny, Plumy, Elgardy and Florilla were common among them. They soon learned the ways of the new place to which they had come, and after paying for their transportation, they used their earnings to re-dress themselves, and in a little while they were as stylish as the rest; for they had good New England blood in them, and blood tells even in factory people. In time most of them changed their names to Mrs.—something, and later, when Andrew Jackson visited Lowell, no pecu-

liarity of dress in the operatives was seen, but walking four deep in procession to his honor, clothed in white, these Lowell factory girls looked, to use the words of a contemporaneous writer, 'like liveried angels.'

The first strike, or 'turn-out,' as it was called, was in 1836, and was caused, of course, by the reduction of wages. The operatives were very indignant; they held meetings and decided to stop their work and turn out and let the mills take care of themselves. Accordingly, one day they went as usual, and when the machinery was well started up they stopped their looms and frames and left. In one room some indecision was shown among the girls. After stopping their work they discussed the matter anew, and could not make up their minds what to do, when a little girl of eleven years old said, 'I am going to turn out whether any one else does or not,' and marched out, followed by all the others. The 'turn-outs' all went in procession to the grove on 'Chapel Hill' and were addressed by sympathizing speakers. Their dissatisfaction subsided or burned itself out in this way, and though the authorities did not accede to their demands, they returned to their work, and the corporations went on cutting down the wages.

Lowell, for a young city, has furnished a large number of distinguished men. Its first Mayor, Dr. Bartlett, was widely known as a man of scientific culture and of many accomplishments. The Daltons (father and sons), Dr. Kimball, the celebrated surgeon, and Lieut. Gov. Huntington also practised medicine there. Huntington is now dead, but in his day was no doubt the most popular man in the city. Wendell Phillips was in a law office there. John Nesmith, manufacturer, was also Lieutenant Governor during a part of Andrew's term of office. The most wealthy man in Lowell is Dr. James C. Ayer. In Free Soil days Whittier edited a paper, and John H. Warland and H. Hastings Weld were in the same profession. Mr. Warland is now dead. Col. Schouler began editorial life there, assisted by 'Warrington,' who went there from Concord, Mass., in 1842. 'Warrington' also published the *Lowell American*, a Free Soil paper, from 1849 to 1854. Wm. Worthen, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., of New York, was formerly of Lowell, a Worthen being one of the founders of the city. Warren Colburn, of the 'Sequel,' was agent of the Merrimack Mills. John P. Robinson, who was so seriously lampooned, for no reason that the poet gives except that he was a 'he,' moved to Lowell from Dover, N. H., early in life. He was a man of Choatean look and complexion, extremely nervous, and a good lawyer. It is not necessary to say that Gen. Butler is now the most widely-known citi-

zen of Lowell. Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College, studied law in his father's office, in Lowell, with Gen. Butler. Gen. Banks was a bobbin-boy and afterward editor there. Rev. W. H. Cudworth and Rev. J. W. Hanson, now of Chicago, are cousins and Lowell boys; they were both chaplains of Massachusetts Regiments during the war.

Lowell has never been a book-publishing place, but it is a curious fact that the American edition of *Hayward's Faust* was published there in 1840, by Daniel Bixby, now of New York."

LETTER FROM REV. FRANCIS MANSFIELD.

179 PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1876.

To the Semi-Centennial Committee :

Gentlemen,—My earliest recollections of Lowell go back to thirty-five years ago, when as a little schoolboy, I played on the bank of the Concord river, and strolled through the neat streets named after Lawrence and Tyler. I have abundant reason to remember the grammar school on Chapel Hill, where the famous Mr. Merrill taught the boys with ferrule in hand, and expelled at least one for the gross offence of turning round and whispering to another boy behind him. Much more agreeable, however, are the recollections of the grammar school on Middlesex Street, where Mr. Morse taught the elements of English education. Still more delightful was the instruction received at the North grammar school, under the amiable Christian gentleman, the late Otis Morrill. It was from this school that the writer entered the High School at the time when the fatherly C. C. Chase "checked" the lads for misbehaviour, and taught Greek Syntax from Crosby and Kühner. Under the faithful instruction of Mr. Young, we learned Physiology and Natural Philosophy. Mr. Farnsworth taught us Penmanship and Book-Keeping. The keen, quick-witted and sharp Mr. Russell, the Mathematician, gave us instruction in Algebra and Geometry, while the polite and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Kimball, succeeding Miss Sawyer as principal of the female department, still continued to be our professor of Latin, and took us through the orations of Cicero and the *Æneid* of Virgil. Once during the campaign of Scott against Pierce, while political partizanship ran very high, the boys of the High School, partaking of the spirit of their sires, arrayed themselves at recess on opposite sides of the walk, and the Whig candidate was elected by a two-fold majority. As this vote was taken pre-

vious to the election, it has ever been a matter of deep regret that the county did not follow their example, and endorse their decision. Among my earliest political recollections, also, I may mention the distinguished name of the indomitable Butler, who, then a democrat, standing on the platform in the public squares or mounted on the rostrum in the old City Hall, fulminated his terrible denunciations against the Godlike Daniel Webster, the great Brahma of Massachusetts idolatry.

No one who had the good fortune to be present in the City Hall on one occasion, will ever be able to drive from his memory the recollection of the scene when a young Irish orator from Nashua, N. H., came forward, and was introduced by Mr. Butler, and began to speak for a coalition between Democrats and Free-Soilers in Massachusetts, during the year when Mr. Boutwell was elected Governor. Scarcely had the young man uttered ten words, when he said it was proposed to make this a "test question," referring to a religious test between Romanists and Protestants, implying that the Papists were on his side. Such a scene of uproar and confusion as then ensued, I have never witnessed, before or since. Hissing, groaning, scraping, hooting, all sorts of hideous noises, combined to drown the voice of the speaker. Mr. Butler, in an instant, threw off his coat in the heated atmosphere, came forward in his shirt-sleeves, simply waved his hand before the tumultuous and enraged audience, and in a moment all was so quiet that you could hear the ticking of the clock in the further end of the hall. Mr. Butler begged them to hear the young man speak, and promised that he would make no further allusion to the subject of the "test question." The young man tried to begin again, but the loud uproar was renewed, and the audience would not allow the orator from Nashua to utter another word. Mr. Butler finished the evening with one of his most eloquent and characteristic speeches.

I dare say that the memory of many old citizens of Lowell will recall the reception extended by the city to John Tyler, President of the United States, when he visited New England in 1843. It was a delight to the young lads of the public schools to march in procession through Middlesex Street and to stand in line along the old board sidewalk, a little east of the Brewery Hill, and gaze into the face of so august a personage, as he rode by in open carriage, with coachman and footman, escorted in grand style by the officers of the City government, accompanied by other distinguished persons. Imagine our wonder and gratification to see a real live president.

Another time of interest was presented to the boys of the public schools when William Livingston first opened the "new route" from

Lowell to Boston. The first time the cars went over the Salem route to Boston, we were invited to go and test the line. Furnished with excursion tickets, including admission to the Boston Museum, we were enthusiastic in admiration and praise of the trip which we took, and the performance which we witnessed, and returned to our homes extremely gratified by the excursion of the day.

It was also an extremely interesting occasion when the celebrated Dracut bridge case was tried in the new Court House, on Chapel Hill. Here Choate and Butler were arrayed on opposite sides against each other; the former being retained by the company, the latter by the city of Lowell. The arguments were among the ablest and most effective ever made by these distinguished advocates. The seats and benches and aisles were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city. Here Mr. Butler illustrated his argument by narrating the story of the man who took his friend out to walk in his garden, and the latter fell headlong into a deep hole in the earth, which had been covered with light twigs and straw, "Oh, said he, I meant to have told you of that hole." "Never mind" said his friend, "I have found it myself." This reply was uttered by Mr. Butler with such inexpressible drollery that the whole audience and jury burst into laughter; and even the sober judge could hardly suppress a smile. Mr. Choate in replying said at the beginning of his speech, "I suppose I have as much right to be long and tedious as my learned opponent." Choate, as a matter of course, obtained judgment against the city for the bridge company; but the ability and eloquence of Butler, together with his shrewdness and skill in argument, served greatly to reduce the amount of the damages. The days of the young *Butler* who, as was publicly reported, did not treat the nose of Judge — with due respect, but wrung it unmercifully while descending the stairs, because the latter decided a case against him in the Police Court:—the days of the young Butler had now changed.

I should like to add something of the history of the "Lowell Adelphi," the society which, in former days, brought to Lowell, at great expense, some of the most eminent lecturers of the time. Henry Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, Thomas Starr King, Dr. Clark and Judge Crosby were introduced to the citizens of Lowell in the capacity of public lecturers by this enterprising society, among whose members are many gentlemen who have since obtained distinction.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS MANSFIELD.

LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, February 26, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I thank you and the Committee of Arrangements for your obliging invitation. I regret that it will be out of my power to unite with you in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell.

I dare not hope that I can contribute anything of "local interest," as you request, which is not familiar to you already. But I cannot forget that my valued friend, the late Hon. Nathan Appleton, in an autobiographical sketch which he gave me in manuscript, said of Lowell, that he might, perhaps, claim to have given it the name. The Act of Incorporation was ready to be reported. Nothing remained but to fill the blank with a name. Two names only were suggested, of which Lowell was one. "Lowell, by all means," said Mr. Appleton; and Lowell it was.

Nathan Appleton cannot be forgotten in any commemoration of the rise and progress of your city. No man did more *to give it a name*, in more senses of the word than one;—a name and a praise throughout our land.

Believe me, Dear Sir, respectfully and truly yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN. G. PALFREY.

CAMBRIDGE, February 16, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c.

Sir,—The state of my health is such that I shall not be able to avail myself of the kind invitation conveyed in your note of the 5th inst. Below is a little memorandum of all that I have to say respecting the matter to which you call my attention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. PALFREY, by A. R. P.

In the summer of 1808—possibly it may have been in that of 1807—I went from Boston to make a visit of a few days at Mr. Gedney's house in what was then Tewksbury. I walked the latter part of the way, quitting the stage-coach, I believe, at Billerica. Mr. Gedney

had, I believe, lived in Demarara, where he had been a friend of Mr. Gardner Greene of Boston. I understood Mr. G. to be an Englishman. His wife was an invalid, and seemed some years older than himself. They lived in the house which now makes part of the Hospital behind St. Luke's Church in Belvidere. Mr. Gedney was fond of fishing, and I have passed hours in a boat with him where the Concord empties into the Merrimack, taking what he (whether properly or not I cannot say) called *Roach* and *Bream*. It was a perfect solitude. There was no sound of human life. And, unless my memory deceives me, no building on the south side of the Merrimack was in sight from the house.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN K. TARBOX,

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE LOWELL DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman of Committee.

Dear Sir,—Duties here forbid my acceptance of the polite invitation you extend to me to unite in the public observance of Lowell's semi-centennial. But I give homage to the event.

You celebrate an achievement more honorable than the victories of war—as much worthier of renown than warlike deeds as the genius to create is grander than the skill to destroy. Lowell is herself a monument to the sagacity of her founders, and an illustration of American enterprise, rich in suggestion and instruction, which the distinguished orator of the occasion will not fail to enforce worthily. Her personal and local reminiscences, while cherished by her people, may not interest the world at large; but the fact of her existence, and how and why she exists, and her character as representative of an important department of the world's industry, make her history a not insignificant part of the history of all industrial growth.

I deem your commemoration happy from its coincidence with the great international event to which the nations come as guests of the Republic to exhibit on American soil the trophies won by civilized society in manufactures, the arts and sciences, and in every field of human effort. In the distribution of honors to those who deserve well for faithful work done in their generation, we should not lose from our grateful memory of benefactors and achievers the names of the Lowells, the Lawrences, and their honorable compeers. I am sure the good

people of Lowell do but indulge a proper pride in their congratulations upon their career as a distinctive community. Therein they will give expression to the sentiment of neighborhood loyalty, which is the germ and nurture of patriotism. The citizen who could be false to his town might betray his country!

With thanks to the committee for their courtesies,

I am very truly yours,

JOHN K. TARBOX.

LETTER FROM HON. E. R. HOAR.

CONCORD, February 19, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman of Committee.

It will give me much pleasure to accept the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements of the City Government of Lowell, to attend the exercises to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, on the first day of March next, unless some professional engagement should prevent.

Even *half* a "centennial" should be treated with some respect, (when it's all you have); and there can be no doubt that, among her sister towns of Middlesex, Lowell must be considered as "large of her age."

With thanks for the kindness of the invitation, and assuring you of my sympathy with so pleasant an occasion.

I am very truly yours,

E. R. HOAR.

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876.

TO CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Lowell, Mass.

Sir,—At the time I received your invitation to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, it appeared to me probable that I could be present. As the day approaches, I am compelled to abandon the thought, and I can only express to you my thanks for the honor of the invitation and my assurance that I rejoice with you in the many evidences of growth and prosperity which your city exhibits.

I am very truly, your most obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

LETTER FROM COL. GEO. F. SAWTELL.

LYME, N. H., Feb. 28, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ., Chairman, &c., &c.

Dear Sir,—Your very kind invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell was duly received.

I was in hopes to be present and enjoy the festivities of the occasion, but find myself at this late day unable to do so.

But having spent some thirty years of the best and happiest of my life in your goodly city, I can but feel a deep interest in your celebration. The warm grasp of the hand and the genial greeting that always receive me on visiting you, makes it a thrice happy place to me.

Although the wide world is open for my contemplation, the loved associations give a fascination to Lowell, that I find in no other place.

I am pleased to see that you have inaugurated a principle of moral suasion in regard to one of the greatest evils of the age, which is not confined to your city, but extends to the whole country; and if persevered in will do more to suppress the evil in two years than all the Courts and Legislation have done in the last twenty.

With your able Mayor at the head, backed by your many good citizens and a strong government, you will soon have little use for Courts and State Police.

Educate the people to do right; make a strong, healthy public opinion, and your future will be more glorious than the past, which has always been worthy of example.

Allow me to propose as a sentiment, The city of Lowell, with her roaring water-falls and the clatter of her many thousand looms; may they be but small in comparison to the joy of her fifty thousand happy sons and daughters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. SAWTELL.

LETTER FROM GOV. ALEXANDER H. RICE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
BOSTON, February 29, 1876. }

CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ.

My Dear Sir,—I have your valued favor of the 25th inst., inviting me to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of

the town of Lowell, on the first of March, and thank you for it.

It would afford me much pleasure to participate in ceremonies so interesting to yourself and your fellow-citizens, did not public duties require my presence here on that day.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR WASHBURN.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 28, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for the honor of an invitation to be present at the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Lowell, and greatly regret that my duties here, on that day, will not permit me to enjoy the privilege of accepting it. But I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recalling, on such an occasion, the Lowell of thirty years ago, and the men I knew there in my brief residence in that city. It brings back the memories of the social and economical condition of a young, prosperous and thriving community, where honest labor was honored and intelligent skill and industry contributed, of their fruits, to the maintenance of schools and churches, while rearing and adorning pleasant and happy homes for themselves.

Lowell was, certainly, at that time, (and I will not say she has not always been), fortunate in the number of strong, able and public-spirited men, whose influence was felt in all the departments of business and social life. Coming, as its early citizens did from various localities in and beyond New England, the character, opinion and example of men like these had much to do not only in bringing these new elements of social life into harmony and consistancy, but in elevating and sustaining the tone and standard of public sentiment. It would be invidious to discriminate, and yet it would hardly be consistent with the purposes of such a letter to attempt to name them all. A few naturally occur to me now, from having been thrown into more especial intimacy by business relations with each other. And among them I would mention the names of Aiken, John Clark, Prince, the Wrights, John and Alexander, Bartlett and Child; to say nothing of the strong and able men whom they succeeded, among those connected with the manufacturing interests; French, Stickney, Dr. Hunt-

ington, Dr. Blanchard, Hopkinson and Wentworth, among the business and professional men, whose lives and services, if I might refer to them, would illustrate what I have said of the influence exerted by individual citizens upon the city itself. Obvious propriety has restricted me in thus speaking of the men of that day, to such as have already passed beyond the changes which may have since been wrought in the social fabric of the city; though I may, perhaps, be pardoned for referring to one whom I then new, though much my junior, who even then had given an earnest, within a narrower sphere, of qualities which have made his name familiar to the whole country, and who, I doubt not, will show himself, as he has so often done in the services and counsels of the nation, a *live man*, on the occasion of your proposed commemoration.

Permit me to add a single word of testimony in behalf of a city which has honored me by recognizing me as a former resident. When I knew Lowell better than I now do, she presented what has always seemed to me to be the best illustration and example that I have known, of what ought to be the true relation of labor and capital, in settling which so much wild speculation and fanciful theory have been expended. Instead of antagonism, real or fanciful oppression of the strong over the weak, there was a mutual regard for the interests of each. Capital furnished comfortable, convenient and respectable accommodations for the operatives, having regard to health, modes of living and facilities for labor, and contributed liberally in providing for the moral, educational and intellectual wants of these and their families. And they, on their part, being paid chiefly by piece work, were content to accept compensation in proportion to their skill and ability to earn it. They were, moreover, intelligent enough to know their own interests, and had self respect enough to command the consideration of their employers. Though employed, myself, to represent capital in its dealings with labor, I always found sympathy and aid on the part of the employees, in devising and carrying out a policy promotive of the best interests of both, without any occasion to call in the counsel of self created reformers, or to resort to a *strike* or a *lock-out*, to force either to submit to the other. Lowell was then famed, the world over, for the intelligence of its operative classes, men and women, and my acquaintance with many of them confirmed, in my own mind, the justness of the estimate in which they were held.

You were pleased to ask me to say something "relating to matters of local interest," and, in attempting to do so, I fear I have transcended the proper limit of such a letter. But in looking back for

the growth and character of your city for intelligence and good order on an occasion like that of commemorating its incorporation, it seemed to me that I owed to it a tribute of respect for its men and its institutions, as I had known them thirty years ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMORY WASHBURN.

LETTER FROM COL. THOMAS J. ADAMS.

NORTH CHELMSFORD, Feb. 28, 1876.

Gentlemen,—My recollections of Lowell date from many years before the building of your goodly city. My father, William Adams, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in the company of which the father of the late Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, was Captain; and among the incidents of that war which I have often heard him state during the long winter evenings, was the hanging of the gallant Major Andre, at Nyack, at which he was present. He kept the North Chelmsford Tavern forty years, ending April, 1840, with his death, at the age of eighty-two years.

The chairman of your committee has told me that he once heard a statement from Mrs. J. G. Abbott, daughter of Judge Livermore, and wife of Judge Abbott, that she had seen, in her girlhood, a thousand and shad and one salmon caught at a single haul, near the mouth of the Concord River. The statement is no surprise to me. I have known three thousand six hundred shad to be caught by my father at Long Island, now in Lowell, in the space of twenty four hours. Fishing was only allowed on three days of each week.

In the second or third year after Mr. Boott came to Lowell, I sold him a fine salmon for which he paid me three five-dollar bills. It was used at a dinner of the Directors. It weighed twenty and one-half pounds, and was seventy-five cents per pound.

Captain Elisha Ford maintained as I do, that shad never go up the falls in the night, nor when the water is riley. Eels will.

Clark's Ferry was at Middlesex village. When General Varnum was buried under arms, in 1824, the Chelmsford Rifle Company did the honors, as they also did, afterwards, at the funeral of Capt. John Ford. Then it was, that the Pawtucket Bridge trembled and swung fearfully as the company marched over it keeping time. Our salute was three vollies. Capt. Ford told me the story of his killing an Indian in his saw-mill, as follows :

One day, Captain Ford went into his saw-mill at the foot of Pawtucket Falls, wearing his Revolutionary coat, bearing three brass buttons, each button being about two inches in diameter. He was not suspecting the presence of an enemy. He took up a bar to set a log to be sawed, when an Indian sprang upon him, shouting, "Me got you," and drawing a knife across his breast, over one of his big buttons. The button saved his life. Ford killed the Indian by a blow in the abdomen, which sent him out of the tail-race of the mill.

I was not aware till recently that this fact had ever been doubted. It was related more than once by Captain Ford in my hearing. Yours truly,

THOMAS. J. ADAMS.

LETTER FROM REV. HENRY E. HOVEY.

ST. BARNABAS RECTORY. }
BROOKLYN, L. I., Feb. 29, 1876. }

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir,—I regret that an unavoidable claim for my presence in my parish on March first will prevent me from accepting your kind invitation to attend the semi-centennial of my native town.

It seems to me that there are three things which the sons whom Lowell has brought up and sent out into the world may be especially thankful to her for.

The first is a love for work. Perhaps more than any other of the large cities of this country Lowell is a municipality of labor. Thither there have gathered from far and near men of brain and men of muscle who have worked side by side for fifty years. The very air seems full of honest toil. They who have breathed it long should all have caught the inspiration, and if any son whom Lowell has reared and sent out has not been stimulated by these invigorating surroundings of his boyhood, it must be his own fault.

The second is a good education. More than usually generous is the provision which Lowell has made and does make for this. In common with all New England towns but in many respects foremost even among them, the schools have been well conducted by the authorities and well sustained by the people. Surely those of her sons who have gone out from her fostering care may be grateful to her for this.

The third is abundant religious training. A "cordon" of churches surrounding and protecting Lowell seem to lift themselves up in constant benediction upon her life. I believe that moral influences have a greater hold upon her people than in the average of American cities. Her sons ought to go forth strong and steadfast, taught to fear God and keep His commandments, trained to do their whole duty in that station of life unto which it hath pleased God to call them.

May there be a large gathering of the natives of Lowell at the semi-centennial coming up to bear testimony to their gratitude for these things; and may that fair and goodly town continue even to the remotest generation thus to bring up her children, that her children may always "rise up and call her blessed."

Very truly yours,

HENRY E. HOVEY.

LETTER FROM HON. FRANCIS B. CROWINSHIELD.

The Presidents, Treasurers, and past and present Resident Agents and Superintendents of all the Manufacturing Corporations of Lowell, were invited to the celebration, and many of them attended. Such of them as were unable so to do sent letters similar to this, from the veteran President of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company and of the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir,—It would give me pleasure to avail myself of the kind invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to attend the exercises on the first of March next, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Lowell. But my engagements are such that it will not be in my power to do so.

I do not know of any matters of local interest to communicate, that are not well known to you and are not of general notoriety, although I was personally acquainted with the greater part of the men who first established the cotton manufacture in Lowell, and may therefore perhaps be justly called the founders of the town. With my thanks to yourself, and the gentlemen of the Committee, I am, truly yours,

F. B. CROWINSHIELD.

LETTER FROM MRS. CYRIL FRENCH.

LOWELL, Feb. 24, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman.

Dear Sir,—To comply with the request of the committee, I will write something. I came to Lowell (East Chelmsford) the second day of December, 1824, and settled at the Swamp Locks, and have always taken a great interest in Lowell. It is barely possible that among my reminiscences I might be able to communicate something of interest. I can hardly realize that so many improvements could be made in fifty-one years.

When I came here, there were two cotton mills on the Merrimack, and Mr. Hurd's woollen mill at the Middlesex. There is not a mill in Lowell now, that was here then. Mr. Hurd's mill was burned in 1825, and one mill on the Merrimack was burned in January, 1829; the other was taken down to make room for larger ones.

There is a great contrast between *then* and *now*. Then there were no schools. A benevolent lady,* at the Swamp Locks, opened an "infant" school in her house; the children that could not keep awake were provided with beds. As is usual in the spring, the measles prevailed and the school was broken up for that season. The next year, there was a small school house built. Now look at the large and substantial buildings provided for our schools. Then we had no side-walks; the mud was ankle deep in the spring. It was before rubber-shoes were brought from South America; if a pair of them could be seen now, they would be a great curiosity. And see the useful goods that are made from rubber.

And see the substantial concrete side-walks that hardly need rubber-shoes.

The first railway that was constructed in Lowell, was for the purpose of conveying in carts the earth that was taken out of the so-called "new canal" (now the western) to make land for the Carpet Mills. We had one nice house in our neighborhood, built on Worthen Street in 1823 and 1824, for Mr. Paul Moody, the agent for the Machine Shop. It had a beautiful lawn in front, sloped down to a handsome pond on Dutton Street, which was spoiled soon after he died, by being filled up and covered with ten-foot buildings, the only place that has not been improved in looks. The building still stands there, but none of its beauty. Then we had candles and sperm oil to burn; two can-

*Mrs. Nathan Oliver.

dles or a lamp with two wicks made an extra light. Now look at the gas-jets everywhere.

I have a distinct recollection of those who came here from Waltham: Paul Moody Nathan Oliver, Samuel Oliver, Joshua Swan, A. W. Fisher, Samuel S. Fisher, William Mason, George Brownell, William Walker, Samuel Walker, Capt. James Derby, Isaac Anthony, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gates, and their several families.

I shall be most happy to be present at the exercises on Wednesday afternoon, and am very much obliged for the invitation.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CYRIL FRENCH.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. E. A. STRAW.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 22, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman, Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of February 5th, kindly inviting me to “attend the exercises for commemorating, on the first of March next, the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell.” I shall certainly endeavor to be present.

A resident of the town, forty years ago, for ten years of my boyhood and youth, my recollections of early companions and knowledge of later friends are all of the most agreeable character, and such as will make a celebration of the kind you propose very attractive to me.

Yours very truly,

E. A. STRAW.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL WEBBER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 23, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir,—It will afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation of the 5th inst., and attend the semi-centennial celebration of Lowell on the first of March.

I have many pleasant recollections of the city where I served my apprenticeship in mechanics and manufactures. Though it has changed much from the days when I used to sit in Nathaniel Wright's office in the Wyman building, and take an evening smoke, looking out over a

lumber yard, and a vast stretch of pasture land, now occupied, respectively, by the Prescott Mills, and the pleasant residences of Belvidere.

Many a Saturday afternoon have I spent botanizing with the late John D. Prince in "Osgood's woods," and the valley below the Powder Mills, where wild flowers must be few and far between now.

The Merrimack Company at my first acquaintance with it had six printing machines and the Hamilton Company three, and soon after I came to Lowell Mr. Boyden put in the first turbine wheel, and the Locks and Canals Company made the first measurements of water in the Merrimack Canals.

Manufacturing was hardly reduced to a science then, and I have no doubt that some of your citizens will remember when the late Robert Means looked in vain for the overseers in one of the Suffolk Mills, one afternoon, till he found them all in the attic, rolling nine-pins, with Speeder Bobbins and Balls of "Thruns."

The City Library, the Commons, and the Cemetery, have all been matters of growth within my recollection, and there are many other remembrances, which I can recall but which are hardly worth putting on record.

With many thanks for the kind recollection implied by the invitation, I remain, yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL WEBBER.

LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD COWLEY.

157 EAST 60TH STREET. }
NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1876. }

Gentlemen,—It will afford me great pleasure to attend your semi-centennial celebration, if in my power to be present.

I observe that the distinguished orator* who preached the historical sermon at the recent celebration of your First Baptist Church, dwelt very tenderly and lovingly on the extraordinary ministry of the lamented E. W. Freeman. "Its beginning was a song; its end a tragedy," he says; and such indeed it was; nor have there been wanting many intelligent persons who have ever since believed that his own wife was guilty of "the deep damnation of his taking off."

It having fallen to my lot to be the clergyman to whom "that wicked woman" (as Dr. Eddy calls Mr. Freeman's widow) applied for

* Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D. This sermon has been printed.

spiritual counsel as her end drew near, I may be pardoned for communicating a few facts relating to her death.

More than once during her last sickness she told me that she had something that she wished to communicate to me in relation to her own life, but she put it off from time to time. She died during my absence from the city, and the secrets of her life, whatever they were, went to the grave with her. She was buried in God's Acre, the Protestant division of the cemetery at Ward's Island, from which the bodies have since been removed to Hart's Island, so that her grave is entirely unknown and unknowable. Copying from the official records at the Almshouse I find that "Hannah Freeman, native of Maine, for twenty-five years of the city and county of New York, died of Bright's disease, on the 28th of June 1868, and was buried in the Protestant section of the city cemetery." It was a most sad termination of a career once of great promise.

Yours truly,

EDWARD COWLEY.

LETTER FROM HON. PETER LAWSON.

LOWELL, Feb. 29, 1876.

Gentlemen,—I accept with pleasure your invitation of the 25th inst., and as I am the only man now living of those who came from Medway to Lowell in 1829, I will give you my recollections of that "Medway Colony." The manufacture of ingrain carpets was started in Medway in 1826, by Alexander Wright and Eben Burditt of Boston. They had ten ingrain looms, one Brussels loom, and one finger-rugg loom, and their establishment was the first of the kind in the United States. They were in successful operation in 1827, when a committee consisting of Frederick Cabot, George W. Lyman and Patrick T. Jackson, visited their establishment, bought out all they had and took them into their own employ.

The Lowell Manufacturing Company, organized in 1828, ordered them to build fifty more ingrain looms, eleven more Brussels looms and seven more finger-rugg looms. All who had been employed in the carpet manufacture in Medway, (except Mr. Burditt,) removed in 1829 to Lowell. They were Alexander Wright, Agent; Peter Lawson, pattern designer; Claudius Wilson, foreman; Royal Southwick, overseer; John Urie, section hand on looms; Joseph Exley, overseer Brussels loom; John Robertson, overseer dye house; John Hughes, overseer dye house; Daniel Thurston, second overseer dye house; John

Turnbull, carpet cloth room ; David Wilson,* dyer ; Henry Chandler, wood workman ; Benjamin Smith, wood workman ; George W. Hunt, wood workman ; William Wilson, finger-rugg weaver ; Samuel Townsend, Thomas Railton, Job Plimpton, Gilmore Pond, Abel Brummett, Otis Bemis, Albert Adams, Hector McArthur and Benjamin Albee, weavers.

Frederick Cabot was the first Treasurer and Frederick Emmerson the first Clerk. Mr. Wright, the leader of the Medway Colony, remained agent of the Lowell Company till his death, June 8, 1852, at the age of fifty-two. His widow still survives, and resides in this city, as does also Mrs. William Wilson. Mr. Southwick's widow also survives, in Boston. The inventions of Claudius Wilson were fully described in the Glasgow Magazine for 1826. He was one of the most ingenious mechanics whom Scotland has contributed to aid in the development of the mechanic arts.

The brick buildings of the company were erected by Elijah M Reed, who came to Lowell from Waltham, and who had charge of all building operations under the late Mr. Sanger.

The first railroad I ever saw, and probably the first in America, extended from the Suffolk Canal through the wood of Lowell Street, (then a dense forest), to the Lowell Company's grounds. The cars were drawn by horses, under Hugh Cummiskey, contractor, who, with the excavations of the Suffolk Canal, made the land where the Carpet Company's Mills now stand, much of it being twenty feet deep.

One thing that surprises me, was the novel manner of constructing the foundations. These were laid on the original surface and the earth filled in around them to the desired height. Wells were constructed in the same way, the stone curbing being laid on the top of the old ground, and new ground made around it till a well of the desired depth had been *built up*. The first building erected by the Carpet Company was the one and a half story block now standing, near the counting room. There for some time were my own quarters, and many a string of fine pickerel have I caught sitting on the front steps, from the branch canal (built in the same way as the wells), the waters of which washed the steps of my door. In later years, when the canal was constructed to the width originally designed, the present street was constructed between the block and the canal. These peculiarities arose from the fact that the land selected for the Carpet Company was originally a low swamp. Yours truly,

PETER LAWSON.

* He was a younger brother of Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist.

LETTER FROM JOHN F. McEVOY.

LOWELL, Feb. 22, 1876.

CHARLES COWLEY, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I thank you for your invitation to the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the birth of our city, and regret that a business engagement will prevent my presence, but I can not allow the occasion to pass without bearing my testimony to the enterprise and labor expended by yourself, and others in our midst, to perpetuate the ancient history of our town, before it is forgotten. It is always pleasant for me to recur to the more ancient days when Lowell was a series of farms, when Charles Street was a cranberry-meadow, and when a farmer's little daughter, now a venerable matron, drove the cows to water at the spring where now John Street pump is located. Still later, when one could go across lots from Central Street to the Town House, by cutting through a foot path in the swampy ground now occupied by Middle Street and the surrounding territory. You do a great public good, in my opinion, in keeping alive our ancient history, and if it were a possible thing I should like to aid you, although no better way occurs to me than to send a few data I have been able to gather concerning the early Irish settlers in the city.

✓ The pioneer among these was Mr. Hugh Cummiskey, who came here with thirty men from Charlestown, all on foot, to work on the canals. Kirk Booot met them at what is now the American House, gave them money to refresh themselves, and they went right to work widening the old Pawtucket Canal and building the new ones. Ground was first broken, in this kind of work, on the 6th of April, 1822. From this time forward, the town became the centre of attraction for the hard working Irish laborer, many of whom afterwards settled here, became most reputable citizens, and some few left families behind them to perpetuate their name and fame. The town was then in a most primitive condition and the laboring classes contented themselves with the rudest kind of habitation. In 1828, they had mostly concentrated themselves in that part of the town lying west of the Suffolk Canal and north of Broadway, still known as the "Acre." It is somewhat difficult at this time to conceive, that then with the exception of a few houses in the woods, back of the First Congregational Meeting House, (Dr. Blanchard's), it was all an open common between the American House and Pawtucket Falls, but such was the fact, and it was upon this ground that the laborers pitched their camps, their tents, or whatever was attainable to shelter their hardy natures from the wind and rain. The title to some of this land was afterwards called in question and it was

eventually decided by the United States Supreme Court in Washington under the name of the "Paddy Camp Lands" and the case is known in the books, to this day, by that title.

It may not be unknown to you that the history of the Irish is almost identical with that of their Church. Their efforts outside of the attainment of creature comforts, have invariably spent themselves in developing their religion and furnishing means and facilities for its enjoyment. The Bishop of the Diocese came among them in person Oct. 28, 1828, and religious services were held in a two-story school house next above Dr. Blanchard's meeting house on Merrimack Street, which was owned by the town and loaned to the three or four hundred catholics, then here, for the purposes of religious worship. Father John Mahoney after that used to come regularly once a month from Salem to celebrate Mass, and regularly the children were taught the Catechism, and a day school was established, in which the ordinary English branches were taught by a schoolmaster who previously had found the same employment in Ireland. This was one of the pioneer schools of Lowell. Prominent among the Irishmen of these times were Hugh Cumiskey, Patrick McManus, his Superintendent, Nicholas Fitzpatrick, Patrick Powers, grocer, Edward Kitts, shoemaker, and John Green who was a gardener by trade and was Mr. Boott's steward.

The Irish grew apace in number and the little school house grew too small for their needs. Kirk Boott, representing the Locks and Canals Corporation, gave the Bishop the land on Fenwick Street, where now St Patrick's Church stands, and a frame building seventy by forty feet was projected in the month of July, 1830, and such was the harmony and united zeal developed in the enterprise that it was dedicated in twelve months from that time, much to the chagrin unfortunately of some disfavored few who were unwilling to see a Catholic Church erected in the town. Bishop Fenwick and Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty came from Boston the day before in a carryall, and took lodgings at the Stone House now the residence of Dr. J. C. Ayer. The church was dedicated under the auspices of St. Patrick, July 3, 1831, and Dr. O'Flaherty delivered the dedication sermon preaching from the text "This place I have chosen as a house of sacrifice and prayer."

The music at the dedication of the church was furnished by the Cathedral choir of Boston, assisted by Mr. Edward Kitts, Mr. Hector and Miss Catherine Hogan of Lowell.

The old church as I have said was a frame building, seventy by forty feet, and was of course small, but sufficient to accommodate the Irish catholics in the town. In 1832, Father Mahoney built the

priest's house, which was located next the church, and, having within a few years been moved away, is now located on Lewis, directly opposite Fenwick Street.

In 1835, Rev. Father Curtin came to Lowell as assistant priest to Rev. Father Mahoney, and staid here only a short time, being displaced by Rev. Father Connelly, who, under Father Mahoney's direction and with his assistance, built the two wings to the church, making it cruciform in shape and exactly in the form in which it existed many years and was afterwards dismantled and taken down.

Many of those, who will read this, cannot fail to remember Rev. Father J. T. McDermott who succeeded Rev. Father Mahoney in the spiritual care of the Irish Catholics of Lowell in the summer of 1837. His memory is fresh in the minds of many of our citizens. Father Mahoney removed to New Bedford and died there, in the active ministration of the Gospel.

In 1839, Rev. James Conway was appointed Father McDermott's assistant, and was not here long before the necessity for a new church became apparent to him, which was made more necessary from the fact that the Irish were settling in around William, Green, and Gorham Streets and were consequently too far away from the old church on Fenwick Street to make their religious duties easy to them.

He secured the lot on the corner of Gorham and Appleton Streets in August 1841, upon which he built the brick church still standing but much enlarged, which was dedicated, under the auspices of St. Peter, Oct. 16, 1842.

Prominent among the Irish Catholics in this time were Mr. Hugh McEvoy, tailor, still living, John Quinn, tailor, also still living, Mr. Edward Connelly, Mr. Owen M. Donohoe, who kept the Exchange Coffee House on Lowell Street, Mr. Charles M. Short, Mr. Peter McDermott, a brother of the clergyman, Mr. Patrick Moran, dry goods dealer, Nicholas Ryan, dealer in crockery, Michael McDonough, dealer in dry goods, and Maguire & Cassidy, also very enterprising dealers in dry goods, John O'Conner and Michael Cassidy.

The Old Fifth Grammer School, now the Mann School, was then a very important item in the social life of the Irish Catholics of the town. Mr. James Egan, afterwards a prominent lawyer in Boston, was the first Irish Catholic principal of the school, assisted by Mr. Peter McDermott and Miss Esther Howland. It was the school where most of the now middle-aged Irish Catholics of the town received their Grammar School education. Mr. Daniel McElroy was also a teacher in

this school, who subsequently achieved quite a reputation as a lawyer in Chicago, Ill., where he died a few years ago.

I ought not to fail to mention the name of Mr. Cornelius Nolan, who came to Lowell and resided here in 1844-5-6, superintending the erection of a portion of the famous new canal, which changed the whole method of taking the water from our river, for manufacturing purposes.

The more recent Irish Catholic history of the town is so familiar that I need not take up your attention by adverting to it, but lest the dates connected with it may not hereafter be accessible, I may be permitted to refer to them.

Rev. Father Conway was removed to Salem in March, 1847, and Rev. Peter Crudden installed in his place as his successor. Rev. Father McDermott purchased St. Mary's Church on Suffolk Street, of the Baptists, and it was dedicated in 1847, and after the brief pastorate of Rev. Father Tucker, the Rev. Fathers Timothy and John O'Brien were appointed to the pastorate of old St Patrick's. The magnificent new church now erected on the site of the old frame building by these zealous clergymen, was dedicated in October, 1854.

The Academy of Notre Dame on Adams Street, in the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame, now so flourishing, which gives constant employment to nearly thirty teachers, and which maintains a free school for over six hundred and fifty pupils, with a boarding school for nearly one hundred and forty, was established in 1853.

St Peter's School and Orphan Asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, a refuge for over seventy orphans, was established in 1866.

St. John's Hospital, under the same charge, which can accommodate nearly seventy patients, was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1867.

All these institutions have ever since their establishment been prosecuting their useful work quietly and in the face of many difficulties, but in such a manner as to make their final success assured.

As if the Irish Catholics in the town and city of Lowell had not done all that was needed to secure their permanent comfort and maintain their personal needs, the magnificent stone church, now in process of erection in Belvidere, will be before another year dedicated to the services of religion. The society of Oblates for poor missions have this in charge, as also a mission church for the French Catholics, who are already numerous enough to fill the church in Lee

Street, which they purchased from the Unitarian denomination some years ago, and have increased its size to double its former capacity.

I do not desire to intrude further upon your time or upon the space you may possibly wish to give this communication.

The data I am aware are extremely meagre, but they will be sufficient to give those who live after us, some general idea of the part the Irish Catholics have taken in the early history of the town and city. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. McEVoy.

LEVEE.

The Semi-Centennial Levee was attended by a great concourse of the past and present residents of Lowell. The settees having been removed, a fine opportunity was afforded for promenading, and the exchange of friendly greetings, while the Germania Band discoursed enlivening music. No speeches were called for; but Mr. Ordway, of Newton, read the following poem:

P O E M.

By JOHN L. ORDWAY.

In all the ages gone, in every clime,
Men have dwelt fondly on the olden time,
Investing it, as, through the golden haze,
Its mellowed glories rose to memory's gaze,
With splendors brilliant, hues of living light,
And peopling every hillside, plain and glen,
With nobler races, heroes, God-like men,
Appearing grander as they passed from sight.
The present, glowing with its noon-day blaze,
Is dimmed and darkened by the brighter rays
That stream upon us from the "Light of other
days."

'Tis well, sometimes, to pause upon life's track,
And, through the distance, cast our glances back,
Contrast the progress of this age so fast,
With the slow movements of the misty past,
Imbibe fresh wisdom from the days long fled,
And then march onward with a firmer tread.

And now when the centennial year
With every thronging memory is here,
Our thoughts go back and dwell upon that time,

Of noble men and deeds sublime ;
The days of hardship and of trial,
Of sore distress, heroic self-denial,
Of suffering unto death, all that the land,
Freed from the iron grasp of tyrant hand,
Forevermore might be
The dwelling place of liberty.

Then lived the men whose labors and whose zeal
Were less for private ends than public weal ;
Whose virtues—an enduring heritage—
Shall be revered by each successive age,
And, as along time's rapid stream shall flow,
Shall still with fresher, brighter colors glow.

But here and now we linger not to trace
The scenes and trials of those older days ;
These swelling hearts, these tearful eyes
Are moved not by a nation's destinies ;
These thoughts of mingled joy and pain,
Of sunshine now, and now of rain,
Are marked by other dear remembrances,
For turning o'er time's record, there appears
Upon the pages marking " Fifty years,"
In short and simple language noted down
The annals of a Town.
No deeds of high emprise,
Of great renown,
Were done the day to signalize
When, mid the roar of waterfalls,
The plunge and rush through rocky walls
As swept the noble river by
In all its strength and majesty,
And earth was fair, and skies were bright to see,
Armed and equipped, and ready for the fray
Lowell—Minerva like—first saw the light of day.

Old honored Chelmsford, weary years and long,
Had heard the cadence of the river's song,
Its ceaseless roar of sad monotony
As it rolled onward to the distant sea.
At length, awaking from a sleep profound,
With strength renewed she rose, surveyed the
ground,

And said, with kindling eye and eager haste,
 "This water shall no longer run to waste."
 And soon the clatter of machinery,
 The hum of busy industry,
 The promise of the great "To be"
 Were heard from yonder factory.
 And, when the stranger from the city came,
 She gave her first and only child his name.
 And now young Lowell waves abroad his hand,
 Mills, workshops, dwellings rise at his command.
 He sends his summons forth, and lo! from far
 and near

Men, women, children at his call appear;
 From distant lands beyond the Ocean wide
 See thousands rushing to his side!

Vain the attempt to tell in prose, or rhyme,
 Of all the changes since the early time
 Transcending all the marvels brought
 From fancy's realm of busy thought,
 Imagination's highest flight,
 Fair visions of poetic sight,
 Wild fables of mythology,
 The queer conceits of legends told
 Around the "blazing hearths" of old,
 And every curious fantasy
 Fleeting, ephemeral, of what might be
 E'en our historian's graceful pen would fail,
 If not "to point the moral," "to adorn the tale."
 What is to-day, we all can plainly see,
 What whilom was, is known imperfectly.
 Go learn the history from those
 Whose heads are whitened like the winter's
 snows.

Few, few alas! from those old days remain:
 But talking of the "Good old times" they're
 young again,
 And pleasant 'tis to see their faces glow
 As they rehearse the scenes of long-ago,
 When Worthen came from distant Amesbury,
 (Where still doth "winding Powow fold
 The green hill in its belt of gold")

To "spy the land" with Moody, and to see
 What promise for the future there might be ;
 When Jackson, Lowell, Boott and Appleton
 Said "This shall be," and it was done;
 And factories with clattering din and roar
 Usurped the scene of peaceful joys of yore,
 When Colburn lived across the street near by;
 (Ah ! how his problems our poor brains did try :)
 And when New England's glory and its pride—
 Churches and free schools side by side
 Were, in that school-house, first established
 here :

Man's wisdom teaching through the long six
 days,
 But on the seventh, precious truths and dear,
 And rendering to the Source of all glad praise.

But hark ! from yonder tower we hear the chimes ;
 They ring the melodies of olden times.
 That sacred church has half a century stood,
 Still may it stand through tempest and through
 flood,

A noble monument of good—
 Till countless ages shall have passed.
 It was the first ; so may it be the last.

And now one venerable form appears—
 Surviving through the swiftly flying years.
 Untiring, active as in days gone by
 In Christ-like deeds of heavenly charity,
 Relieving want, and speaking words of cheer,
 Making life brighter, bringing Heaven more near,
 From early morn to set of sun
 Seeking some duty to be done,
 Teaching by daily life and walk
 Far better than by wordy talk
 "The Luxury of doing good"
 That needs no recompense of gratitude,
 He points, he guides unto the better way
 Which leads unto the "perfect day."
 Some things there are belonging to the past
 That we would have forever last.

Some that are gone we sigh for now in vain,
And memory, only, brings them back again.

Give us the old once more !
Speak voice of other days !
Those homely joys restore.
On bright scenes let us gaze
That, in the earlier time
When we were in our prime,
Met our enraptured vision
And seemed like Fields Elysian.

Give us old friends again !
How memory recalls
The walks through glade and glen
And by the river's falls !
And pleasant 'twas to greet,
Whene'er we chanced to meet,
The true and noble hearted
Who have from earth departed.

Give us to keep for aye
Those old friends true and tried
Who live, and stand to-day
As firmly by our side
As in the days gone by—
When life flowed peacefully—
Ere grief and care so carking,
Our brows with lines were marking.

Let the old songs be sung—
The Sabbath evening hymn
That rose from old and young
Amid the twilight dim.
No strains the heart can move
Like those sweet tones we love—
Dear precious memories bringing
Of angel voices singing.

The good that was of yore,
Long may its influence last !
The evil, known no more,
Is numbered with the past.
Those early pioneers,

Still bright each name appears,
Each filling well his station
In his day and generation.

Lowell ! still may each son
Thee in his heart enshrine,
And, till life's day is done,
Remember thee and thine.
May thy prosperity
Greater and better be
As, like yon swiftly flowing river,
The years roll on—and on—forever.

1826
1876
1926
1976

1826
1926 ✓

FIRST FRUITS OF THE CELE- BRATION.

HAPGOOD WRIGHT CENTENNIAL TRUST FUND.

The following letter illustrates the sentiments which the Semi-Centennial Celebration tended to diffuse.

LOWELL, March 7, 1876.

To the City Council of the City of Lowell :

Gentlemen,—Having lived in the town and city of Lowell since 1828, and been in trade since 1830, and I believe now the only person in Lowell in trade at that date, and being thankful to Almighty God for his great goodness to me, I therefore wish in this form to give unto others of my fellow-men, for their benefit and improvement in the future here in Lowell, where I have lived so long and enjoyed so much, the small gift of one thousand dollars, if the City Council will accept the same upon the following conditions, to wit: I wish the money to be put on interest for fifty years, the centennial year of the town of Lowell, and the interest added to the principal, either annually or semi-annually, until that time, when all but the original sum of one thousand dollars may be expended for the benefit and improvement of the city or citizens of Lowell as the City Council may determine, by a two-thirds vote of said City Council, in joint convention assembled, and if the City Council should not be able to command a two-thirds vote upon the manner of disposing of the same at that time, it may be left to succeeding city governments to dispose of by the same two-thirds vote of the City Council. The original one thousand dollars shall again be put at interest as before described, and at the end of every fifty years thereafter, all but the original principal may be disposed of in the same manner as before mentioned.

Respectfully yours,

HAPGOOD WRIGHT.

N. B.—If there is no objection it may be called the Hapgood Wright Centennial Trust Fund. H. W.

This letter was read in both branches of the City Council, on March 14th. In the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Goodwin offered the following resolution :

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled as follows :

That the donation offered by Hapgood Wright of One Thousand Dollars, be accepted ; that the Fund thereby created be called the Hapgood Wright Centennial Trust Fund ; and that the City Council, approving the purposes expressed in the letter of donation, do agree, in behalf of the City, to execute the trust proposed therein, in conformity with the conditions therein expressed.

In the Common Council, Councilman Charles Cowley spoke as follows :

REMARKS OF COUNCILMAN COWLEY ON THE WRIGHT TRUST FUND.

I am sure, Mr. President, that no argument is needed to induce the City Council to accept the trust which this public spirited citizen offers to create ; but I wish to express my gratification with this donation, considering it as only one of the first fruits of the recent public commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of our municipal nativity, which I had the honor to initiate more than a year ago. Mr. Wright, whose letter is now before us, was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was also a member of the Committee which made all the arrangements for that celebration. He took a warm interest in it from the start, and he now further signalizes the event by the creation of this noble trust. It cannot be inopportune, while this letter is before us, to glance at the career of the gentleman whose name is now to be forever enrolled among the benefactors of our city.

Hapgood Wright was born in Concord in 1811, and graduated at the public schools of that ancient town. In 1828, at the age of seventeen, he came to Lowell, and two years later, while still a minor, he started in the boot and shoe business, on the spot where the Boston and Andover Railroad depot now stands. After several previous changes of location, in 1840 he located himself at No. 51 Central Street, where he still remains. He is the oldest living merchant now in business in Lowell, and has never changed his business ; but, faithful to the *ne-suitor* maxim, has “steadily stuck to his last,” and

demonstrated that, "try what you will, there is nothing like leather." Through all the vicissitudes of nearly half a century, he has never suspended payment, but ploughed right through all periods of panic and depression, 1837, 1857, and also 1873, 1874, and 1875, when even the Merrimack Manufacturing Company passed its dividend.

He has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens. He served two years in this branch, and four years in the other branch of the City Council, and two years in the General Court. He has been connected with two of our Banks of Discount—the Lowell and the Prescott—and a Trustee of the Five Cent Savings Bank ever since its incorporation in 1854, and is Chairman of its Board of Investments. He was one of the founders of the Ministry at Large, and has been a constant and liberal contributor to its funds. The services which Mr. Wright has rendered, of which I have mentioned only the more conspicuous, and by no means the most important, have been rendered *gratis*. Except for his services in the General Court, he has never received a dollar for anything done in any public capacity; and, what is not to be forgotten by any one in this country, he has always borne in mind the fact that our government is a government of all, and by all, and for all, and not merely of those, or by those, or for those, whom the chance-medley of an election or the caprices of cliques or coteries may place in public positions at any given time.

Since reading this letter of Mr. Wright, I have been trying to recall the names of other Lowell people who have heretofore contributed of their means to public objects. I recall Mary Barnard, who left sixty dollars to Oberlin College; James G. Carney, whose contribution of one hundred dollars has provided those Carney Medals, for which the boys and girls of our High School annually compete; James C. Ayer, who gave Lowell the statue of "Victory" which ornaments an adjoining square; Abner W. Buttrick, who gave ten thousand dollars to Harvard University, and Tappan Wentworth, for many years the neighbor and bosom friend of Mr. Wright, whose princely bequest to Dartmouth College will perpetuate his name with honor as long as our present form of civilization endures. Mr. Wentworth also gave one thousand dollars to the Old Ladies' Home, and a part of his law library for the use of the local Bar.

To this list I might add those who gave with a liberal hand to the cause of the Union during the Civil War, and those who have made donations for denominational purposes. These I omit; but there are two others who must not be omitted—Thomas Nesmith, whose gift of twenty-five thousand dollars created the Nesmith Fund for the

Poor, and Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College for Women. If some of these have made larger gifts, none, I am sure, have given from worthier motives than the founder of the Hapgood Wright Centennial Trust Fund; and I can express no better hope for our city than that in the long aftertime she may always have citizens as worthy of her confidence, esteem and pride as the founder of this Fund.

CITY OFFICERS.

The officers of the city of Lowell for the year 1876, being the Semi Centennial year of our Municipality and the Centennial year of our Republic, are as follows:

MAYOR:

CHARLES A. STOTT.

ALDERMEN:

Chairman—JOHN A. GOODWIN.

JACOB ROGERS,	HENRY A. HILDRETH,
JOHN A. GOODWIN,	GEORGE E. STANLEY,
ALBERT A. HAGGETT,	FRANCIS CARLI,
CHARLES F. BELDEN,	WILLIAM H. WIGGIN.

COMMON COUNCIL:

President—JOHN F. KIMBALL.*

Ward One.

JOHN W. WELCH,	DANIEL W. MANNING,
LEWIS STILES,	JOHN F. HOWARD.†

Ward Two.

LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM,	CHARLES CALLAHAN,
CHARLES E. HALLOWELL,	WILLIAM A. READ.

Ward Three.

CHARLES COWLEY,	CHARLES RUNELS,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL,	WILLIAM H. GRADY.‡

*Elected May 23rd, on the resignation of Benjamin C. Dean.

†Elected January 11th, in place of David M. Collins, who declined to serve.

‡Elected January 11th, in place of James Howard, who died before his term began.

Ward Four.

GARDNER W. KING,
STEPHEN H. JONES,

CHARLES D. STARBIRD,
JAMES W. BENNETT.¶

Ward Five.

ORFORD R. BLOOD,
JOHN F. KIMBALL,

CHARLES H. HANSON,
M. GILBERT PERKINS.

Ward Six.

EDWIN SANBORN,
CHARLES H. WALKER,

JOHN J. PICKMAN,
WILLIS FARRINGTON.§

CITY CLERK :

SAMUEL A. MCPHETRES.

MESSENGER TO THE CITY COUNCIL :

JOHN H. NICHOLS.

CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES :

JOHN H. McALVIN.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AND AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS :

DAVID CHASE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS :

JOHN C. WOODWARD.

CIVIL ENGINEER FOR THE CITY :

GEORGE E. EVANS.

CITY SOLICITOR :

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.

¶ Elected June 22nd, in place of Edward Stockman, who resigned.

§ Elected June 22nd, in place of Benjamin C. Dean, who resigned.

DIRECTORS OF THE CITY LIBRARY:

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor,
 JOHN F. KIMBALL, President of the Common Council. } *Ex-Officiis.*

Ward 1—CHARLES H. HARVEY, Ward 4—ABNER A. JEWETT,

“ 2—FRANK E. RICE, “ 5—GEORGE SMITH,

“ 3—CHARLES F. TILTON, “ 6—JAMES C. ABBOTT.

LIBRARIAN OF THE CITY LIBRARY:

MARSHALL H. CLOUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

LORENZO G. HOWE.

CITY PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS:

HERMON J. SMITH.

ASSESSORS OF TAXES:

FRANCIS GOWARD,

ISAAC A. FLETCHER,

JAMES MARREN,

LEVI B. STEVENS,

WILLIAM W. READ,

DAVID LANE.

FRANCIS GOWARD, *Chairman.* JAMES MARREN, *Secretary.*

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR:

CHARLES A. STOTT,

JOHN F. McEVoy,

NATHANIEL C. SANBORN,

JOSIAH BUTLER

CHARLES COWLEY,

SULLIVAN L. WARD.

LEAVITT R. J. VARNUM,

FREDERICK HOLTON, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS AT THE CITY FARM:

LORENZO PHELPS.

Matron—MRS. SARAH PHELPS.

Chaplain and Teacher—WILLIAM A. LANG.

LOWELL WATER BOARD:

President—CYRUS H. LATHAM.

From the City Council.—Alderman ALBERT A. HAGGETT, Councilmen JOHN F. KIMBALL and ORFORD R. BLOOD.

From the Citizens at Large.—CYRUS H. LATHAM.

Superintendent—SAMUEL P. GRIFFIN.

CITY MARSHAL :

WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE.

DEPUTY MARSHALL :

JACOB G. FAVOR.

CHIEF ENGINEER :

GEORGE HOBSON.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS :

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, EDWARD S. HOSMER,
HIRAM N. HALL, Clerk of the Board.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE :

Chairman—CHARLES A. STOTT.

Vice Chairman—EPHRAIM B. PATCH.

Secretary—CHARLES MORRILL.

CHARLES A. STOTT, Mayor. } *Ex-Officiis.*
JOHN F. KIMBALL, President of the Common Council. }

WILLIAM M. HOAR,	HENRY P. CARTER,
JAMES W. B. SHAW,	CHARLES KIMBALL,
ROBERT L. READ,	JOHN J. COLTON,
GEORGE H. PILLSBURY,	WILLIAM G. WARD,
JOHN J. GREEN,	LORENZO S. FOX,
EPHRAIM B. PATCH,	GEORGE F. LAWTON.

POLICE COURT OF LOWELL :

Standing Justice—NATHAN CROSBY.

Special Justices { —JOHN DAVIS,
 —FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.

Clerk—SAMUEL P. HADLEY.

SELECTMEN OF LOWELL DURING THE TOWN ORGANIZATION, 1826 - 1836.

Batchelder, Samuel, 1826.
 Chase, John, 1835-36.
 Coburn, Henry, Jr., 1827.
 Crosby, Josiah, 1832.
 Fox, Jesse, 1834.
 Huntington, Elisha, 1833-34.
 Livingston, William, 1834-35-36.
 Oliver, Samuel C., 1832-33.
 Owen, William N., 1835-36.
 Parkhurst, Matthias, 1832-33.

Russell, James, 1835-36.
 Swan, Joshua, 1827-28-29-30-31-32-33-34.
 Tyler, James, 1830-31.
 Walker, Benjamin, 1832-33-34-35-36.
 Whipple, Oliver M., 1826.
 Wright, Nathaniel, 1826-27-28-29.
 Young, Artemas, 1828-29-30-31.

MAYORS AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, 1836 - 1876.

MAYORS.

Ayer, James H. B., 51.
 Baneroft, Jefferson, 46, 47, 48.
 Bartlett, Elisha, 36, 37.
 Cook, James, 59.
 Folsom, Jonathan P., 69, 70.
 French, Josiah B., 49, 50.
 Hosford, Hocum, 62, 63, 64.
 Huntington, Elisha, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 52, 56, 58.
 Jewett, Francis, 73, 74, 75.

Lawrence, Ambrose, 55.
 Lawrence, Luther, 38, 39.
 Mack, Sewall G., 53, 54.
 Mansur, Stephen, 57.
 Peabody, Josiah G., 65, 66, 72.
 Richardson, George F., 67, 68.
 Sargeant, Benjamin C., 60, 61.
 Sherman, Edward F., 71.
 Stott, Charles A., 76.
 Wright, Nathaniel, 42, 43.

ALDERMEN.

A.

Adams, John R., 40, 41.
 Aiken, John, 37, 41.
 Alger, Edwin A., 58, 62, 63.
 Allen, Otis, 63.
 Ames, Seth, 36, 37, 40.
 Ashworth, Sager, 61.
 Austin, William, 36.

Ayer, Frederick, 71.
 Ayer, James H. B., 49, 50.

B.

Bancroft, Jefferson, 41, 42.
 Baneroft, Selwin, 44, 45, 46.
 Battles, Frank F., 70, 71.
 Beard, A. Ithamar, 42.

Bedlow, Joseph, 40, 49, 50, 52.
 Belden, Charles F., 76.
 Blanchard, C. F., 54.
 Brackett, Shadrach R., 55.
 Bragdon, George, 47.
 Brooks, Artemas L., 49, 55.
 Brown, Darius C., 59.
 Brown, Joseph S., 74, 75.
 Brown, Samuel A., 66.
 Brown, William, 65.
 Brownell, George, 38, 49.
 Bryant, Mertoun C., 62.
 Bullens, Joseph M., 52, 53.
 Burbank, Samuel, 52, 56.
 Burke, William A., 62, 63.
 Butterfield, Joseph, 46, 47.
 Buttrick, Abner W., 67.

C.

Carleton, George H., 38, 39, 41.
 Carll, Francis, 76.
 ✓ Carter, Daniel, 49.
 ✓ Caswell, Alonzo F., 74.
 Chase, Samuel A., 75.
 Chellis, Seth, 37, 38, 41.
 Cheney, George S., 69.
 Child, Linus, 47.
 Clark, John, 39.
 Coburn, Charles B., 56, 67, 68.
 Coburn, Joseph B. V., 52, 53, 54.
 Conant, O. J., 56.
 Converse, Joshua, 51, 59.
 Cooper, Isaac, 46.
 Crombie, Daniel D., 49, 50.
 Crowley, Jeremiah, 73, 74.
 Cumnock, Alexander G., 72.
 Cutler, Lucius A., 51.

D.

Dalton, John C., 45, 46.
 Dana, David, 48.
 Dobbins, William, 73.
 Dodge, Charles W., 66.
 Dodge, Joseph M., 58.
 Douglas, Erastus, 48.
 Dudley, Albion J. 66, 67, 68.

F.

Farr, Alpha B., 72, 73.
 Farrington, Isaac, 73.
 Fenno, James, 47.
 Fiske, William, 51, 52, 55.
 Fletcher, Horatio, 54.
 Folsom, Jonathan P., 59, 61, 62, 73.
 Francis, James B., 49, 50, 62, 63, 64.
 French, Amos B., 70, 71.
 French, Benjamin F., 38, 39.
 French, Cyril, 41, 42, 43, 49.
 Frost, Abner, 55, 60.
 Frye, Frederick, 68.

G.

Gardner, William S., 60, 61.
 Gates, Josiah, 65, 66.
 Gerry, Gustavus A., 72.
 Goodwin, John A., 75, 76.
 Gove, Dana B., 64, 65.
 Graves, Jacob, 48.
 Graves, John W., 42.
 Gray, William C., 46.
 Green, John O., 39.
 Griffin, Joseph, 43, 44.

H.

Haggett, Albert A., 71, 76.
 Hardy, Philip, 50, 51.
 Hildreth, Charles L., 68, 69, 70.
 Hildreth, Henry A., 76.
 Hill, Paul, 59.
 Hooke, Henry M., 66.
 Hosford, Hocum, 61, 67.
 Howe, Henry C., 71, 72.
 Howe, John F., 59.
 Howe, Lorenzo G., 55, 59, 60.
 Hubbard, John Q. A., 69, 70.
 Huntington, Elisha, 47, 53, 54.
 Huntoon, George L., 74.
 Hutchinson, Samuel K., 53, 54.

J.

Jewett, Francis, 68, 69.
 Jewett, Jeremiah P., 58.
 Johnson, Henry C., 43.
 Johnson, Jonathan, 56, 57.
 Johnston, William S., 55.

K.

Kelley, William, 72.
 Kendall, Jonathan, 74.
 Kittredge, Joseph G., 37.
 Knapp, Daniel, 45, 46.

L.

Ladd, Jonathan, 59.
 Latham, Cyrus H., 64, 65, 69.
 Lawrence, Ambrose, 51, 59.
 Livingston, William, 42.
 Livingston, William E., 67, 68.

M.

Mack, Sewall G., 47, 58.
 Manahan, Samuel T., 59, 60, 61.
 Mansur, Aaron, 36.
 Mansur, Stephen, 40, 47, 53.
 McNeill, William T., 64, 65.
 Mixer, John, 50.
 Morse, William G., 60, 61.

N.

Nesmith, John, 57.
 Newman, William, 48.
 Nichols, Gilman N., 48.
 Nichols, William, 63.
 Norris, George W., 64, 65.
 North, Frederick T., 72.
 North, William, 51, 52.
 Nourse, Francis H., 57.
 Nute, Andrew T., 55, 57.

O.

Owen, James, 75.

P.

Parker, William H., 67.
 Patch, Benjamin, 72.
 Peabody, Josiah G., 50.
 Pevey, Abiel, 58, 63.
 Pevey, John M., 68.
 Pillsbury, Harlin, 40, 43.
 Plimpton, Albert B., 66.
 Putnam, Addison, 70, 71.

R.

Rand, James H., 56.

Rice, Edward C., 67, 68.
 Richardson, Alden B., 75.
 Richardson, Daniel S., 48.
 Richardson, George F., 64.
 Rogers, Jacob, 75, 76.
 Rolfe, Abiel, 51.
 Runels, George, 64, 73.

S.

Salmon, William F., 71.
 Sanborn, Nathaniel C., 74.
 Sargent, Joseph L., 66, 67.
 Sawtell, Josiah, 47, 48.
 Sawyer, Jacob H., 73.
 Scripture, Isaac F., 62, 63.
 Sherman, Edward F., 70.
 Silver, Harvey, 58.
 Smith, Henry, 44, 45, 46.
 Smith, John W., 71.
 Smothers, Jonathan, 57.
 Southwick, John R., 66, 67.
 Southworth, William S., 64.
 Spalding, Ira, 53, 54.
 Spaulding, Sidney, 43.
 Sperry, Charles, 54.
 Stanley, George E., 76.
 Stevens, Alpha, 52, 53.
 Stevens, George, 73, 74.
 Stickney, Samuel W., 57, 58.
 Stott, Charles A., 69, 70.
 Swan, Charles A. F., 73.
 Swan, Joshua, 37.

T.

Tapley, Joseph, 36.
 Thurston, Nathaniel, 42.
 Tilden, Charles L., 38, 39, 43.
 Townsend, James, 50, 51.
 Tuck, Edward, 56, 59, 73.
 Tuttle, John B., 57.
 Tyler, Jonathan, 40.
 Tyler, Silas, Jr., 68.

V.

Varney, Samuel J., 52, 59.

W.

Waite, Aldis L., 61, 62.

Walker, Benjamin, 36.
 Walker, Benjamin, 72, 74, 75.
 Watson, Edward F., 44, 45, 60, 65.
 Watson, James, 60, 61.
 Webster, William P., 56.
 Wheeler, Albert, 58, 62, 63.
 Whipple, Oliver M., 36, 38, 39, 44,
 45, 48.
 White, Joseph, 53, 54.

Whitney, David, 61.
 Wiggin, William H., 76.
 Wilder, Charles H., 56.
 Wilder, Henry H., 60, 65, 69.
 Woodward, Daniel, 55.
 Woodward, John C., 57.
 Wright, Alexander, 36, 37.
 Wright, Hapgood, 56, 69, 70, 75.
 Wright, John, 44.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A.

Abbott, Joel A., 74, 75.
 Abbott, Joshua, 37.
 Adams, Joel, 47.
 Adams, Jonathan, 45.
 Adams, Sylvanus, 40.
 Aiken, John, 49.
 Allen, Nathan, 57.
 Allen, Otis, 43, 48.
 Allen, Otis L., 47, 48.
 Anderson, William H., 68, 69.
 Appleton, Isaac, 42.
 Atherton, Abel T., 71, 72.
 Avery, John, 48.
 Avery, John, 2d, 58.
 Ayer, Abel M., 61.
 Ayer, James C., 63.

B.

Bachelder, David S., 47.
 Badger, George W., 68, 69.
 Baker, William, 37, 38.
 Balch, Daniel, 45, 46.
 Bancroft, Jefferson, 39, 40.
 Barnard, William, 58, 59.
 Baron, Jacob, 61, 66.
 Bartlett, Stephen, 55.
 Bass, William, 73.
 Battles, Cyrus, 43.
 Battles, Joseph, 40.
 Baxter, Henry J., 36, 38, 39, 43.
 Beck, Samuel, 61.
 Belden, Charles F., 72, 73.
 Bennett, James W., 76.
 Bennett, John, 55.

Bird, Andrew, 37.
 Bixby, Daniel, 43.
 Blake, Jesse, 58, 59.
 Blanchard, Amos A., 71, 72.
 Blanchard, C. F., 53.
 Blanchard, William D., 59, 61.
 Blood, Andrew, 58.
 Blood, Orford R., 75, 76.
 Bohonan, Morrill M., 60, 61.
 Bonney, Milton, 52, 53.
 Bowers, Francis H., 41.
 Bowers, Jonathan, 36, 46.
 Bowers, Jonathan, 53, 54.
 Boyden, Erastus, 57, 58.
 Brabrook, Joseph A., 58.
 Bradley, William H., 54.
 Bradt, David, 43, 44.
 Bradt, Garritt J., 38, 39.
 Brady, Frank, 73, 74.
 Bragdon, George, 41.
 Bragg, Maynard, 49, 50, 55.
 Brigham, Danforth P., 45, 46.
 Brown, Darius C., 51, 52, 54.
 Brown, Eliphalet, 38, 39.
 Brown, Francis, 68, 69.
 Brown, Joseph S., 72, 73.
 Brown, Leonard, 53, 54, 58, 59, 71, 72.
 Brown, Samuel W., 40, 41, 47.
 Brown, Willard, 43.
 Brown, Willard A., 69, 70.
 Brown, William, 45, 46.
 Brownell, George, 36, 37.
 Bumpus, George G., 53.
 Burbank, Samuel, 40, 41.
 Burgess, Ebenezer, 58, 59.
 Burgess, Horatio G., 62.

Burgess, Thomas F., 66, 67.
 Burnap, Ethian, 40, 41.
 Burnham, Crawford, 71, 72.
 Butcher, Robert H., 66, 73.
 Butler, Josiah, 75.
 Butterworth, Benjamin S., 58, 59.
 Buttrick, Abner W., 40, 44, 45, 50.
 Buttrick, Alden B., 56.

C.

Callahan, Charles, 76.
 Carleton, Stephen, 39.
 Carll, Franeis, 75.
 Carlton, William, 42, 43.
 Carolin, Thomas, 74, 75.
 Carpenter, Benediet O., 62, 63.
 Carroll, Henry H., 56, 57.
 Carter, Henry P., 69, 70.
 Caswell, Alonzo F., 72, 73.
 Caswell, Michael B., 52, 53.
 Cater, Joseph, 61.
 Caverley, Zachariah B., 51, 52.
 Chandler, Franeis H., 71.
 Chase, Alfred H., 66, 67, 68.
 Chase, John K., 56.
 Chase, Samuel M., 72, 73.
 Cheney, Cleveland J., 62, 64.
 Cheney, George S., 67, 68.
 Child, Linus, 51.
 Choate, George, 44, 45.
 Church, Henry C., 71.
 Churehill, Daniel, 64.
 Clark, John, 36, 44.
 Clark, Jeremiah, 52.
 Clough, Henry P., 60, 61.
 Coburn, Charles B., 44, 51.
 Coburn, Fordyee, 50, 51, 63.
 Coburn, Stephen A., 47.
 Collins, David M., 56.
 Conihe, William, 47, 48.
 Conlan, Patrick, 53, 54.
 Converse, Joshua, 40.
 Cook, Mark H., 55.
 Cook, James, 36, 53.
 Cooper, Eli, 38.
 Cooper, Isaae H., 41.
 Corbett, Michael, 70, 71.
 Corliss, Horatio G. F., 44, 46, 59.

Cosgrove, John, 63, 64.
 Cowley, Charles, 75, 76.
 Crane, Charles T., 68.
 Crane, John J., 40, 41.
 Critchett, Nathaniel, 41, 42, 48.
 Crombie, James C., 47, 48.
 Crosby, Caleb, 49, 50, 57, 59, 60.
 Crowley, Jeremiah, 70, 71.
 Cummiskey, Hugh, 43, 44.
 Cummiskey, Patrick, 70, 71.
 Currier, Jeremiah M., 48, 49.

D.

Dana, David, 36, 38.
 Dana, George E., 61.
 Dane, George, 40.
 Dane, Osgood, 37.
 Daniels, Joshua W., 55.
 Davis, Elisha, 49.
 Davis, Samuel G., 47.
 Dean, Benjamin C., 76.
 Decatur, Joseph, 49.
 Dennis, Edward P., 75.
 Dennis, Richard, 51.
 Diekey, Hanover, 58.
 Dinsmoor, James, 49.
 Dobbins, William, 67, 71.
 Dodge, Charles W., 64, 65.
 Dodge, Joseph M., 37.
 Dodge, Luke C., 65, 66.
 Donovan, Matthew, 70.
 Douglass, Erastus, 36, 38.
 Douglass, Roswell, 42.
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* Resigned on removing from Lowell.

† Resigned to take the office of Mayor, made vacant by the death of Luther Lawrence.

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